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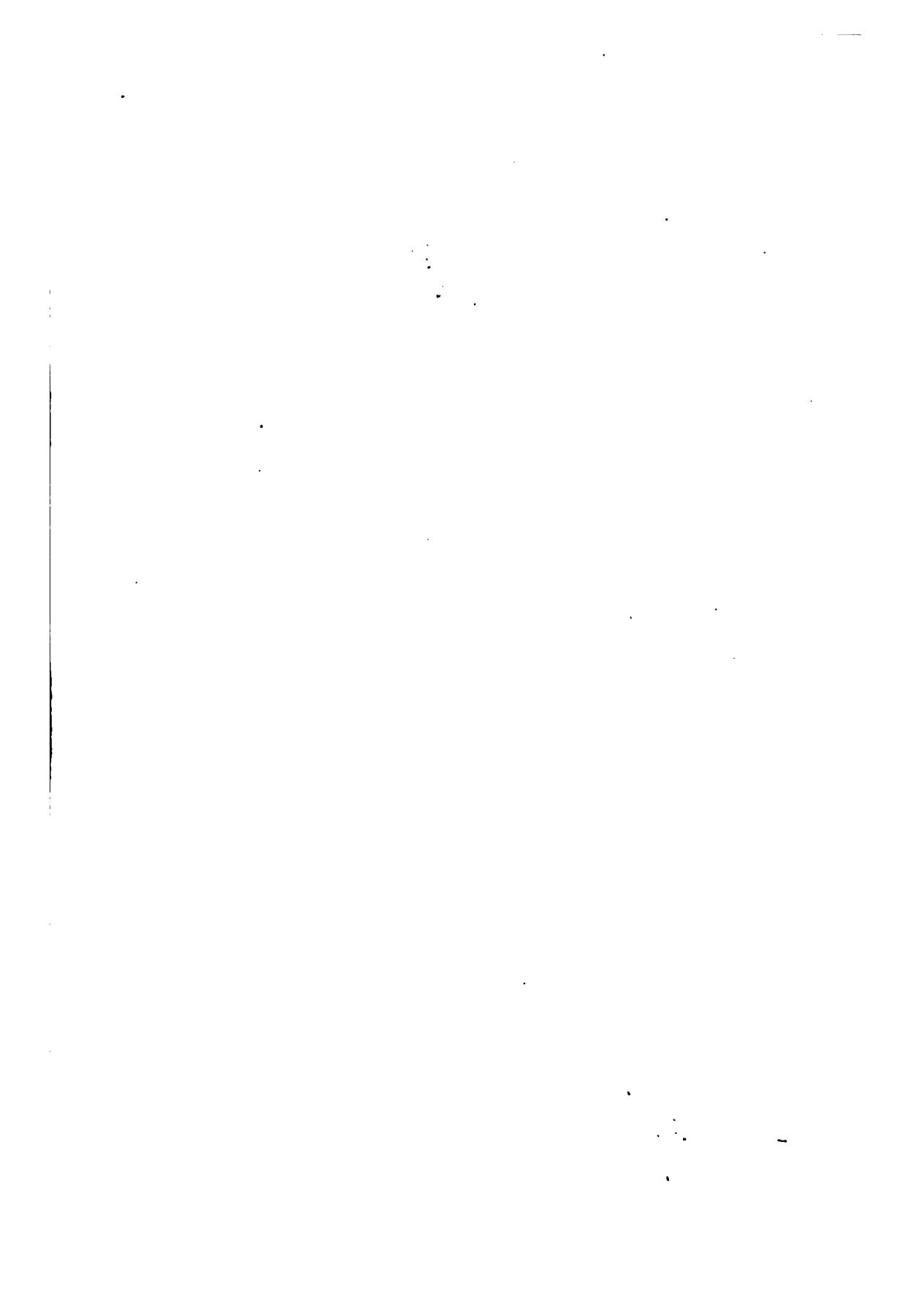
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FLORIDA EDITION

MAKERS OF AMERICA

AN HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORK BY
AN ABLE CORPS OF WRITERS

VOL. III.

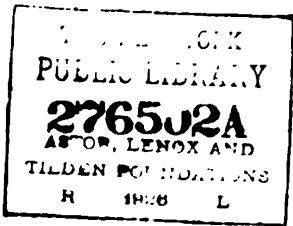
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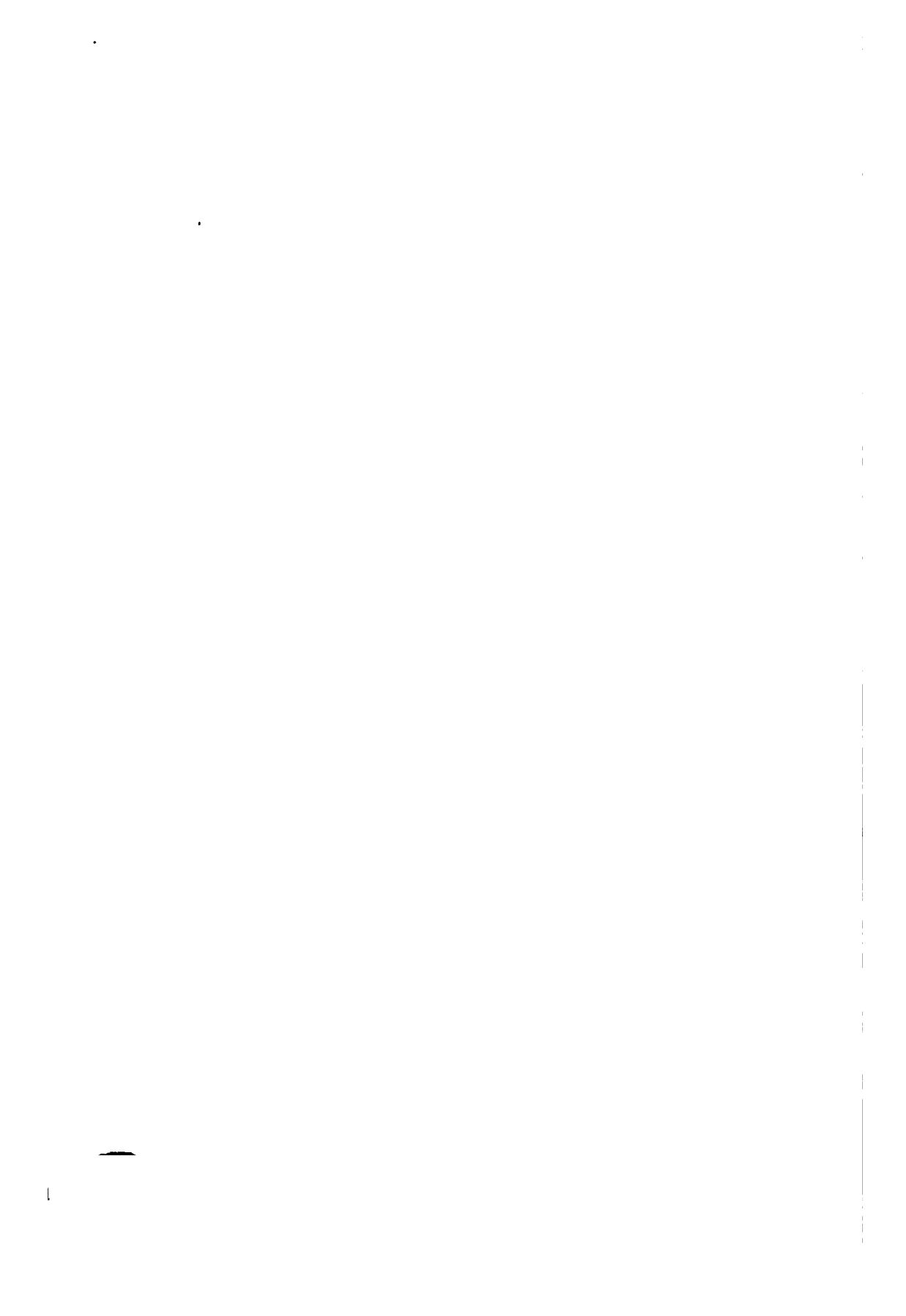
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Sea Island Cotton

By A. W. McLERAN, Wellborn, Fla.

Sea Island cotton received its name from the fact of its discovery on the islands of the seas.

The Sea Island crop constitutes only one-half of one per cent of the entire American production. Its value is only about one per cent of that of the total cotton crop of the United States. Its culture is restricted by soil and climate to a narrow strip of the mainland of Georgia and Florida, and to the islands along the coast of South Carolina. Its marketing and consumption engage the attention of a comparatively small number of people. And yet Sea Island cotton is seldom mentioned without attracting immediate attention. It has played a part in the creation and in the development of the cotton trade, which is out of all proportion to its quantity and value, and it has had an influence on the history and economic development, not only of the southeastern portion of the United States, but also upon that of the British West India Island possessions. Only from 8 per cent to 12 per cent of the crop is actually produced on islands; the balance being grown on the mainland from seed originally imported from the islands. The cotton is a black-seed, long-stapled cotton. It belongs to the group *Gossypium Barbadense*, so-called because it was supposed to have been first found in the Barbadoes. It is said to have been indigenous to the West India Islands, a perennial plant growing wild there. The first reference to this West India Sea Island cotton is probably found in a pamphlet published in London in 1666, entitled "A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina on the Coast of Florida." This pamphlet contained the following:

"In the midst of this fertile province, in the latitude of 34° there is a colony of English settled, who landed there on the twenty-ninth of May, A.D. 1664. They brought with them most sorts

of seeds and roots of the Barbadoes, which thrive in this most temperate clime. They have indigo, very good tobacco and cotton wool."

Another and still more definite reference to long-stapled cotton is probably that of Captain Roman of the British Army who, while traveling in East Mississippi in 1722, wrote that he found black-seeded cotton growing on the farm of a Mr. Krebs, and also a machine invented by Mr. Krebs for separating the lint from the seed.

In the year 1733, General James Oglethorpe sailed from England for the purpose of founding a colony where the oppressed and unfortunate, principally the inmates of the debtor's prisons, might find refuge and begin life anew. Seventeen miles from the mouth of the Savannah river, he founded the city of Savannah, and named the infant colony Georgia. The records show that in the following year cotton was being grown in the gardens of the settlers.

In 1741, Seabrooke's description of St. Simon's Island mentions the fact that the soldiers of General Oglethorpe's regiment planted small plots of land near their camps in cotton, which, when gathered, their wives spun and knit into stockings. In 1749, we read that the London Trustees of Georgia objected to the colonists spinning and weaving their cotton, because such a custom might interfere with the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain.

This West India cotton, however, bore little resemblance to the present Sea Island product.

The first authentic record of the introduction of Sea Island cotton (as we now know it) was in 1768, when seed was sent from the Bahama Islands to Governor Tattnall and James Spalding, and was by them introduced into Georgia. Referring to this seed it is stated: "The cotton adapted itself to the climate and every successive year from 1787 saw long-stapled cotton extending itself along the shores of Georgia and South Carolina.

Richard Leake, of Savannah, was probably the first man to plant Sea Island cotton, and in 1788, sent samples to Philadelphia, mentioning in his letter of the advice that he would raise 5000 pounds on eight acres, and also stating that he found great difficulty in cleaning the cotton from the seed.

Nicoll Turnbull was said to be the first planter who cultivated

cotton upon a scale sufficiently extensive for exportation. The cotton was raised on Deptford Plantation, three miles from Savannah.

In South Carolina, the first successful variety of Sea Island cotton was raised by William Elliott, on Hilton Head, near Beaufort, in 1790. He records the fact that he bought $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed in Charleston, paying for them 14 shillings per bushel, and that he sold his crop for 10½ pence per pound.

In 1805, Sea Island cotton sold at 30 cents per pound, while uplands were selling at 22 cents. In 1825, Mr. Kinsey Burdens of South Carolina sold 60 bales at \$1.10 per pound, and another year sold his crop for \$1.25 per pound, when the average price of uplands was 9½ cents.

Thenceforward, the crop steadily increased, keeping pace with the demand for spinners. The planters grew rich and influential. The effort to raise cotton was confined to the islands and coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. With the use of slaves, the planters maintained a high degree of cultivation and by a judicious system of seed selection, gradually improved the quality of the staple until their crops became famous and were eagerly sought after by the fine spinners of England and France.

The market for the staple was Charleston, and the entire crop was shipped abroad. The planters believed that slavery was essential to the maintenance of the quality of their product, and they opposed with every means in their power the abolition movement. In 1856 a book was published by David Christy, entitled "Cotton is King," which dealt exhaustively with the relation between slavery and cotton, and concluded that the United States' monopoly of the cotton markets rendered slavery impregnable.

In the year 1850, emigrants from Carolina commenced to move into Florida, where the settlers soon discovered that the region known as East Florida was capable of producing a quality of Sea Island cotton similar to the genuine island cotton, though not quite so excellent in staple. They imported seed, and shipped their lint cotton to Charleston.

Some Georgia planters of upland cotton who had been in the habit of trading with Savannah began to emigrate into Florida.

By furnishing these planters with money and also by securing and distributing good island seed, Savannah factors introduced a satisfactory and growing business in the State in Sea Island cotton.

In 1850, when the first world's fair was in progress at the Crystal Palace in London, Captain John Corrie of the schooner "Wanderer," while reviewing the exhibits noticed a large sign placed over a small saucer containing some black seeds, upon which was inscribed the following notice:

"Cotton raised from these seeds was spun into a thread 150 miles long."

Being fond of collecting souvenirs, Captain Corrie proceeded to help himself to a handful of the seeds, but was told by an attendant that they were very precious and were not to be disturbed. He, therefore, released the bulk of the seed, but retained in the rough palm of his hand five seed, which he transferred to the pocket of his vest. Nine years later when the "Wanderer" brought to Jekyl Island the last cargo of slaves which was imported into the United States, Captain Corrie noticed that the cotton was growing on the island, and he hunted up his old vest, and found in the lining of the pocket the five seeds which he had taken from the Crystal Palace exhibit so many years ago. He gave these to Mr. John Du Bignon, who, at that time, planted on Jekyl Island, and mentioned the notice which he had seen in London. Mr. Du Bignon planted the seeds in his garden and secured enough second year's seed to plant a crop, which the advent of the war, however, prevented him from shipping. During the war the bales were hidden in the Jekyl Island swamps in order to protect them from seizure by the Union troops. After the war, in 1865, with their bagging nearly rotted off, they were shipped to the firm of Tison and Gordon, Savannah, and were sold at \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound.

Knowing the history of the seed from which these three bales were raised, and realizing fully the importance of seed selection, the above mentioned firm entered into negotiations with one of the best planters on the Carolina Island, who agreed to produce for them within three years any style of cotton seed which they desired. A very satisfactory seed (known as the Gordon A seed) was secured, and was for years used by the Florida planters with

excellent results. This seed produced fine staple, but was not prolific. The cotton raised from it competed with the lower grades of Island cotton.

The invention of the sewing machine worked a revolution in the production of Sea Island cotton. It was found that thread made from upland cotton could not stand the jerk of the sewing machine, and it became necessary to find a substitute. The genuine island cotton was too expensive and yielded too small a quantity for the uses of the trade.

In seeking to meet this demand, other seeds were produced which were very prolific, and of a coarser variety, but of good style cotton, which was found to meet exactly the requirements of the thread men; consequently, a large increase in the crop took place.

As the production of Sea Island cotton increased, new uses for it have been found. Originally, its cost restricted its use to those who spun yarns for the finest laces. Without interfering with this trade which continues to the present day, the lower grades were found to be suitable for the manufacture of sewing thread, and they became the staple raw material for the thread manufacturers. Sea Island cotton is also used in the manufacture of fishing lines, boot laces, the finest mercerized fabrics, electrical tape, government mail bags, sails for racing yachts, and cloth for bicycle and automobile tires. At first it was spun only in England, and then by the New England States, and even the Southern States are beginning to take a share in the crop.

The increase in the American consumption should prove of interest to all of us. In 1870, only 5 per cent of the crop was consumed in this country. In 1880, the consumption had risen to 35 per cent. In 1894, although the crop had increased to 130 per cent, over 40 per cent of it was consumed in the United States. Of the crop of 1905-1906 (which was the largest on record, 125,000 bales) there was exported only 25 per cent, the remaining 75 per cent being consumed in the United States.

Technically, Sea Island cotton should be divided into two groups: the fine crop lots grown on the islands near Charleston, S. C., which even now command prices ranging from 30 to 75 cents per pound, and the remainder of the crop, which is grown on the

mainland of Florida and Georgia, the largest market for which is Savannah, Ga.

The characteristics required of Sea Island cotton are that the staple shall be long, strong, fine, silky and uniform; that the preparation shall be smooth and clean and free from imperfections and waste.

The Carolina planters have succeeded in producing in some instances, a staple from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and the genuine island cotton is spun into counts of yarns, ranging from 120's up to 400's. It is claimed that the finest qualities have been spun as high as 2,000's.

Richard Marsden, in his standard work on "Cotton Spinning," has well said that "Practical skill and high discriminative power are needed in classing the select cotton of the proper quality to make any description of yarn." This is particularly true of the Sea Island cotton.

The stalk produces different qualities of staple at different seasons of the year. In the same locality, owing to the difference in the quality of the seed planted, in the amount of fertilizer used, and in the richness of the soil, cotton of widely varying value is produced. Furthermore, one spinner may require an entirely different style of cotton from another, length being the prime requisite in one case; strength in another; fineness in another; glossy, clean appearance in another; freedom from waste in another, etc. For these reasons, it has been found impossible to engage successfully in a system of buying cotton at innumerable interior points and shipping it through to the mills without concentration and classification under the directions of an expert. For the same reason, Sea Islands have never descended to the depth of a future contract business.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the Sea Island trade at the present date, is the effort on the part of the West India planters to produce upon its native soil the Sea Island cotton, which, for more than a century, has been neglected. Under the fostering care and intelligent guidance of Sir Daniel Morris, Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, an enormous amount of information has been acquired and disseminated throughout the islands, and an earnest, practical effort has

been made to revive the culture of the Sea Island cotton. No small degree of success has already attended these efforts, but unless some means are discovered of combating the insect pests, it is probable that cotton growing in the West Indies will eventually be abandoned.

In spite of the smallness of the crop, it has never been possible to corner Sea Island cotton. One reason that substitutes can nearly always be found, though they are very often unsatisfactory. One of these substitutes is Yannovitch Egyptian cotton. The introduction of this cotton has been a distinct advantage to Sea Island cotton producers. Its widespread consumption has created a demand for goods made from extra-stapled cotton, and caused the installation of machinery, which might otherwise never have been brought into use. The result has been that the lower grades of the Sea Islands have been favored by spinners of Yannovitch cotton, whenever the two qualities approximated the same price, and this has prevented the former from being unsalable. When in large crop years, the better grades of Sea Islands supplied the demand of the Sea Island spinners. In this connection, it is worthy of note that the Sea Island cotton shows a far greater persistence than any other long-stapled Egyptian growths. This is an important matter for spinners. They must know that a certain quality and quantity will be produced from year to year, with a reasonable degree of regularity. In spite of irrigation, the production of lint cotton per acre is falling off in Egypt, and nearly all the extra-stapled cottons there have gone out of existence. Galini, Ashmouni and similar staples are no longer produced, and it has been predicted that Yannovitch and Mit Afifi will follow the course of other Egyptian extra-stapled growth, and gradually disappear.

In Florida it is grown principally in the counties of Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Suwannee, Baker, Hamilton, Madison, Lafayette, Taylor and Levy. A small amount is also raised in Calhoun, Clay, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Marion, Putnam Wakulla and Washington. The best qualities are produced in Levy, Alachua, Bradford and Baker, much of which is known, classed and sold as Fancy East Florida, and command the highest price of any raised in the State. Bradford and Baker perhaps

leading. The largest quantity is produced in Alachua with Suwanee as second.

From past experiences it has been thought best to import new or fresh seed from the islands at least every three or five years, as it deteriorates in the interior and the grades will soon run low. But during the past few years, we, as well as those from Georgia, have experienced considerable difficulty in getting fresh seed from Carolina planters, as they seem to be fearful of successful competition in this business, and perhaps for other reasons unknown to us refuse to sell their seed. A few fresh seed, however, have been secured from time to time, which improved the situation somewhat and by careful cultivation, good handling, and selecting good lots, we have been enabled to keep up the standard fairly well. Through the efforts of some of our interested friends in Georgia and some parties in this State, quite a lot of fresh seed have been obtained for planting this year, which will probably benefit us very materially.

The question of good planting seed, however, has been the subject of much discussion, and while we have relied almost entirely heretofore on fresh island seed to hold up our standard, many good planters are demonstrating the fact that with the proper precautions in cultivating, picking and handling, seed can be obtained from year to year which will produce as good cotton as is ordinarily required. Recently I have read several communications from planters and others corroborating the above, and many instances of this kind have come under my personal knowledge. We hope more of our planters will be impressed with these facts.

It has been demonstrated in some counties in this State and in Southeast Georgia that a better yield can be made by better cultivation and a more liberal and judicious use of complete fertilizers. With these and greater care in the selection of planting seed we could easily increase the average yield at least 100 per cent. In doing this East Florida especially can materially increase the value of the crop and make it much more desirable to the spinners. With these strong points, we need not have much fear of successful competition.

The plant is not immune to disease, but with good cultivation and proper care, it usually does well. Among other enemies is the

rust or "die-back." When thus affected the leaves die and the bolls dry up and many of them fall off. Excessive rains are also particularly damaging to the crop, as they cause the stalk to grow too rapidly and thus shed its leaves and bolls.

The caterpillars sometimes attack the plant, usually after the picking is well under way. They are also very damaging, eating everything green and tender on the stalk.

The yield in Florida varies from 200 pounds to 1000 pounds of seed cotton per acre, according to the soil, cultivation, etc.; the average, perhaps, being about 350 to 400 pounds per acre.

The cost of picking varies from 75 cents to \$1.25 per 100 pounds seed cotton, according to local conditions. The cost of ginning varies somewhat also, but for the past several years the cost has been about \$1 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds in the lint. The ginner is paid in cash or seed, as the owner of the cotton may elect.

It has been said by many, and in some instances it is true, that it requires thirteen months or a year to make and gather the Sea Island or long-staple cotton. The planters begin to prepare the ground in January and February. Planting generally begins after the middle of March and continues until the last of April. It is cultivated until July and sometimes the first part of August. It begins opening the latter month, and while the larger part of it is gathered by December 1, picking in some fields frequently extends into January, and sometimes a small quantity is gathered in February.

As has been stated above, Sea Island cotton is a long-staple black-seed cotton. It seems to be affected by the sea air, and does not thrive when planted at a great distance from the coast, although cases have been known where it has been advantageously produced 100 miles inland. The length of this Georgia and Florida staple averages about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The soil best suited for Sea Island is what is known as sandy loam. Where the clay comes too near the surface, the weed grows large and produces little fruit.

There are three sets of bolls on each stalk, which constitute the first or bottom crop; the second or middle crop, and the third or top crop. The staple of the top crop is usually inferior to that of the other crops. The cost of picking, ginning and preparing

for market is about twice that of the ordinary upland cotton. The cotton is ginned on a roller gin, and should be carefully prepared. It is important that the cotton be free from dampness when ginned as otherwise the staple will be crimped and materially injured. It should not be dried to such an extent that the essential oil from the seed will be extracted from the staple, leaving the latter brittle and undesirable.

The old time gins, as used in Florida at least, were very crude as compared with the modern and up-to-date gins of the present day. Some of the early settlers during the Civil War between the States used roughly constructed gins with wooden rollers about five feet long placed horizontally in a wooden frame about three feet above the floor. An inclined board in front of the rollers served as a feeder on which the seed cotton was placed and fed by hand to the roller. These gins were run by horsepower, the machinery being principally of hard wood. Several days were required to gin a bale.

Small gins made upon the same principle were also used, which were run by hand by means of a crank. Cotton ginned on these small rollers which were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and 12 to 15 inches long was spun by hand, and used in knitting socks and stockings.

Then came improvements which were continued and now two to five bales a day may be ginned on the latest improved gins, many of which have self-feeders.

Formerly the cotton was packed in round bales with the use of a pestle. For several year past and at present, it is put up in rectangular or nearly square bales, weighing about 400 pounds, being packed by means of a steam press. The average ginning rate in Florida is perhaps about 100 pounds of lint to 360 pounds of seed cotton. In some instances, however, the ginning rate will run much lower, and sometimes higher. The average ginning rate, however, could be considerably reduced with the use of prolific seed and better cultivation. In some places the cotton is brought in the seed, ginned, and the seed and lint then bought at specified prices. Some seed is used in the local oil mills, but a large percentage is exported and crushed abroad in connection with Egyptian seed.

There are very few large Sea Island plantations. Generally speaking, the cotton is raised on small farms by farmers who do a large portion of their own work. They represent the best class of farmers that the world produces, being conservative, thrifty and men of moderate but independent means.

While it is probable that some of the cotton reported to have been consumed by domestic mills has of late years been re-shipped to foreign mills, there is no question that the mills of the United States now consume nearly double the amount of Sea Island cotton consumed by the mills of all the rest of the world.

At present, Sea Island cotton is spun by only a very small number of spinners, yet the spinner who looks to the future and is determined to succeed is likely to be constantly saying to himself: "Spin finer." In order to do this, however, he must have the proper raw material. Cheap cotton will produce poor yarn. It cannot furnish the machinery, and, therefore, it is likely, as time goes on, that an increasing number of spinners will be seeking Sea Island cotton, and will wish to have a regular abundance and reasonable priced supply. To all I would say, that the territory where Sea Island cotton is now raised, and especially in East Florida, is capable of producing twice or even three times the amount of Sea Island cotton now grown. A year ago the whole crop reached a total of 125,000 bales, which was the largest on record. A crop two or three times this size can be produced within the belt growing Sea Island cotton. We hope that the quality of our cotton raised in the United States will appeal to the users and spinners thereof, so that the demand will increase to such an extent as to justify a much larger crop than is now raised.

The smallest crop on record was reported for 1883 as 25,444 bales, of which Florida raised 14,073 bales. The highest average price on record (32 cents) was paid for this crop. The lowest price recorded was 11 cents for the crop of 1898. The largest crop was made in 1905 (123,364 bales), of which Florida produced 42,437 bales. The price of Florida cotton usually averages somewhat higher in price than Georgia's but Carolina's ranges considerably higher than either of the two.

The Pecan Industry in Florida

By J. H. GIRARDEAU, JR., Monticello, Fla.

The mention of the pecan nut brings in mind, to the average individual, a very small, hard shelled nut which, while possessing a delicious flavor, was very difficult to shell. This is the product of the pecan tree in its wild state. Only a portion of our population are familiar with the nut from the cultivated orchard; a nut two or three times as large as the wild nut, with a thinner shell and an improvement in flavor. A very fine nut indeed, but now we have even a finer nut still. When the horticulturist of the South, took this nut up and, through numerous selections, crosses, etc., he secured the very cream of all the cultivated pecans, and through budding and grafting, he produced the tree with the ideal nut, that now we have a pecan with its separate and distinct varieties; a nut as large and larger than the English walnut and weighing over an half ounce apiece; a nut with a shell so thin that a lady can open it with her fingers; a nut that is over 50 per cent, a delicious nourishing meat; a nut that is ideal.

Briefly, I will point out to you the steps through which we have brought this improved nut from the original little wild nut.

The wild trees are found in the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys from southern Iowa, southwestwardly through middle Texas. It is found at its best in the damp river bottoms where it often attains to an enormous size, 4 feet in diameter, with a 70 foot spread not being considered the largest.

These wild trees, in veritable forests, produce the larger part of the pecan nuts now offered on the market; Texas alone producing 8,000,000 pounds and more a year.

The first record we have of the pecan tree in cultivation is in 1871, when Geo. Whitfield planted 150 trees from selected nuts, in Hinds county, Miss. From this time on, the plantings of this

nut have increased very rapidly until at present there are very large plantings throughout the Gulf States, producing a large quantity of very superior nuts.

In Florida we find them planted practically all over the State, except in the extreme southern peninsula. The bulk of the trees are found in the small plantings about the yards and gardens in the many towns throughout the State. In some of the towns we find from one to a dozen trees producing over a hundred pounds of nuts each year, in almost every yard. Every negro hut has its few pecan trees, and when you consider that they can easily realize from 15 to 25 cents per pound for these nuts, you will see what it means to the poorer classes of our population.

You find a few large plantings around each of these towns, running from one to fifty acres, and one grove (the Kedney Grove near Monticello) contains over a hundred acres, planted in 1887.

This crop of nuts is bought up by merchants and brokers in the different towns, and shipped to a select trade throughout the North. They bring high prices and on account of this fact, thousands of cultivated nuts from other sections of the country, go into the market under the name of Florida pecans. A very small portion of these nuts ever reach the retail dealer, as they are sold mostly to the hotels and private individuals in job lots.

The extent of the production of seedling nuts is not realized by the average individual, but in a number of sections it is considered one of the larger sources of revenue. For instance, Monticello, Fla. ships from 20,000 to 35,000 pounds of these nuts annually and realizes an average price of 20 cents for them.

Bagdad, Tallahassee, Madison, Orange Heights, Starke, Lake City, Live Oak, and numerous other towns ship like amounts, and every little community, in the pecan growing section, ships a small quantity at least. In whole, the State easily realizes from \$50,000 up per year on these nuts.

But the nut in the stage it occupied in these plantings was not practical for commercial purposes. It would not bring true to name. No matter how well the orchardist selected his seed or what care he gave the tree, it could not be depended upon to produce anything like as fine a nut.

From ten selected seed planted and grown to bearing, you did remarkably well to get one even near as good as the original. Some would be so inferior as to be unsalable, and some of the trees turn out barren. In view of this, no orchardist could go into the industry on a very large scale..

The nurserymen of the country took the matter in hand and tried every known way to propagate the tree to assure reproduction. Cuttings, layers, etc., were so seldom successful that they were given up as unsatisfactory, hence, grafting and the small methods of budding were attempted and found unsuccessful to such an extent that it was impractical to attempt it on a commercial scale.

Less than fifteen years ago a few of the most persevering of the nurserymen hit upon a method which proved successful.

By grafting the stock while it stood in the ground, without removing the root, and also by a method of ring or annular budding, they found that they could grow the trees in a commercial quantity at a low enough cost to warrant the average orchardist to buy them.

These methods would reproduce a given variety without fail, as by these means, a twig or bud off of a bearing tree of the variety you wish to reproduce, is spliced or joined to a seedling root and made to form its future top. If this twig or bud had remained on the original tree it would have naturally formed a large branch or part of the tree and have nuts identical with others on the same tree, and so naturally it does so when fed by a different root.

Long tried proof shows that this method is unfailing, and with the tree in this form, the orchardist could plant his orchard with the varieties of his choice and rest assured that every single tree would produce nuts of like identity.

This created a new impetus to the pecan industry throughout the entire cotton belt but most especially here in Florida where we had the proof of the large quantity of seedling trees to base our beliefs that here was a climate and soil, ideally adapted to pecan culture.

Today with the advantage of budded and grafted trees, this industry is making phenomenal growth, and why shouldn't it? For there is nothing in the horticultural line that will pay the orchardist a larger profit than pecans if he will give them the care

required. Now in speaking of the care required, I will state that there is *no* tree which shows bad results from neglect quicker than the pecan, but at the same time there is none that will respond quicker to attention.

The large demand that was created for high grade budded and grafted trees of the better varieties on their advent as a proved success, opened up a new line for the nurseryman, and Florida has certainly held its own in this respect.

Along the northern boundary of Florida, we find a soil and climate that will produce the finest known quality of pecan trees, and at the same time produce it at least expense. Here we can grow a pecan tree, in the nursery, up to planting size, carrying it through the different stages of its propagation (which gives best results here)—in two years from the time the nut is planted, while it requires from three to four years in most of the other sections of the country.

Florida nurserymen produce over 60 per cent of the trees used throughout the country. The pecan nursery center of the country is Monticello, where five large firms grow over 33 per cent of all the pecans tree in the country. There will be over 250,000 trees shipped out of Monticello this fall.

Among the largest of Florida's reliable pecan nurseries are: The Summit Nurseries, The Arcadia Nurseries, Nut Nurseries, Monticello Nurseries, and Jefferson Nurseries, of Monticello. Bear's Pecan Nursery of Palatka, Griffing Bros. Co. and C. F. Barker of Macclenny, Glen St. Mary's Nurseries of Glen St. Mary's, Fla., H. S. Graves of Gainesville, and Dr. J. B. Curtis of Orange Heights.

The plantings in commercial quantity, of the finer varieties of pecans in Florida, now aggregate over five thousand acres, and the orchards that have had the time to mature are warranting all the faith placed in them, and more.

The properties that are four to six years old and bearing, are valued at from \$200 to \$500 per acre, based on actual profit producing ability.

Farseeing men are putting their money into these groves with perfect assurance of very attractive returns, and they will not

so disseminated if they consider the three vital requirements for a success - a suitable variety and the right kinds of trees and continual attention and supervision by someone who knows how. With these requirements a regular market in pecan nut products will buy in large quantities and profits to be had from any investment that is safe and are carrying any speculative features.

Pecan nut products will find an easy market and bring from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per pound soon. Of course as the supply increases so price will drop, but there is big money in growing these nuts at present and we will always find a demand for them in any quantity at a price greater than that. They have an actual food value of more than that based on comparison against bread the cheapest of foods.

There are millions of thousands of dollars already invested in this work in Florida, but the field is really just opening. There is no threat at all, it opportunity for this work now open.

The experimental stage is past. We have others' mistakes to profit by. The road is clear, and the byways marked.

Florida nut, in the near future, feel the importance of this rapidly growing industry and count it with the very first.

The lumber and naval stores industry will eventually reach its last mile post, but the pecan nut industry is here to stay.

Migratory Farming

By E. P. POWELL, Sorrento, Fla.

Migratory farming is still a new idea to most of our Northern agriculturists; but it is a rapidly growing idea, and in the practice of it is one of the best thoughts of the age. It means that a man may cultivate his crops for seven months in New England and five months in Florida, without either one conflicting with the other, and in both cases doing what the genuine farmer believes in—making money. It means, at least, that a man who is wearing out under the stress of severe winters can escape the cold weather without becoming a mere tourist and spending all of his savings. If you will go to Florida today you will find a host of Northern farmers, either truck growing in the coast counties or melon and potato growing in the central or dry counties. They undertake to wind up their northern work about the first of November, and this can generally be done, with energy and good calculation. Corn can be husked and every other preparation made, certainly by the middle of that month. What is there to hinder fitting to Florida soon after the birds, and here engaging in winter gardening or fruit growing? Oranges begin to ripen just about that time, and they can be marketed, with the exception of only one or two sorts (which need not be grown), by the first of April. My neighbor, Mr. Hawkins, who is a builder in the North, has an orchard of three hundred trees, from which he sells one thousand dollars worth of oranges between November and May. If the preference is for truck growing, you sow your lettuce seed early in November, or your celery, and market the first crop in January. A second sowing is immediately made and sent North in April. The owner may immediately start for his Northern farm. The apiarist can follow a very similar course. Another neighbor, Mr. McColly, after taking up two thousand pounds of honey in Ohio, comes to Florida

and during the winter takes up two thousand more. Chicken and egg raising is another line of business equally to the point. The hen is happier in her ranging during January and February than she is during July and August, while her eggs are most abundant at the season when prices are highest.

Winter gardening is certainly a novelty to one who has been accustomed to ground frozen two or three feet deep at Christmas. It takes some little time to get adjusted to the fact that you can have your green peas in December, and your carrots and new potatoes in January. But if you are growing for market, you have still to learn just about when to plant your seed in order to get perfected products at the right time. The Floridian knows that he can command the Northern market, in spite of everybody. He aims to get there just a little ahead of Georgia and Louisiana. For this reason he plants his potatoes about the first of January, and his melons a little later. The migratory farmer must crowd his plantings on a little earlier, and so get ready to migrate in time for his Northern work. To say that it is delightful to pull one's cabbages on New Year's Day is but half the story; the other half of the story is that these cabbages can be immediately shipped to New York and Philadelphia and bring in a whacking price. There are men growing rich very rapidly on lettuce alone. In Sanford they have Celery Avenue, and for four miles you will see hardly anything in the fields, as far as your eye can range except celery, and the negroes that are cultivating it. In some of these fields lettuce is used as a filler between the rows. Land stands at a fabulous price, and as a rule the crops are caught up on a quick market. All through this part of Florida, and up and down the St. John's river, the land lies very flat, and it can be irrigated by flowing wells. These wells can be seen everywhere, and are obtainable by boring only twelve or fifteen feet into the soil. The water is carried by a system of tiles, adjusted to the most complete control.

In Central Florida the lay of the country is wholly unlike that along the coast, and it so closely approximates the hills of New York and New England that the lover of landscape beauty finds enough to satisfy him. Geology has tipped the underlying rock not only upward, but downward; and all the hollows are filled with

lakes. Some of these are exquisitely beautiful, and just large enough for a man to take into his farm. The banks of Lake Lucy most of which I own, are in some cases so steep that it is real climbing to reach the top. The sunsets are gorgeous, and the morning sun rising over the pines, with a soft breeze blowing from either Ocean or Gulf, makes midwinter indescribably delightful. I think I never saw the moonlight quite so homeful as here, repeating itself in the lake. In this more rolling land we do not undertake truck gardening to any extent. All the higher land is devoted to melons, and these are shipped by carloads that often weigh over forty pounds to the melon. I do not see that the migratory farmer can quite become a melon grower, for the time of ripening is a little too late, and will find him at work in his Northern grounds. However, I am experimenting, to see what chances there are for a melon garden planted in December. You know that there are just enough touches of frost in Florida to make vine-growing in mid-winter a problem. Irish potatoes may be planted at any time, and will grow alongside the sweet potatoes, becoming a splendid crop for the Northern market. As a rule they are planted here in January. Sweet potatoes are selling at one dollar a bushel, and Irish potatoes are considerably higher.

Naturally any one coming here from the North turns to citrus fruits. The orange is a bewitching affair, not only for the profits, but for the novelty and the beauty. All the early comers, at once, cleared openings in the forest, and filled them with orange groves, adding grape fruit to some extent. They also made a trial of pineapples, loquats and other semitropicals. Most of these people were merchants, clerks, schoolma'ams, and professional people—possessed of very little capital of their own, and bringing what they did have burdened with 12 to 20 per cent interest. The freeze of 1895 found these people thick as flies in the woods, and just about as homeless. Their houses were mostly shacks and their intentions were evidently to exploit the State for money, and quit. There was among them very little knowledge of agriculture or horticulture, and little home-making instinct. The freeze found them at a terrible disadvantage, utterly swept away their dreams of wealth, and whipped them out of the State. Not 10 per cent

remained. Property went down almost to nothing. If they had been real home-makers and skilled farmers they could have met the frost, and all other natural disturbances, and come out ahead. During the last fifteen years an entirely new class of immigrants has been coming in—people of moderate means as a rule, and quite capable of taking care of themselves. A few of the older residents who possessed some knowledge of the building arts, stayed over, for the most part in the towns. These have gradually worked back onto the groves or gardens, and are doing admirably well. The deserted farms and orange groves have been bought up at low prices, handled scientifically, and are paying a round figure. Grape fruit is just now more profitable than oranges, and more groves of this sort are planted. The price of oranges this year is one dollar and a quarter by the wholesale, and in the orchard, or two dollars to two and a half in the market. Grape fruit is much higher. New varieties are constantly being started, and the improvement does not by any means end with the Washington Navel. A good orange orchard is likely to contain twenty prime sorts. Ruby is one of the very finest, and Golden Nugget Navel promises some progress. But any farmer is likely to start something still better: and this is owing to the fact that seeds are thrown everywhere, spring up easily in the sandy soil, and very often come to fruitage in the edge of the pine woods.

The land is easily worked, for it is almost universally sandy, and in very few places does the underlying clay come to the surface. You can plant ten trees, and do it well, while you would plant but two in the North. Although sandy, the soil is very far from being poor. It would be astoundingly rich if the State were not burned over every year, to accommodate the cattle that are allowed free range. Just now the lakes are low, showing a magnificent deposit of vegetable matter, in some cases two or three feet deep, all of which would have been spread over the whole State, had it not been burned. Fortunately the lakes could not be burned over, and whoever owns one owns a mint. Nor have I ever seen anywhere else such a provision of Nature to enrich the soil. Legumes are not limited, as they are in the North, to clovers, but they exist in every conceivable form—every one of them gathering nitrogen from

the air, and ready to contribute it to the soil, if plowed under. This fool business of burning Nature's contribution to our wealth, is a sample of the waste that goes on in the North as well as the South. Several millions of dollars go up in smoke from burning autumn leaves. In other words, a man who will use his wits here, fence in his land, stable his horses and cows, save his manures, plow under his annual crop of legumes, need never spend a dime on commercial fertilizers.

The migratory farmer will find that the general principles of farming are about the same at both ends of his homestead. He certainly will find a lot of traditions and notions very popular here, but based on superficial investigation; and he will find a lot of that same material at the North. But at bottom farming is a single science, everywhere. For instance, at the North we have recently heard a good deal about cover "crops," and we know very well that fruit growing cannot be successfully carried on without some sort of legume to cover the ground during the winter, and to fatten it by being plowed under in the spring. In Florida we have simply to shift the key; that is sow a cover crop to shield the ground from the sun in the summer, and plow it under in the fall. Of course, there are local problems that must be studied out, and the man who succeeds will be the one who studies most independently and thoroughly. He will listen to all sorts of advice, but he will exercise his own judgment. I have been repeatedly told that apple trees cannot be grown here, and as for plums the trees will grow, "but no fruit can be obtained." My informants simply do not know how to fight the plum curculio, and so they lose all their fruit. As for the apple, the soil heats down so deeply of a hot day (for sand is very conducive of heat), that the delicate roots are scorched. A thorough mulching of coarse material, partly covered with sand, will keep the underlying soil thoroughly cool; and a wrap of coarse paper around the trees while young will protect the bark. My apple trees made growth of two to three feet in the limb, during the hot, droughty summer of 1907. The Northerner who comes here need not confine himself to growing semi-tropical fruits.

Land can be obtained for from \$10 to \$25 an acre; and orange groves, in bearing, are worth a good deal more. There are still

some deserted homesteads for sale very cheap, and a few of the old settlers are selling out at low rates, because they are very old and worn out with the hard conditions after the freeze. It is far better to buy, and have a home to drop into, and a certainty of sufficient earnings from a garden, to pay your passage back and forth. Any one with rational tact and common sense, and a modicum of health can live through the winters here, laying up rather than spending. There is considerable demand for skilled labor, and there is a measure of call for farm work. The negro is an element to be counted upon, but he does not entirely shut out white labor. Everybody works, and the old slavery traditions are about worn out. In your garden you can raise nearly all that you wish to eat, while your hens are laying your eggs—themselves furnishing food just before you leave for the North. A cow can be kept in pasturage all winter, if you feed her cassava from your garden. This root is as easily grown as turnips, and can remain in the ground for two or three years. It grows from two to four feet long, and one acre would be enough for a whole dairy. Horses like the cassava, as well as cows, and chickens eat it ravenously when chopped fine. Beggar weed is a wonderful grass that comes up late in the season, as sweet as a sugar beet to chew, and liked especially by horses. The cowpeas thrive admirably for cover crops, and after being mowed once or twice, can be plowed under for the nitrogen. The velvet bean is Florida's private property; brought in here from India as an ornamental vine, it has turned out to be the greatest hay and forage plant in the world. It growes over fifty feet in a season on barren soil; and after mowing two or three times can be plowed under—giving an enormous amount of nitrogen to the land. Peaches are a natural crop here, and there is more money in them than in oranges—only that the tree is not long lived. I find that quinces thrive exceedingly well, and of course we can grow a large number of the very best grapes. Sweetwater and Black Hamburg, which you have to house at the North, stand the climate as well as the Scuppernong. I am planting an orchard of figs.

In other words there is a whole lot of romance and luxury here, for any one who cares to enjoy outdoor life. We have our cool spells, but the thermometer rarely goes below thirty, as in summer

it rarely goes above eighty-five. Nearly all winter it ranges between fifty-five and seventy-five—occasionally rising to eighty-five. We have fire-places, if we are sensible, and kindle a few cones or knots evenings and mornings. Possibly there will be ten days during the winter when you will keep the fire throughout the day. An overcoat will last you forty years, and most of the time you will sit with your coat off, on your broad verandas, to watch the moonlight on your lake, or the blue herons at midday. New England is in some ways repeated in these primitive lands. We lead a simple life. We raise nearly all that we eat or wear, and we swap eggs at the store for sugar. The conditions are such that Southern agriculture will lead the world by 1925. The negroes take to agriculture, and the Crackers are, many of them, becoming decidedly enterprising. Imitativeness has been confined a good deal more to the whites than to the blacks. The climate is, absolutely, as near perfect as climate can be, preventing the possibility of such diseases as grippe and catarrh. A young friend of mine who had been tortured from childhood with rheumatism, is spending her winter in sight of my home—the first joyous winter of her life.

My object in writing is to show Northern farmers that many of them can escape the rigor of winter, and not have it cost them all they can accumulate in summer. It is true that there are resorts in Florida where it takes a small fortune to exist for a few weeks. The common tourist knows nothing of this land excepting what he sees at such places. He makes a flourish, as well as he can, for a short time, and then retreats. The very wealthy, perhaps, can do nothing better than spend their money in such a manner. Palm Beach is well worth seeing, but see it as fast as you can, or go home to a poorhouse. Central Florida is not "tourist infested," as John Burroughs expresses it, and its hotels charge seldom to exceed eight dollars per week; many of them not more than five. Life is idyllic, because it is almost wholly spent out of doors. Possibly two or three days in a month may be chilly. I have spent four winters in Florida, and many of my friends are beginning to spend their summers here also. The heat is not felt as severely as in New York City. A breeze is always playing over the land, from either the Gulf or the Ocean. Shade is abundant, and in mid-

summer showers are nearly every day. However, of these months I have no personal experience, and do not care to write.

I do not mean to draw the picture too strong, only to show that, with a very moderate capital to start on, and decision of character, this migratory problem can be solved. We go by the Clyde line, on round-trip tickets to Jacksonville from New York and return, for about forty dollars. This covers all your expenses between those two points. From Jacksonville we go down the St. Johns River, one of the most delightful excursions in Florida, landing at Sanford, and are not far from our destination. The trip by ocean is safe, and but rarely stormy. A house of eight rooms can be built for less than eight hundred dollars—of the choicest pine, and with big fireplaces. Once located you must show your grit. There are difficulties to be overcome, and it would be a worthless land that did not furnish them; for with all the crops there is to be grown, not one is better than a crop of pluck and character. There are hawks to catch your chickens, and even the mockingbirds draw their salaries. I have seen snakes, but no more than in the Adirondacks. There are mosquitos in the coast counties, but in the interior only enough to know that the pest has not been exterminated. The turpentine tapper has ruined a vast area of noble pine, and the razorback has some legal rights. In other words, you will find your winter life just about as prickling and stimulating as your summer life, in the way of hindrances and annoyances. Migratory farming belongs to men, and not to human derelicts.

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Peanut Culture in Florida

By C. K. McQUARRIE, De Funiak Springs, Fla.

It sometimes happens through the failure of some crop or lack of help at the proper time that a farmer finds he can make a late fall crop to pay him, if he could make up his mind what crop would be most suitable. Now a crop of peanuts comes in at that time to fill up a gap very satisfactorily.

I have often planted a crop of the Spanish variety of peanuts in August which made a better crop than the spring planted one. In fact, a fall planting of this crop is the most desirable in every way, for the spring crop ripens when the prevailing condition of the weather is wet, and if the soil is very wet, when the crop comes to maturity, it begins sprouting immediately. Now soil conditions as generally prevailing when the fall planted crop comes to maturity are dry which admits of successful harvesting of the crop without much loss.

In the general rotation of crops, peanuts should follow small grains or beans of any kind and I have had several successful crops planting them in the water furrow of the corn rows after the corn was shocked, by bedding up the middles very low, fertilizing well and planting on the bed. But whichever way is adopted or whatever the rotation may be, the soil must be well and deeply plowed and a good seed bed made. This, next to the quality and quantity of fertilizer used, is the most important thing about the making of the crop.

The quality of the fertilizer used and the method of application are the main points in successful crop production of any kind. Peanuts are nitrogen gatherers and store quite a lot of this most useful element in their roots, but they cannot do this until the vines get well on to maturity so that we must have nitrogen in the fertilizer to give the crop a start. Some farmers contend that all

we want is phosphoric acid, but potash cuts a more important figure in the success or non-success of a peanut crop than either nitrogen or phosphoric acid for potash is the cap sheaf that finishes off to perfection what the other elements began, and unless there is enough of it to go around the cap sheaf will be of a very inferior quality and small production. A good fertilizer that could be called a well balanced ration would analyze 3 per cent nitrogen, 5 per cent phosphoric acid, and at least 7 per cent potash. To get this, the farmer will have to do his own mixing which is the coming method among our most progressive farmers. For this purpose, to get a ton of this mixture to analyze as above, he would require 900 pounds high-grade cotton seed meal, 800 pounds 14 per cent phosphoric acid and about 300 pounds muriate of potash. This mixture thoroughly compounded and applied broadcast at the rate of 800 pounds per acre will prove a good investment in the making of a peanut crop.

The further cultivation of the crop should be shallow. The land must be kept clean and hills planted three feet apart will soon meet in the row. When blooms set the hills should be gone over and flattened out with the back of a hoe and some soil thrown on the crown of the plant. This process tends to increase the production in that it secures soil for the small spikes that form after the bloom and seeks the soil to make the nut in, for if the plants are thrifty and vigorous some of the higher blooms on the plant will prove unproductive if not treated in this way.

When it comes to harvesting the crop, the whole plant should be pulled up by the roots, thrown into windrows to wilt and the second day stacked against a pole in the field. In this way, the nut and vine cure out thoroughly in a few weeks.

Take it all in all, there are very few crops on the Southern farm that pay better than the peanut crop, whether planted in the spring as a main crop, or in midsummer as a catch crop, but thorough preparation and plenty of fertilizer of the proper grade is necessary to secure success in this as in all other crops we grow.

The Fourth Estate

AN APPRECIATION

By BERNARD SUTTLER

To speak of the newspaper fraternity as "The Fourth Estate" almost necessarily recalls the scriptural statement "that the first shall be last and the last shall be first."

A short two hundred years ago, and kings were mighty personages, hedged about with pomp and dignity, and the possessors of mighty power. The pomp and dignity abide, but the power is mostly gone. The nobles only less powerful than the kings, often maintaining regal pomp and circumstance, have ceased to be an appreciable factor in the world's onward movement, and their present chief purpose seems to be to clog in as much as their puny strength will permit the wheels of governmental evolution.

The Commons have waxed great until their shadow over-spreads the world and portends the time when there will be only the Common people. But the Commons have grown great only since they have been able to command a voice, and with the evolution of the newspapers; with the creation of "the fourth estate;" a voice was found for that great, dumb, toiling, sweating, suffering, inarticulate mass which through the long centuries had toiled that others might reap, had suffered that others might enjoy.

And so we have the day of the newspaper, in all sizes and shapes and colors. Political, social, religious, agricultural. Trade journals and class journals. Every conceivable fad and fancy represented.

From the giant daily filled with some news—but more froth—with some wisdom—but more folly—down to the little country weekly, printed in a backwoods village, looking as if it had been set with shoe pegs and then hammered out by hand.

But every one of them is a voice. Do not forget that. It may be a voice for evil, or folly, or reaction; it may be a cry for justice, or morality, or humanity, but the voice is there, recurrent, insistent, penetrating.

Much harm has this fourth estate done, but more good.

And in the mighty evolution of the man animal which has already brought him up from a skin-clad savage to the broadcloth of modern civilization, the press is going to bear a greater part in the future of that immeasurably greater evolution yet to come. For great as is the distance already traveled by humanity, it is as nothing compared to the distance yet to be traveled before the perfect civilization will be worked out according to the Creator's design. So the press may blunder, even as men will always blunder, but in the balancing of the books there is a large credit in the ledger to the account of the press. The press influences the people and that mightily. It is a very maker, a creator of public opinion.

But it is not the daily press with its screaming headlines and complacent assumption of superiority that shapes and molds public opinion. The daily press is but the artillery which with thunderous roar and small execution gives notice that the battle rages, but the country press, the plodding infantry of the craft, wins the battle. For it is the country press that is the real power in the fourth estate.

This is the logical outcome of the conditions. Not more than one-third of our people live in cities. The country press, therefore, has a steady clientage much larger than that of the city press. The country editor is in close touch with his patrons, he knows his advertisers and subscribers personally. He is the largest contributor to every public interest, for whether it is a church festival or country fair or a new railroad, he has to throw himself into the breach and do the publicity work, and in most cases without any compensation. With the passing years his influence steadily grows, for people are not altogether ungrateful, and though they may not pay in money they do bestow a reward in their own way. The public does not forget that when the settlement was merely a slab village clustered around a saw mill in the piney woods; the editor, with his handful of type and cheap press, came and cast

his lot with them. Carrying always the heavy end of the log, the editor has written up his town, he has demonstrated the agricultural value of the cut over pine lands, he has been the chief exploiter of the fishing, and hunting, and phosphates, and lime, and fuller's clay, and climate, anything in fact that would help along the struggling community. Maybe he has led the fight for the county seat. Certainly he has been the hardest fighter for the cause of education and the new school building. Without his little weekly paper, all efforts for good roads would be useless. He throws himself into every breach, and fills every gap. Self-effacing, he builds up other men until they become prominent in politics, or business, or church:

Living in intimate touch with the people he chronicles all the small happenings of the community, tells of the deaths and funerals, writes the obituaries, praises the dead, sometimes scores the living for their own and the public good. In the fulness of time he has a reward, seldom in money, but always in power, in influence. For even though many may differ with his views, they are forced into an appreciation of the man who has borne uncomplainingly the toils and burdens of a pioneer community with small hope of the rewards which other men obtain.

Thus there comes to the country press an influence which the great impersonal city press can never hope to obtain. The influence is won, not so much by wisdom as by service. It is based not so much on respect as on affection, on a feeling born of the knowledge of labors shared and hardships endured in common, with the sub-conscious feeling that the editor has done more than his share, for beyond all question our country communities owe more to the local press, the little weeklies, than to all other causes combined. That sounds like a large statement, but it is as true as gospel. For week after week, year in and year out, the weeklies come from the press freighted with words of truth and soberness about their villages, their towns, their counties, their states. As no word of truth is ever lost, these earnest messages going forth steadily, persistently, and in the main unselfishly, find lodgment in the minds of strangers, and induce a steady trickle of newcomers who pool their strength with the old citizens. There may be no boom, but

the circle constantly widens. The newcomer sends the local papers back to relatives and acquaintances, and the stream of new people coming in grows wider, deeper, stronger.

A few short years, and lo! the little piney woods village is a beautiful little city. The country storekeeper has developed into the owner of a smart dry goods, or hardware store, or even into a sizable department store. The young lawyer whose praises had been sung by the unwearying editor is a judge, or perhaps a Congressman. The young doctor has developed into portly dignity, and visits his patients in an automobile. The little bank has erected an imposing edifice and counts a huge surplus from its profits. The original land owners have built palatial homes from the profits growing out of a ten thousand per cent rise in real estate. But the editor, what of him? Usually he is found in dusty rooms on a second floor, on account of the cheapness of the rent. His paper has grown in size, he has a power press, his job equipment has been considerably increased, perhaps he owns a little cottage. In a way he has prospered, but where others have made thousands he has made hundreds. He is older, grayer, wiser, even kinder, but his step is as springy, and his energy is as unfailing as in the earlier years, and he is now giving to the little city and to the second generation the same loyal service which in bygone years he gave to Slabtown and the fathers. Thus the country press earns influence, thus the country press grows to be a molder, a shaper, a creator of public opinion.

And why not? Who has better earned the right? Who else has given equal time, equal talent, equal labor to the cause of education, good morals, temperance, public improvements, good roads, better farming, inducing industries; content to share in the most modest way in the prosperity he has been the most potent factor in creating? Certainly the laborer is worthy of his hire, and these laborers in the public vineyard have rendered to this Republic a service which cannot be fully paid for in money. But it is paid for in part by the public esteem and confidence, nay, even affection. Here and there even some appreciation is shown of the business side of their work as is shown by the following extract:

"Farmers and Newspapers. (Wilcox Progress.) In an audience composed mostly of members of the Farmers' Union, recently, one of the speakers expressed the mutual friendship between the farmer and the newspaper in the following: 'As a rule the farmer has no firmer friend than the country press. The home paper is distinctly the farmers' own paper; supported directly and indirectly by farmers who compose the backbone of the subscription list of the printer, and largely for what the enterprising merchant advertises. Now, brother, let us not forget our friends. Let us see that our subscriptions are paid a year in advance; we can do it.'

" 'The man or the paper that fights my battle shall have my support. Another thing, the merchants who advertise are the ones who make it possible for us to get a good local paper, and the man or local firm who are too penurious to advertise and help support the local press have no right to the farmers' patronage.'

" 'I propose hereafter to go to the live advertiser and the man who will do his share in supporting the local press, thus contributing to my support, rather than buy of a man who proposes to take all and give nothing in return. If farmers as a class would support their friends, the other fellow would go out of business.' "

Whether their claim upon the public is ever fully paid, one thing is certain, the splendid patriotic men who make up the country press will continue their loyal self-sacrificing work in the same generous measure they have always given. May their bows abide in strength!

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George Pettus Raney

George Pettus Raney was born at Apalachicola, Franklin county, Fla., October 11, 1845, and has given more than twenty-five of the forty-two years of his manhood to the public service of his native State, and of the communities where he has resided, in various positions of trust and honor, ranging from member of the House of Representatives, from Franklin county, in the Legislature of 1868, to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he resigned in 1894; besides the various responsible positions he has occupied in the councils of the Democratic party.

His paternal grandparents were William Raney and Rebecca Abernathy, and his maternal grandparents Miles Jordan and Harriet Pettus. His father, David G. Raney, moved to Tallahassee, Fla., in 1826, while his grandfather Miles Jordan came to Gadsden county with his family in 1828; all from Virginia; and his father and mother married in Gadsden county in 1834.

Judge Raney was educated in the schools of Apalachicola including the private tutorship of Mr. W. W. Fay, in the family of Mr. Thomas L. Mitchell, became a student at the University of Virginia at the age of seventeen, but left his studies in 1863 to enlist in the Confederate army as a private, and served until the close of the war, being paroled at Waynesboro, Ga., in 1865. He returned to his alma mater in 1866 to pursue a course in the law department of the University, spending the session of 1866-1867 there; and returning to Florida was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1867, and began the practice of his profession at Apalachicola.

In 1868, when only twenty-two years of age, he was elected to represent Franklin county in the House of Representatives at Tallahassee, being one of the few Democratic members of that body. He was the Democratic candidate for the speakership on



John C. Smith
1862

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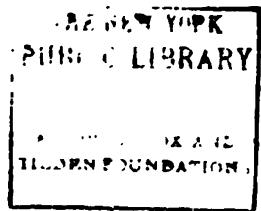
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Very truly yours
John Raney



the reorganization of the House in 1869, and then became chairman of the Judiciary Committee, serving until the end of his term. In 1869 he removed to Tallahassee, which city has since been his home, and in 1873 he became a partner of Hon. Mariano D. Papy, who was a learned and successful lawyer, and who had, from 1854 to 1860, been Attorney-General of the State. From that time until the memorable political campaign of 1876 (when the Democratic party, for the first time after the reconstruction of 1867, was successful at the polls in the election of Hon. George F. Drew as Governor, and of a majority of both Houses of the Legislature), Judge Raney diligently applied himself to the practice of his profession, but found time, nevertheless, to take an active part in political campaigns. As a member of the State Democratic executive committee in the campaign of 1876, and as an effective speaker on the hustings, he gave his best services to the party; and when the election was contested before the Supreme Court, he represented Governor Drew as one of his counsel, participating in the signal victory over their opponents, the court, although two-thirds Republican in their political sympathies, deciding that Drew was entitled to the office of Governor. He (with others) had, from the date of the sending out of the famous Zack Chandler telegram demanding the electoral vote of Florida as necessary to Republican success, up to the close of the Drew case, given his entire time to the matter of the canvass of the votes for Presidential Electors by the State Canvassing Board, and the incidental matters involved in the public questions which brought the State of Florida so prominently into public notice and were the occasion of the concentration at Tallahassee of many distinguished men of both political parties from different sections of the country, and who became known in the language of the day as "visiting statesmen."

When Governor Drew assumed the reins of government early in January, 1877, he, in forming a new cabinet of administrative officers, appointed Judge Raney to be his Attorney-General, which office he filled with remarkable ability throughout Governor Drew's administration, acting, also, as counsel for the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in all of the volumi-

ous and protracted litigation arising out of the numerous legislative land grants to railroad and canal companies, the guaranty by the pledge of Internal Improvement lands to railroad bond issues, the failure of such companies to meet their obligations, and the consequent sale of the railroads to satisfy the claims of creditors and of the State. In 1881 he was re-appointed by Governor Bloxham to the same position, and completed, in 1885, a service of eight years in that office. January 13, 1885, he was appointed by Governor Perry to be one of the justices of the Supreme Court to succeed Hon. James D. Westcott, Jr., resigned, such appointment then being for life. After four years' service as Associate Justice, he was elected, in 1888, under the new Constitution, a Justice of the Court, and was chosen, in 1889, Chief Justice, and served in that capacity until the end of May, 1894, thus completing over nine years of continuous service on the Supreme Bench.

While serving as Attorney-General (and *ex officio* as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund) during Governor Bloxham's first administration, Judge Raney assisted in consummating the celebrated "Disston Sale," negotiated by the Governor, of four million acres of State land to Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, the proceeds of which served to relieve the public domain from the incubus of debt imposed on it under the land grant legislation.

Of this litigation, one feature was that large bodies of lands of the Internal Improvement Fund had been sold by Republican Trustees of such Fund for coupons representing interest on bonds for the payment of which interest the Internal Improvement lands had been pledged under the Florida Internal Improvement Law, and such sales had been set aside by the Federal Court previous to the Drew administration, and the lands covered thereby reconveyed to the Trustees. During the administration of Governor Bloxham the purchasers of such lands applied to the Federal Court for the surrender of the coupons which had been paid as such consideration, and such applications were resisted on the ground that such coupons had been paid by the Trustees previous to such purchases, and were not a valid claim against the Fund. This defense was successfully maintained, and the Court refused to surrender

the coupons, which upon their face amounted to very many thousands of dollars.

After the veto by Governor Drew, in 1879, of legislation which proposed to violate the contract rights of holders of railroad bonds against the Internal Improvement Fund lands, Judge Raney was applied to by friends of the vetoed measures to draft what he might deem to be the best legislation practicable under the then debt-burdened and seemingly insolvent condition of the Internal Improvement Fund, and in responding to such requests he drew the Gainesville, Ocala, and Charlotte Harbor Railroad and the Tampa, Peace Creek and St. Johns' River Railroad charter acts, which were passed by the Legislature and approved March 4, 1879, being chapters 3167 and 3168 of the Laws of Florida. The similarity in principle of the land grant provisions of subsequent land grant acts will be seen by their comparison with these models.

During the period of Judge Raney's service on the Supreme Bench some of the most important litigation which has affected the larger financial and industrial interests of the State and its people was considered and disposed of. Of the numerous opinions prepared by Chief Justice Raney, one of the most notable was in the case of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Company versus the State of Florida, decided May 1, 1889, in which, for the first time in any State Supreme Court, it was held that the prescription of a tariff of freight and passenger rates which will not pay the expenses of operating a railroad, a fact shown by the pleadings in the case, is an abuse of the discretion given to railroad commissioners by a statute authorizing them to prescribe reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger transportation, and amounts to a taking of the railroad company's property, "without due process of law." This principle has been largely followed by the courts of other States, and is now universally regarded as a well settled rule. In this opinion was also announced the principle that when a tariff of freight and passenger rates has been established by railroad commissioners, and the railroad company and the commissioners differ as to whether such rates, considered as a whole, will prove remunerative to the company, and there is room for a difference of intelligent opinion on the question, the courts cannot interfere or

substitute their judgment for that of the commissioners, but the tariff as fixed by the commissioners must, in so far as the courts are concerned, be left to the test of experiment. This principle has found recognition by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Wilcox versus Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and in the Knoxville case, both decided early in 1909.

Chief Justice Raney resigned his office May 31, 1894, to resume active practice at the bar. He at once attained success, and from the first has stood in the front rank of the profession in Florida, having been engaged in many of the most important cases arising in the several courts of record throughout the State. Since April, 1903, he has served as chief counsel in Florida of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, as such achieving many legal victories. He has never, however, permitted the cares of office or the exigencies of his profession to prevent him from performing his obligations as a citizen and a Democrat.

In 1898 Judge Raney was elected to serve for two years the county of Leon in the House of Representatives, and in 1902 he was elected State Senator from Leon county, serving four years. He was also a Presidential Elector in 1896 and was the Florida member of the National Democratic executive committee from 1900 to 1904. While serving as Attorney-General he prepared, and there was published at public expense, a Justice of the Peace Manual, embodying the provisions of the Constitution establishing the jurisdiction of these inferior courts and the statutory law regulating the practice in such courts, and the entire criminal law of the State. It was found that a compilation of this kind was indispensable in the performance by such courts of their duties, as at that time the greater part of the statutory law of the State had not been compiled, and was found only in the pamphlet acts, of which there was not a sufficient quantity to supply the officers of such courts; and in 1899, under an act of the Legislature, he prepared, on a much enlarged scale, a similar Justices' Manual embodying not only the statutory law of the character indicated above, then in force, but also forms of procedure for use in civil and criminal actions, and a short treatise on pleading and evidence, such work having been made necessary to the administration of

justice by the accumulation of statutory law since the Revision of 1892.

Judge Raney was married at Athens, Ga., November, 4, 1873, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Thompson B. and Sarah B. Lamar, of that place, and four children, now living, were born to them, viz: Sarah B., George P., Jr., Clyde L and Lamar Raney. Mrs. Raney died in 1899, and in 1901 he married Evelyn Byrd Cameron, who died in 1902. He is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, a member of the Florida Historical Society, a member of the National Geographical Society, and while in college became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of the University.

Judge Raney is a close student of all knowledge relating to his profession, a general reader in so far as his professional engagements permit, keeps carefully informed concerning all current events, and has a somewhat pronounced fondness for the history of his native State. He regards the education of the young as the most vitally important question that can engage the attention of the people of the State. He has assisted several young men in their preparation for the bar, directing them as to the proper course of study, and quizzing and instructing them at his home at night; and it may be truthfully said of him that young attorneys have always found him a willing adviser on application for assistance. In his relations with his fellowmen, he is courteous and affable, easily approachable, and though usually busy, he seems seldom to worry over his work, but gets and gives pleasure as he pursues his labors; and, like many other professional men, is willing to give gratuitous legal service to those whom he knows are unable to pay.

George West Wilson

Perhaps no man who has ever lived in Florida exercised during his life a wider influence, was more useful, or more greatly mourned at the time of his death than George West Wilson, editor-in-chief of the *Florida Times-Union* for many years. Mr. Wilson was born in Boone county, Ky., on May 10, 1859. On both sides of the family his people were among the first colonists of Kentucky, the Wilsons settling in what is now Harrison county and the Wests in Nicholas county. Both branches migrated to Kentucky when it was merely a western extension of Virginia and North Carolina, and his early youth was spent near Hamilton, Ohio, where in the public schools he received the rudiments of an education, which owing to poor health had to be completed by private tutors. Later in youth with the advantage of a quiet country home and a good library he was for years an untiring student and became a really learned man. Upon the death of his father in 1870, his mother returned to her old home at Carlisle, Ky., residing there until 1874, when she married Col. R. A. Stewart, of Louisiana, and moved to Florida, settling at Orange Lake, where young Wilson grew into a robust man. His career naturally divides itself into three sections.

In 1881 he entered journalism by publishing a little four-page weekly, which he called the *Orange Lake Floridian*. This was before the railroad had reached his section and was started by him more for amusement and occupation than with any serious purpose of making a business of journalism. He mastered the rudiments of the printers' art, set type, distributed it, worked the press, washed the forms, wrote editorials and locals, classified the news and carried his papers to the mail. The old Washington hand press and the apron full of type grew into quite a formidable printing outfit, and the toy became too expensive to be located in

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the country, so it was decided to move the outfit to Ocala, a town at that time of two thousand souls and eighteen miles distant from Orange Lake. The name of the paper was changed to the *Florida Lacon*. It was at Ocala that he published the first daily paper issued in the interior of peninsular Florida. It was issued for one week to chronicle the session of the Circuit Court. Within a year from the time of his going to Ocala, Mr. Wilson purchased an old established weekly, *The Banner*, and consolidated them as *The Banner-Lacon*, which was owned and edited by him up to the great fire at Ocala in 1884.

The experience gained in practical knowledge of the business in these early ventures proved of vast benefit to him in later years, and the business which he had engaged in chiefly as an amusement became the great work of his life. In 1897 he is found in charge of *The Florida Daily Citizen*, of Jacksonville, and from the first issue his practical knowledge enabled him to put out a paper which took front rank. In the fall of that same year, 1897, the *Florida Times-Union* was consolidated with *The Citizen*, and placed under his control, as editor and president of the company publishing the consolidated papers known as the *Times-Union and Citizen*. Here Mr. Wilson was able to show the mettle that was in him, and in the ten years that he was at the head of the *Times-Union*, he built up one of the strongest and most influential newspapers in the South. Under his hand its editorial page was possibly the best in the South, and in every department it ranked, and continues to rank, with the leading journals of the country. The paper as it stands today is a great monument to the ability, the energy and the integrity of George West Wilson. He fairly gave his life to it and wore himself out in its service.

His public life began in 1881, when, then only twenty-two years old, he was tendered and accepted the nomination for the Legislature from Marion county, simply for the purpose of keeping up the Democratic organization. He served two years as secretary of the Second Congressional district committee; two years as chairman of the committee. In 1892 he was a member of the State and Congressional committees, in charge of headquarters at Jacksonville. In all of these positions, serving without pay, he not only paid his

own expenses and gave his time, but contributed largely towards the campaign expense from his own pocket. For three years he was president of the Semi-tropical Exposition, president of the Lake Weir Chautauqua Lyceum Association, a member of the Forestry congress, commissioner to the Paris exposition, and member of the State World's Fair directory; serving in all these positions without compensation, and defraying his own expenses, but this is not all. During his busy life he served for six years as president of the Board of Trustees of the Florida Agricultural College and the University of Florida; president of the Florida Press Association in 1905-1906; vice-president of the Seminole Club in 1899; treasurer of the Jacksonville Trade Carnival Association, from 1903 to 1906; treasurer of the Galveston Relief Fund of Jacksonville; treasurer of the Florida storm sufferers fund; treasurer of the Florida State Fair Association; secretary of the Florida Horticultural Society; trustee of the Industrial Indian school fund; and by special enactment, trustee of Indian lands; member of the Indian river and harbor committee of the Jacksonville Board of Trade; for two years editor and half owner of the *Industrial Record* of Jacksonville. All of these positions were accepted by him and faithful service rendered, solely inspired by love of the State. None of them brought him revenue and all of them cost him time, money, and strength. His record shows that he was a very glutton for work, if that work was calculated to do good for Florida.

Late Gov. Francis P. Fleming, in writing a sketch of Mr. Wilson, among other things said, as follows: "He has had the experience of travel in many parts of the world, and an unusual intimacy with men of learning and of great lives. In 1885 he spent some time in Mexico, where he made some valuable archaeological discoveries, having been a scientific student for many years along the lines of prehistoric man. He had as his friends some of the most famous men of the century. Richard A. Proctor, the world-famous astronomer, stated many times that Mr. Wilson was the only intimate friend of his life, as they were close companions for several years, at the time that Mr. Proctor was finishing his great book on Old and New Astronomy. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, the geologist

and chemist, the greatest of his school, was also his companion for two winters at Oaklawn, the orange grove home of Mr. Wilson before the freeze. It was at the home of Mr. Wilson that Dr Hunt wrote his last and greatest essay on the evolution of geology and chemistry, an essay that has been translated into every civilized tongue, and at the same time Mr. Proctor was completing his chapter on his belief in the laws of stellar evolution, that has been read by every scientific man of the present age."

In the earlier years of his business activity before becoming finally established in Jacksonville, he built the first steamboat to ply the Orange lake. This was used for the transportation of the great orange crop of that section to the first railroad. He established the Ocala Foundry and Machine Works, built a saw mill, cotton ginnery, and founded numerous other smaller enterprises. Up to the great freeze of 1894-1895, he was said to be the fifth largest individual orange grower in Florida.

Mr. Wilson was twice married. In 1881 to Miss Mamie Fair Marshall, of Columbia, S. C., who died two years later, and in 1889 he was married to Miss Belle Robinson, daughter of Dr. Henry Robinson, a Jacksonville banker. Of this marriage two sons were born, Henry and George, both of whom, with their mother, survived him. In 1906 his health became impaired as a result of the strenuous life which he had led, and though there were intervals of improvement, he steadily failed in strength. In the spring of 1908, in hope of betterment, he went to Chicago, and placed himself under the treatment of an eminent specialist. Returning home apparently much improved, after a short time there came a relapse, and he steadily grew worse, until June 2, 1908, when he passed away. The day after his death, the *Times-Union*, speaking editorially, gave vent to the grief of every employee of the paper. Among other things it said: "He was a kind and affectionate husband, a good father and a true friend. A man of many noble traits of character, broad liberality, and charity. He was just and fair to all men, patient and even tempered under trying circumstances, and was always of a cheery, sunshiny nature even during the trials and sufferings of his long illness. He believed in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man,

and he lived up to his faith. He was a strong, manly man, of great force of character and trained executive ability, yet he was as gentle and sympathetic as a woman in his friendships. George Wilson was a man among men. With him self came last, and he was ever ready to deny himself needed comforts that he might do more for his fellow men. There was no labor too arduous, no demand too great when a friend needed him."

The seeds he sowed in faith, for the betterment of Florida, are daily bringing a crop of good results, and the work of George West Wilson will be in evidence in Florida, when his children's children are gray haired men and women.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In preparing this sketch use has been made freely of a sketch which appeared in the *Times-Union* on the day of Mr. Wilson's death and of a previous sketch prepared by Governor Fleming for the "Memoirs of Florida." In certain parts of it the identical language used has been copied, and this note is an acknowledgment.]

Harry Leland Beeman

Harry Leland Beeman, proprietor of the San Juan Hotel, one of the leading tourists hostellries in Florida, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on the eleventh day of January, 1864. His ancestry were English, and were among the early settlers in New York. Of that well known and prosperous family Edwin E. Beeman, the father of Harry Leland, was descended. Edwin E. Beeman married Mary Beeman, and attained to an enviable prominence as a physician.

Harry Leland Beeman received all the benefits of a common school education and whilst he did not enter college, he was well prepared for a business career upon which he entered at an early age. His first venture into the world of trade was with a well known drug firm, where he clerked for sometime becoming afterwards a partner in a manufacturing drug business, that entailed upon him a great deal of responsibility and energy of thought and time. Thus his life was spent at Cleveland, Ohio, until his twenty-third year when he determined upon a change of residence, which located him in the South. His next enterprise was put in operation at Orlando, Fla., in the way of an orange growing business, which was established in 1887. Later on having succeeded well, Mr. Beeman engaged in the hotel business, which since 1894 he has conducted under the name of the San Juan Hotel, at Orlando, Fla.

Mr. Beeman was married several years ago to Miss Marie St. Cyr, daughter of Paschal and Mary E. St. Cyr, of St. Louis, Mo. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Beeman, Edwin Paschal. Mr. Beeman is a Democrat and a prominent secret order man. He is a member of the Masons, Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

He is a reader of current events and is well posted on matters of general import. He believes in the great potentialities of Florida

and that all the State needs is a more consistent and comprehensive development of her natural and agricultural resources, and of bringing her climatic advantages more persistently before the Northerner.

Mr. Beeman is a man who has won his popularity and position by that personal magnetism and strength of purpose that is a rare and desirable combination of power for a man to possess.

He has reached a degree of prominence that is an example for others who are striving to the same end, and it has been solely by his deciding upon a course to follow, and following it unfalteringly.

Frasier Franklin Bingham

Frasier Franklin Bingham, saw mill operator and lumber merchant, secretary and assistant general manager of the Southern States Lumber Company of Pensacola, Fla., is a native of Michigan, having been born at Yankee Springs, that State on March 25, 1872.

His business success is a marked example of the limitless possibilities of advancement which lie open to every young American with application and a determination to overcome whatever obstacles there may be in the most frequently tortuous pathway from obscurity to success.

With no greater educational asset than a common school education acquired in the public schools of Chicago and St. Louis, and a proficiency in stenography attained while attending night classes in a business college, Frasier Franklin Bingham launched out into the world, when he was sixteen years of age with a set purpose of carving his own destiny from the great mountains of relentless conditions as he should meet them. He has never swerved a hair's breadth from his initial resolve, with the result that but few men of his early opportunities have attained at his age, the measure of success with which his efforts have been crowned.

He came to Pensacola from Kansas City in 1890, and secured a position as a stenographer and clerk of all tasks which might be imposed upon him, with the then Southern States Land and Timber Company, now the Southern States Lumber Company of which he is now one of the executive officers.

His aptitude for his work; his eagerness to perform promptly and with precision every task assigned to him; his determination to brook no opposition in his way to success; his constant and calculating effort to render his services indispensable to his employers, and his steady and unyielding integrity of both purpose

and conduct were very soon recognized and rewarded both by increased compensation and promotion.

Of New England origin, being a descendant of Thomas Bingham, born in Sheffield, England, in 1642, who emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut in 1659, he inherited principles and habits of frugality, and commenced the accumulation of a capital, through savings from his earnings, at the very threshold of his career. These savings were not hoarded, but were no sooner accumulated in small sums than they were put to work. The accretions were added to the original capital, with the inevitable result that the savings of modest proportions at the commencement, multiplied rapidly and from a penniless youth of eighteen years of age, who settled among strangers, a thousand miles removed from his home and those whose interest in his character development and success was greatest, he has in eighteen years not only established himself as one of the leaders in the commercial circles of one of the country's greatest seaports and export centers; has not only impressed his character and individuality upon a community with a population of 30,000 people, but while doing this, has also accumulated a comfortable, though not extravagant competency.

A few years after his settlement in Pensacola, he was followed there by his parents and other members of his immediate family, all of whom are now residents of Pensacola.

In 1897 he was married to Miss Fannie Augusta Oerting, a native of Pensacola, of Danish parentage and five children have been born to the union, three daughters and two sons ranging in age from ten months to ten years, all of whom are living.

In politics he is a Republican of the modern school. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for representative in the Legislature from Escambia county in 1908, and received the largest vote which has been cast for a Republican candidate for any office in the county since 1881, receiving clear majorities in several of the city precincts, but failing of election on complete returns from the country districts. As a politician he is a resourceful and joyful fighter and a pleasing and effective speaker.

In religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian. He is also a

member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Concordia Club (social), the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Federal Veterans and the Masonic Fraternity.

He has contributed quite extensively on business, political and civic improvement topics to Pensacola newspapers, and in the spring of 1907 was the author of a political pamphlet in support of his candidacy as a Republican for a minor city office, which was a gem of American humor, common sense and Yankee satire.

Richard Smith Hall

Richard Smith Hall, of Ocala, one of the representative and most prominent business men of central Florida, was born at Wadesboro, N. C., on July 31, 1868, a son of Major R. T. and Eliza May Hall. His father was a farmer by occupation and a gallant Confederate soldier. Mr. Hall comes of an ancestry greatly distinguished on both sides of the family. On the paternal side, Edward Hall, born in Ireland, came to Virginia about 1736, and settled in Augusta county. In 1744 he married Eleanor Stuart, a member of that famous family which has given to the country Hon. A. H. H. Stuart and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. On May 31, 1767, his son, John Hall, was born in Augusta county. He graduated at William and Mary College, studied law under Judge Archibald Stuart, and at the age of twenty-five located in Warrenton, N. C. In 1800 he was appointed to the Superior Court bench, and in 1818 to the Supreme Court. He resigned in December, 1832, because of ill health, and died January 29, 1833. He married Mary Weldon Hall, a granddaughter of Col. Samuel Weldon, of the Revolution, and one of his sons, Edward Hall, was on the Supreme Court bench in North Carolina in 1840. This Edward Hall, the younger, was the father of Major Robert Hall, and the grandfather of Richard Smith Hall, so that on the paternal side Mr. Hall's ancestry is distinguished, both in military and civil life, and runs back without a break to the first American progenitor, who was himself evidently a man of excellent standing as shown by the family into which he married. On the maternal side Mr. Hall goes back to General Henry William Harrington, who came to North Carolina some time before the Revolution, and because of dissatisfaction at some treatment accorded him by his family in England. He was a younger son of a family not numerous, but of very high station in the old country. Henry



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The remains of the vessel
of Hieron, who was son of
Malchus, son of Jacob, and
son of the prophet Malachias,
the one who wrote the
Book of Malachias.

1. *Constitutive*
2. *Inducible*



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TILDEN FOUNDRY

W. Harrington married Rosa Auld, of the nearby county of Anson, took sides with the colonists in the Revolutionary struggle, was one of the largest land and slave owners of his section, and by reason of his prominence and his ability rose to be a Brigadier-General in the North Carolina militia during that struggle. He left two sons and two daughters. His eldest child was a daughter, Rosa Anna. She married in 1801, Robert Troy, said to have been a native of Pennsylvania, and they lived in a handsome home at Wadesboro, called "Montcalm." A daughter of this marriage, Anna Caroline Troy, married William Weldon Hall, of Warrenton, a son of Judge Edward Hall, and was thus the grandmother of Richard S. Hall.

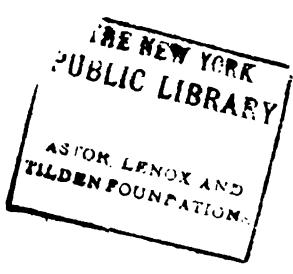
The Harrington family in England in the present year, though not numerous, is high in rank, there being two knights, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir. John Lane Harrington, and Sir. Stanley Harrington, both of whom have been decorated for distinguished service. In addition to this, there is the title of Earl of Harrington, now held by Charles Augustus Stanhope, eighth earl. This title goes back to the year 1730.

Richard S. Hall grew up on a farm in Anson county, and obtained such education as was possible in the reconstruction period which succeeded the Civil War. He lived in the turpentine belt of North Carolina, and when old enough to work engaged in that business and operated a plant until 1890 when he removed to Georgia and pursued the same line of business for four years until 1894, when he removed to Suwannee county, Fla. In 1897 he moved to Marion county. His turpentine interests have prospered, and he branched out into various other lines until now he is one of the leading business men of his section. In 1905 he organized and became President of the South Florida Naval Stores Company. He is interested in the Barnes and Jesup Company, naval stores dealers, at Jacksonville, the Hutchinson Shoe Company, wholesale, at Jacksonville and the Covington Company, wholesale dry goods, at Jacksonville. He is President of the Marion Hardware Company, and Vice-President of the Tampa-Havana Lumber Company. In addition to all these interests, he has private interests in the shape of turpentine lands in south

Florida. Yet a young man in the early prime of life, he has achieved results which would be a credit to a gray-haired business veteran.

On November 26, 1897, Mr. Hall married Miss Mamie Williams, daughter of William and Mattie (King) Williams, of Walterboro, S. C. They have four children, Earl, Robert, William and Harrington Hall.

He is a communicant of the Baptist Church, and a believer in the largest possible application of fraternal ideas, and is, therefore, affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Masons (including the Blue Lodge, Shrine and Scottish Rite). In politics Mr. Hall is a steadfast adherent of the Democratic party. He is a reader of the current periodicals, industrial journals and magazines, and has become thoroughly acquainted with modern business conditions. Unlike some of those who take a pessimistic view, he believes that there is a brighter future in the South for the turpentine industry than even the past has shown, and has given special attention to that interest. In his community he is highly esteemed as an honest, courteous, capable man, and a thoroughly good citizen.





*Yours Truly
Dennings Leone*

Thomas Jenkins, M.D.

Coming from the South, Mr. Jenkins, a man of about five feet six inches and two hundred and twenty pounds, was a typical Southern man in every way. He had the steady, quiet manner of a man who has been used to the "Suey" system of government, and he had the frank, fearless, just, and honest manner of a man who has been used to the "Peculiar institution." He was a man of no social degree, but he was a man of education and culture, and of a decided character.

Mr. Jenkins' mother was a widow after his father's death, and she moved to Connecticut with her son, and there he grew up. In New Haven he received his education, and whether of the public or private schools, he is not known. He became a doctor, and before the beginning of the Civil War he had established himself in Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Cone's name is well known in Atlanta, and he was a member of the Georgia State Legislature, and afterwards being elected Judge of the Superior Court.

Dr. Thomas Jenkins Cone is the only son of the late General George H. and Mary (Dowdy) Cone, of Atlanta, Georgia. At the time of his birth his father was only sixteen years of age, and he died when Dr. Cone was only fifteen months old. Dr. Cone's mother, Mrs. Mary (Dowdy) Cone, who was killed at Atlanta in June, 1864, was a member of that organization known as the "Great Western League." The last five months of the war he was a prisoner at Fort Lookout, but was exchanged March 25, 1865, and honorably paroled after the surrender. After the war he



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1910

Thomas Jennings Cone

Coming from sturdy Scotch-Irish stock who were pioneers in Virginia, whose descendants removed to Georgia in the early days and were prominent in the politics of that State, his father a veteran of the Confederacy, who fought throughout the war between the States and on coming to Florida rendered conspicuous service to the State in assisting in its redemption from carpet bag misrule, Thomas Jennings Cone has engaged in merchandising and manufacturing, with highly gratifying success, and has not only accumulated a competence but has at the same time contributed in no small degree to the commercial growth and industrial development of his section.

Mr. Cone's first known ancestors in America were Scotch-Irish pioneers in Connecticut and North Carolina, and their descendants lived in North Carolina for several generations. The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a captain in the war of the Revolution, and before the beginning of that struggle located in Georgia, where Mr. Cone's grandfather was prominent in politics, serving from 1847 to 1850 in the Georgia Legislature, and afterwards being elected Judge of the Inferior Court of Dooly county.

Thomas Jennings Cone is the only child of Andrew Jackson Cone and Amila Gay (Pound) Cone. His father was born and reared in Dooly county, Georgia. When the war cloud burst in 1861 he was only sixteen years of age, but he promptly enlisted in the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment with his older brother Thos. Jefferson Cone, who was killed at Gainesville, Va., June 27, 1862, and served with that organization throughout the great unpleasantness. The last five months of the war he was a prisoner at Point Lookout, but was exchanged March 25, 1865 and formally paroled after the surrender. After the war he

studied law under the direction of Judge A. C. Pate of Hawkinsville, Ga., and was duly admitted to the bar. In 1876 he removed with his family to Florida, locating in Orange county, and from the beginning taking an active part in politics. He was one of the leading spirits of his section in the movement which finally resulted in the overthrow of the administration which had given the people of the State an ample sufficiency of Republican misrule. He removed to Gainesville in 1884, and established himself in the practice of his profession. Both he and his excellent wife are still full of activity and appreciative of the pleasures of life.

Thomas Jennings Cone was born in Unadilla, Ga., December 19, 1867. In his early youth he attended the common country schools, and later had the advantage of a course at the Middle Georgia Agricultural and Military College. He first engaged in the mercantile business at Gainesville, Fla., in 1891, when he was eighteen years of age. He was industrious and frugal, but saw no opportunity for improving his condition and advancing his interests until 1900, when with the small capital of \$1200 he embarked in the industry of manufacturing lumber and naval stores. He has continued in this business with ever-increasing success and by energy and enterprise has succeeded in accumulating a competence.

Mr. Cone now makes his home at Raleigh, in Levy county. He was married August 28, 1884 to Marie E. Tyson, a daughter of Joel Washington and Sarah Martha (Griner) Tyson, and they have three children, Albertus Jennings, Hobson Tyson Cone, and Frederick M. Cone, eight months old.

Mr. Cone is a Democrat, but has been too actively engaged in business to seek public office even if he had tastes of that nature. He is not a member of any church, but has a strong preference for the Baptist faith. He is prominent in two secret orders, the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In his reading, he has always cared most for those periodicals which treated of special subjects in which he is interested.

Mr. Cone declares that unceasing work and strictest economy

are essential to success. He believes that the best interests of the State and Nation will be served "by the election of honest men to office and enforcing the laws without favoritism, or in other words, give every man a square deal.

"In National affairs, the election of a Democrat is the only panacea for our political ills. There must be a thorough revision and reduction of the tariff, putting on the free list every article of commerce which is controlled by a trust. This will break up monopolies and restore competition in all trades giving every one an equal chance. To do this, the election of a Democrat to the Presidency is indispensable."

This Cone family has a very remarkable history. Its American progenitor was Daniel Cone, a Scotch-Irishman who settled at Haddam, Conn., in 1662. One of his descendants moved south and located on the Peepee river in North Carolina. There was born in 1745 William Cone, Revolutionary soldier and founder of the family in Georgia and Florida. This William Cone married Keziah Barber before leaving North Carolina. He was an ardent patriot and saw service in McLean's Regiment and under General Marion. After the Revolution, he was foreman of the first grand jury raised in Bulloch county, Ga., in 1796, and lived until 1815, dying at the age of seventy. He reared three sons and nine daughters. His son, Aaron Cone, remained in Bulloch county when the family scattered, and was the father of Gen. Peter Cone, one of the most noted men of Georgia in the ante-bellum days, was thirty years a member of the Georgia Legislature and senior Major-General of the militia when the Civil War broke out. Peter Cone lived until 1866, dying at age seventy-six. A son of the first William Cone, Capt. William Cone, the younger, inherited the reckless courage of his father, and was distinguished in the War of 1812 in various engagements. He settled in Camden county, Ga., and later moved to Florida, serving in the General Assembly of that State as late as 1842. He died in 1857, aged eighty.

William Cone, the younger, had five sons, all of whom were noted soldiers during the Indian and Civil wars. One of his grandsons, Hutch I. Cone, is now a member of the United States Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral. F. P. Cone, now a member of

the Florida State Senate, is another grandson. Col. J. S. Cone, a great grandson of the elder William Cone, served with distinguished gallantry in the Confederate army from Georgia in the famous 47th Georgia.

Judge Wm. Burrows Cone, the grandfather of T. J. Cone, was born in Baldwin county, Ga., February 14, 1814, eldest of ten children born to John W. and Nancy (Wadsworth) Cone. The family removed to Dooly county in 1832, and his father soon dying young William became the mainstay of his widowed mother.

In 1835 he married Elizabeth Mobley, of Screven county, Ga., settled down to farming, and soon became a leading citizen of his county. In 1847 and 1850 he was in the General Assembly, where he met his relatives, General Peter and Judge Francis Cone. Returning home he was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of Dooly county, which office he held until the close of the Civil War. After the war he lived in retirement at his handsome country seat. He left behind the reputation of a capable and upright citizen, and devoted patriot.

This family is remarkable in several directions. All of the men have been noted for good business capacity, sound legislative judgment, reckless courage and never-failing loyalty to the country.

John Cheney Davant

Gen. John Cheney Davant, of Brooksville, attorney, and who in the last eighteen years has contributed as much to the development of his section as any other one man, was born at Gillisonville, Beaufort district, S. C., on June 5, 1841. His father, Richard James Davant, was an attorney who held for thirty-two years the honorable position of vice-chancellor in the equity court. He was also a State Senator and a member of the Secession Convention, and like so many other southerners lost practically everything he had by the Civil War. The Davants are of Huguenot origin. The progenitors of the family in South Carolina were two brothers, John and James, who came at the time of the Huguenot immigration to that colony and settled on two islands off the coast. John, the great-grandfather of General Davant, left the island, which was called after him John's island and goes by that name to this day, and settled on Hilton Head island, where General Davant's father was born. It may be stated as an absolute fact that the Huguenots who came to South Carolina between 1685 and 1750 more strongly impressed themselves upon the new community in which they settled than any other equal number of people at any place in any period of the world's history. General Davant's mother, born Evelina Judith Cheney, was of English descent, and the name is preserved in England in the village of Cheney, near London. An account of the old Cheney home written by the celebrated English historian, James Anthony Froude, has appeared in one of our leading magazines. At the time of the nullification excitement in 1832 General Davant's father was the First-Lieutenant of the Coosawhatchie Riflemen, one of the South Carolina companies, which was ready to take arms in opposition to General Jackson's policy of "hickory oil."

General Davant obtained his education at the Beaufort District Academy, followed by courses at the South Carolina Military

Academy and the Furman University, at Greenville, S. C. He had taken up active work on January 1, 1861, as principal of the Beaufort District Academy, and at the same time was a member of a military company under the State government. This company as one of the Hampton Legion, later volunteered for service in Virginia, and Mr. Davant was after about two years' service commissioned as Captain by the Confederate war department and assigned to command of his old company. Later on, though a very young man, he became a Brigadier-General in the South Carolina cavalry, and while serving in that position disarmed all the local negro organizations of National Guard in South Carolina. At the close of the war, he studied law with his father, in 1866 was admitted to the bar and taken into partnership by his father. He practiced law continuously, at Gillisonville, Allendale and Barnwell Court House until 1890 when, on account of the health of some members of his family, he came to Florida and settled at Brooksville and entered upon the practice of his profession. While in South Carolina the General had served two terms as a member of the Legislature from Barnwell county, from 1878-1882 and declined re-election. He came to Florida a mature man with a reputation for ability and integrity fully established, and immediately stepped into the position of a leader in his community. The people of Hernando county sent him to the Legislature in 1899, and while a member of that body he was one of the first to publicly advocate a new revision of the Constitution.

Outside of his profession he has been interested in these eighteen years in everything that would contribute to the upbuilding of his section. He is ready to take a hand in every new enterprise which is bottomed on sound principles and which has for its purpose the improvement of Hernando county. Naturally his personal popularity is widespread and justly so.

In 1868 General Davant married Matilda Morgan Cheney, a daughter of Charles J. and Sarah (Morgan) Cheney, of Louisiana. They have three children, St. Clair, J. C., Jr., who is his father's law partner, and Matilda (now Mrs. C. R. Pooler). Mrs. Davant's mother was a daughter of Samuel Dold Morgan, an uncle of the famous Confederate General, John H. Morgan, and

Samuel Dold Morgan's name would indicate that he was connected on the maternal side with the famous Confederate Brigadier who led Dold's Georgia Brigade in the Civil War. It is rather interesting to note that both General Davant's mother and wife were members of the Cheney family. His mother was born at Hubbard's Hill, named for a Revolutionary officer, and the general himself was born at the same spot.

General Davant is a Baptist and a Democrat. He is an active member of his church, filling the position of deacon, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. General Davant has been a wide reader of the best literature during his life. He places as the most helpful books which he has read and in their proper places as to importance, the Bible, Shakespeare, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Butler's *Analogy* and Blackstone's *Commentaries*. He believes that the best interests of Florida would be promoted by a constitutional convention, by agricultural development and by good immigration. It is rather noteworthy that among the more thoughtful men in Florida, especially the strong men in the legal profession there is a practical unanimity of belief that a new Constitution is needed. And as to the development of the great agricultural resources of the State and the inducement of a good quality of immigration, there is absolute unanimity.

For nearly fifty years General Davant has led a life of strenuous work in which he has endeavored to serve his people with fidelity, both in peace and war. Yet vigorous in mind and body and youthful in spirit, he has won an honorable position, and it may be said the affection of the people whom he has served so faithfully.

After the second battle of Manassas he was assigned to staff duty with Ewell's Division, Gen. A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, being in command. At Sharpsburg General Lawton received the serious wound which resulted in his appointment as Quarter Master General, and General Davant assumed special responsibilities for the Division, and particularly with General Lawton's Brigade then in command of Colonel Douglas, as gallant a knight as ever drew a blade. After this "any vacancy in the Quarter Master's Department" was tendered him, but General Davant in acknowledging the honor answered that he felt his proper place was in the field

and his obligation active service, and expressed his preference for lower rank with and opportunity to recruit his old Company. This was gratified in a preserved document, which his family prizes:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
WAR DEPARTMENT

RICHMOND, February 5, 1864.

Sir: You are hereby informed that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed you

SECOND LIEUTENANT CO. B.
2D SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY
FOR DISTINGUISHED VALOR AND SKILL

In the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States: to run as such from the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this Department, through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment; and with your letter of acceptance, return to the Adjutant and Inspector General the OATH, herewith enclosed, properly filled up, SUBSCRIBED and ATTESTED, reporting at the same time your AGE, RESIDENCE, when appointed, and the STATE in which you were BORN.

Should you accept, you will report for duty to Col. Lipscomb.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

LIEUT. J. C. DAVANT
Co. B., 2d S. Carolina Regt.
Cavalry.



Yours truly
J.A. Coombes

Conclusion

• United States

• Canada

• Mexico

• Japan

• Europe

• Australia

• South America

• Africa

• Middle East

• Russia

• India

• China

• Other

• *Other*
• *Other*
• *Other*

• *Other*
• *Other*
• *Other*

James Nathaniel Coombs

The State of Maine has sent out from its rocks and lakes and pine forests, a hardy race of men—men who have carried the American name into every nook and corner of the world. They have been our best seamen, strong navigators, shrewd traders, preferring the ways of industry and peace, but ready at a moment's notice to fight for their rights. Like the Scotch, they are found scattered abroad throughout our own and other lands, and like the Scotch again, they are nearly always found occupying positions of responsibility and trust, and in many cases carrying forward large operations for their own account.

The hard climate of his native State makes the Maine man strong of body, he inherits thrift and industry from his Puritan ancestry, and the necessities of the situation, continued through generations, has made him resourceful beyond his fellows and enables him to achieve substantial success even amid the most untoward surroundings.

James N. Coombs, of Apalachicola, banker and lumber manufacturer, is one of these sturdy natives of the Pine Tree State of the far North who has achieved notable success in the Pine Tree State of the far South.

He was born at Pittston, Me., on August 15, 1842. His parents were I. W. and Malinda Parker Coombs. His father was engaged in the mill business, and thus Mr. Coombs has a fairly inherited taste for the saw mill.

James N. Coombs obtained his education in the public schools of Maine. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Federal army, and served as a Sergeant in the 28th Maine Regiment.

In 1870 he came South, settled in Pensacola, and engaged in the lumber business. His capacity and attention to business won

a considerable degree of success. After a time he moved to Apalachicola where his interests are more nearly centered and has steadily grown in a business way until he is one of the leading men of that flourishing port.

He is now President of the First National Bank, head of the Coombs Company, and President of the Franklin County Lumber Company, of Carrabelle.

On April 10, 1866, he was married to Maria A. Starrett, daughter of Abner and Mary Starrett, of Maine. Politically Mr. Coombs is an adherent of the Republican party. He is a member of the order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic order.

Mr. Coombs was one of the pioneers in the yellow pine lumber industry of Florida. He saw it, and struggled with it when the lumber was not highly valued, and the lumber man found it difficult to make a profit. Then he saw years of fat profits and prodigal waste of good timber. He has lived into the period where timber is valuable even in the woods, where waste is not so much in evidence, and where though profits may fluctuate, they are reasonably certain. His own success has been much beyond the ordinary because with patience, with tenacity, with sound judgment he has held on whether the years were lean or fat, and men of this mould always attain to their objective point in the end. It may be ten years, or twenty, or thirty, but the success is certain. Mr. Coombs has spent thirty-eight years, a generation, in the lumber industry of West Florida, and he is fairly entitled to the measure of success which he has won.

There are a few points in connection with Captain Coomb's character that call for special remark. Not a politician in the sense of being an office-seeker, he believes it to be the duty of the good citizen to give active support to that party which comes nearest to representing his political views. This he has done in such ways as were within his compass and the last six National Republican conventions have found him in attendance as a delegate. In the last three conventions he was a National committeeman. This from the standpoint of citizenship is a commendable trait whatever one's political convictions may be. Of great executive capacity he has trained up in his business an especially efficient

force of men, both in his lumber and banking interests. With these employees he is liberal, interested in each man's welfare, trying to bring out the best that there is in his young men and pushing them forward just as much as their abilities will justify. Thus it will be seen that he is diligent in business and active in the duties of citizenship. Over and above all this, he is a man of the widest charity. Cases of distress always arouse his sympathy, and that sympathy takes the shape of substantial relief. He belongs to that excellent type, more numerous than some of the pessimists would have us believe, whose prosperity acts constantly as a greater incentive to good deeds.

CHAPTER TWELVE

General Thomas McIver Law

General Thomas McIver Law, of Bartow, has a distinct record both in war and in peace. General Law is a native of South Carolina born in Darlington, on August 7, 1830. His father, Judge T. L. Law, was a lawyer by profession and a man of great reputation in his day. He married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of General James Anderson, maternal grandfather, Gen. E. R. Law, whose ancestors on one side from a Scotch family early settled in Georgia, and on the other side from the Kolbs, of Pennsylvania, one of whom, Col. Abel Kolb, was one of General Washington's aides in the Revolutionary struggle, his field of action being in the upper Hudson region, and was murdered by Indians before the end of that war. Gen. E. R. McIver was a prominent citizen of South Carolina, and during the nullification trouble in the early thirties was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of South Carolina troops, that State at that time threatening to leave the Union and forming an army. His paternal grandfather at the age of sixteen became a soldier in the Revolutionary army. One of General Law's grandmothers was a DuBose, of the distinguished Hopuclot family of South Carolina and which contributed a large number of valuable men in the early settlement of Georgia; another grandmother on the mother's side, was a direct descendant of the Earl of Cromarty, a kinsman of the Stuarts, the royal house of Scotland.

General Law's early education was obtained in the schools of Darlington and completed in the South Carolina Military Academy at Charleston, a famous school known as "The Citadel." For three years prior to the Civil War he was a professor in the King Mountain Academy at Yorkville, S. C. In 1860 he established a military high school at Tuskegee, Ala., and was engaged in that work when the Civil War began. January 12, 1861, as



AUGUSTUS MEEKER LAW



GEORGE F. KNOBELL



Oscar G. JOHNSON



WILLIAM C. MCALISTER

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EVANDER McIVER LAW



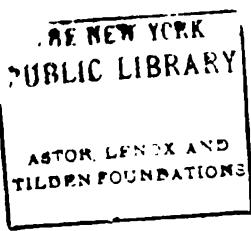
PETER OLIPHANT KNIGHT



ISIDOR COHEN



WILLIAM BLOXHAM CRAWFORD



Captain of the Alabama Zouaves, he assisted in the seizure of the Navy Yard and forts near Pensacola, Fla. After the capture of Fort Sumpter, he organized his company for the regular Confederate service and it became Company B of the Fourth Alabama Regiment of Infantry. At the organization of the regiment he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. Mustered into the Confederate service at Lynchburg, Va., May 7, 1861, he was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where his regiment was attached to General Bee's brigade. It was in the first Confederate line of battle at the first battle of Manassas and sustained the heaviest loss of any regiment on the field. He soon became Colonel, and at the battle of Gaines Mill, in 1862, he commanded Whiting's Brigade and won the praise of Stonewall Jackson in his official report for the splendid charges made by Hood's and Law's Brigade. He retained command of Whiting's Brigade during the remainder of the Seven Days' Battle, and also at the second Manassas, and at Sharpsburg, October 3, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier-General. When General Hood was wounded on the second day at Gettysburg, General Law took command of the division and led the assault on the Federal position at Round Top. The attack was made with great skill and courage, but his division left two thousand men on that bloody field. At Chickamauga he commanded the same division and won the written thanks of General Longstreet for his conduct in that bloody struggle. At Wilderness and Spottsylvania his Alabamians added to their already great record under his command. At second Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, his division sustained the attack of the 16th Federal Corps and inflicted upon them a loss of four thousand five hundred men. In this fight General Law was severely wounded and had to retire for a time from active service. When Sherman invaded South Carolina he was assigned a command at Columbia, and later took command of Butler's Brigade of cavalry. On the recommendation of Generals Johnston and Hampton he was promoted to Major-General just before the close of the war.

After the war he resided in South Carolina and engaged in railroad surveying and farming, and during that time was president of the King's Mountain Railway. In 1873 he returned to Tuske-

gee, Ala., where he was living at the outbreak of the war, and for eight years gave his time to the building up of the "Grange" as a help to the agricultural interests of the country. He returned to Yorkville, S. C., in 1881, where for a time he was assistant superintendent of King's Mountain Military Academy. In 1893 he settled in Bartow, and in 1894 established the South Florida Military Institute on the same lines as the Virginia Military Institute and the South Carolina Military Academy. This school won immediate recognition, and in 1895 the Florida Legislature made it a State institution, under an act which authorized one cadet from each county in Florida at the expense of the State. The school is also patronized extensively by students from Florida and other States who pay tuition.

In 1863 General Law married Miss Jennie Latta, of South Carolina, daughter of W. A. and Camilla (Torrence) Latta. Of this marriage six children have been born, of whom four are now living, namely, Dr. E. M. Law, of Miami, Fla., W. L. Law, civil engineer, of Rockhill, S. C.; Annie, now Mrs. P. P. Johnston, of Bartow; and Dr. E. A. Law, of Bartow.

In politics General Law is a stanch Democrat. In religion his preferences incline to the Presbyterian Church. Possessed of an excellent education he has added much to it by a wide course of reading, his preferred lines being history and biography, and has become a man of fine attainments. He has in preparation a book of reminiscence of the Civil War but has not yet published it. Outside of this he has been a constant contributor to various periodicals of the class represented by the *Century Magazine*. After eight years with the South Florida Military Academy, he became interested in the local paper at Bartow, *The Courier-Informant*, published by the Polk County Printing Company, and has since given the greater part of his time to that paper as its editor.

General Law considers the most important questions demanding the attention of our people to be the race problem, the liquor question, and that great and vital problem, the necessity for an honest and just government. A man of pronounced opinions and strong convictions he does not hesitate to declare himself in favor

of lynching for certain crimes. Though he has passed the three score and ten mark, he is yet active in the discharge of his daily duties, and by a life of fidelity to every trust has won the esteem of a constituency which extends from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Peter Oliphant Knight

Eminent in the legal profession with a keen interest in politics, prominent in social and club life and an influential factor in industrial and financial circles, Peter O. Knight, of Tampa, has rendered immeasurable service not only in the development of the natural resources of his section and State, but in promoting their industrial and political welfare. He has served his people as Legislator and State's Attorney, but his years have been largely devoted to the practice of his profession in which he has attained enviable success. Energetic and enterprising, he has contributed his time and means to the promotion of measures and interests tending toward the welfare of his adopted home.

Mr. Knight is a native of Pennsylvania, having first seen the light at Freeburg, Snyder county, December 16, 1865. He is of pioneer stock, his grandfather, Richard Knight, being the youngest soldier that enlisted in the Revolutionary War, and later a Captain in the War of 1812. Mr. Knight was the only child of James W. Knight, a lawyer and Sarah E. Kantz. As a child he attended the Freeburg Academy, but upon his father's death, when he was nine years of age, his mother removed to Indiana, and there Mr. Knight attended the Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, from which he graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of LL.B.

Removing to Fort Myers, then in Monroe county, Fla., Mr. Knight soon manifested the faculty of successful leadership that has marked his career. He inaugurated a movement for the incorporation of Fort Myers and was honored by being elected the first Mayor of the town, in recognition of his services. His growing reputation was indicated soon thereafter, by his nomination for the Legislature by the Democratic convention which assembled at Key West. This honor he was forced to decline by reason of the fact that he had not yet become of age. Mr. Knight

next fathered a movement to make a new county out of a portion of Monroe county and in the success of this effort Lee county came into existence in 1887. His plan to make Fort Myers the county seat was alike successful. Elected the first delegate from the new county to the State Democratic convention in 1888, Mr. Knight had the honor of placing in nomination Judge Mitchell (afterwards Governor Mitchell) for Justice of the Supreme Court. Accepting the nomination for the Legislature, Mr. Knight served as Lee county's first member of the House of Representatives and possibly holds the record as the youngest man who ever held the important position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

At the conclusion of the session of the Legislature, Mr. Knight removed to Tampa, where he formed a law partnership with Gen. J. B. Wall, and under the firm name of Wall and Knight engaged in the general practice of his profession for three years. In 1893 he was appointed Solicitor of the Criminal Court of Hillsborough county, which court had just been created by the Legislature through his efforts and influence. Mr. Knight held the office of Solicitor for six years, until May, 1899, when he resigned to accept the higher station of State's Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit. He has also rendered the public splendid service as a member of the City Council of Tampa.

While he enjoys a large practice in all branches of law, Mr. Knight has devoted much study to corporate law in which he is a recognized authority and for which he has a State wide reputation. As a result he has the record of incorporating a larger number of companies than any other attorney in the State and is retained by more corporate interests than any other attorney. He is the counsel for the combined fish interests of the State, for the syndicate of cigar factories, for the Bell Telephone Company, for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and for numerous other corporations and business concerns in which he has no financial interest, but he is an officer or director in, and takes an active personal interest in the affairs of the following institutions in which he has investments: The Plant City, Arcadia and Gulf Railway, Tampa Terminal Company, Street Railway and Electric Lighting System of Tampa, Tampa Gas Company, Tribune Publishing Company,

Tampa Hardware Company, Tampa Foundry and Machine Company, Tampa Building and Loan Association, Ybor City Land and Improvement Company, Exchange National Bank, Bank of Brooksville, West Tampa Bank, Tampa Investment and Securities Company, Florida Brewing Company, Tampa Ice Delivery Company, Tampa Steam Ways Company, Ybor City Building and Loan Association, Tampa Investment and Security Company.

Mr. Knight also has extensive social and lodge connections, being a member of the Cherokee Club, The Spanish Casino, The German Club, The Crescent Club, The Tampa Yacht and Country Club, The Circulo Cubano, The Spanish Asturiano, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Elks, Patriotic Sons of America, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars and all branches and degrees of Masonry, being a thirty-third degree Mason.

Mr. Knight married Miss Lillie Frierson, daughter of Capt. T. D. Frierson of Sumter, S. C., and they have two bright children. While devoted to his profession Mr. Knight is at the same time active in politics in which field he is as much a recognized leader as in the law and industrial affairs. Of remarkable ability and widely known he is a man of extensive influence. His talents have been wisely exercised, and his ability and integrity command the highest esteem in every circle. His courtesy and affability are proverbial and possibly no man in the State claims more admirers and warm personal friends. A leader in thought and activity, he is one of the men who do things, bettering their own condition and that of their fellow man.

Mr. Knight declares that he has "no patience with the hypocrisy and jealousy which now seems to have possession of this country," and expresses the firm conviction that the material welfare and happiness of both State and nation could best be subserved "by stopping the present tirade against the corporations, successful men and business institutions of this country, and recognizing the fact that nearly all men are honest and that practically all of them, from their standpoint, are doing the best they can to better the conditions of themselves and their families and the country in which they live."

Isidor Cohen

Fleeing from his native country to escape a barbarous prejudice that made life and the possession of property hazardous, Isidor Cohen came to free America as the land of liberty and opportunity, where he might live without fear of massacre, and have an equal chance with all in the race of life.

Mr. Cohen was born in Russia June 1, 1870, his parents being Lazarus and Pearl (Gettel) Cohen. The family came to America in 1883, and Mr. Cohen learned to speak English and received his education in the public schools of New York City. In 1891 he removed to Savannah, Ga., where he clerked for two years. In 1894 he moved to Fort Pierce, Indian river, Fla., where he began business in a small way practically without capital. He made some progress, however, and had saved a few hundred dollars, which he lost as a result of the disastrous freeze of 1895. He was neither discouraged nor dismayed, however, but removed to West Palm Beach where he waited on the coming of the East Coast Railway into the Biscayne Bay country. His business judgment enabled him to foresee the rise of Miami and in March, 1896 he moved to that point, three months ahead of the first train, and there he made another start. The fire in 1897 and the yellow fever scare of two years later caused him considerable loss, but he was making and saving all the time, and, since 1900, has had an uninterrupted course of prosperity, firmly establishing a splendid business and winning an enviable position in the commercial world of his adopted home. His ability and high standing is attested by the fact that he has frequently been honored by election to positions of importance and trust. From 1902 to 1906 he was President of the Merchant's Association of Miami, which included in its membership practically every business man in the city, and has for its object mutual protection and concert of action in every

movement towards the general welfare and development of the city and section. He is an active and influential member of the Miami Board of Trade, of which body he was elected Treasurer in 1906 and Trustee in 1907 for the funds given to establish new industries in Miami. He is now serving as President of the Dade County Fair Association, to which position he was elected early in 1908. He is an honorary member of Company L, Second Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of the State of Florida, and is Treasurer of Lodge No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Cohen is a Democrat in politics and a student of history and political economy.

He was married September 1, 1904, to Ida Herbert, daughter of Morris and Clara Herbert. They have two children, Clara and Edward H. Cohen, and a stepson, Morris.

Isador Cohen possesses the qualities of a successful business man. He is optimistic, industrious, and persevering. Among the business men of Miami he is recognized as a man of integrity and ability. During the earlier years of his business career a combination of circumstances rendered success very difficult. He never lost courage nor became despondent, but persisted with determination to apply himself to duty till success was achieved and his standing in the business world securely established. He conducts a well regulated business in a progressive up-to-date manner.

Mr. Cohen has been generous in contributing his time, energies, and means in securing the success of movements that promise to improve ethical, civic, sanitary, business or æsthetic conditions in Miami. He is one of the leading spirits in the Merchants Association, Board of Trade, Dade County Fair Association, and Dade County Civic Association.

Few men devote themselves so assiduously to the promotion of public enterprises as does the subject of this sketch. No opportunity for creating new industries that promise to enlarge the limits of the city, attract capital, and furnish employment for laborers escapes his notice. Largely through his efforts the streets of the business portion of the city have been brilliantly illuminated which has added much to their attractiveness and beauty. He has been actively interested in securing a public park and having shade trees planted along the streets.

Mr. Cohen is a close student of history, economics, literature and religion. He seems to use his information for the public good. His influence is felt in public assemblies where the citizens are discussing subjects of popular interest. He has facility in speech, considering that English is not his mother tongue. His arguments are forceful, his thoughts clear, his words well chosen, making him a formidable opponent in debate.

Another praiseworthy characteristic of Mr. Cohen is his devotion to his family. He recently built a neat, conveniently arranged home. His wife and three children,—one a step-child, a fact which a stranger would never suspect,—are contentedly and happily domiciled in this home. As an illustration of his devotion to his family, during a recent political campaign in which he was a candidate for office, and in the results of which for additional reasons he felt the keenest interest, a message announcing the illness of his aged mother was received just a few days before the election. He at once laid aside everything else, and went to his mother's bedside, hoping that his presence might cheer and comfort her and perhaps aid in her restoration to health. A less devoted son would have postponed his visit until the election was over. Mr. Cohen seeks to identify himself with the people and institutions of the community in which he lives. He is liberal in his judgment of others, tolerant in his religious convictions, and scrupulous in his moral character. As a business man Mr. Cohen is respected, as a citizen honored, as a son, husband and parent he is admired. He enjoys the highest esteem of the community in which he lives for his individual worth and for his unselfish interest in the public good.

To attain success Mr. Cohen advises that those ambitious to succeed should never make any misrepresentations, never betray a confidence, never permit your expenditure to exceed your income; employ worthy men and trust them. He believes in the organization of civic societies and the liberal maintenance of charitable organizations and public schools. He opposes the annexation of Cuba, but is a warm advocate of immigration. He believes that the reclamation of the Everglades and building of an adequate system of public roads would do much toward the development

of the State. He favors government aid in the development and promotion of the agricultural interests, and thinks the time has come for the government to not only regulate, but to control corporations, in the interest of the many as against the few.

William Bloxham Crawford

William Bloxham Crawford, lawyer and editor, was born in Crawfordville, Fla., February 18, 1882, son of Henry Clay Crawford, Secretary of the State of Florida, and of Anna Moring, daughter of John C. Moring of Wakulla county, Florida. He is editor and manager of the *Pensacola Evening News*, president of the News Publishing Company, exchange editor of the *Kappa Alpha Magazine*, and Director of the Baldwin-Escambia Land Company. He is Vice-President of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Florida Press Association. Socially, he is connected with the Elks, Osceola, Concordia and Country clubs. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1904 was made presidential elector (Democratic) by election of electors. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Crawford comes of a distinguished Southern family, his first American ancestor, on his father's side, settling in Virginia in 1611, afterwards emigrating to South Carolina, then to North Georgia, where his paternal grandfather was born and reared, who later in life moved to South Georgia, and then to Florida in 1840, settling at New Port, in Wakulla county.

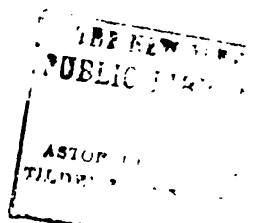
Among the brilliant members of this family was William H. Crawford, great uncle of the subject of this sketch, who served his country as Secretary of Treasury, War, Minister to France, U. S. Senator, etc., who was the first man ever made President of the Senate, being elected to this office pro tempore, during Vice-President Clinton's illness. His magnetic personality and lofty character won him the regard of the great Napoleon who was heard to remark of him that he was the only man to whom he always felt like taking off his hat. Another relative was George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, and twice elected to the gubernatorial chair of Georgia, under whose wise administration the

State's credit was restored; who pledged his personal property for the building of the State railroad. John L. Crawford, Secretary of the State of Florida for twenty-one years, whose son, Henry Clay Crawford is Secretary of the State of Florida at the present time, and father of the subject of this sketch.

William B. Crawford's boyhood was spent in the beautiful city of Tallahassee where he prepared for college at Leon Academy, subsequently entering the State college in that city, which he represented in the Florida Oratorical Association. In 1901 he matriculated at the Washington and Lee University, winning there the Graham-Lee medal for oratory, and representing the institution in the Virginia Oratorical Association. He took a course in law at the Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., was president of law class in 1904, and was the first editor of the *University Weekly*.

Mr. Crawford was admitted to the bar in 1904 and began the practice of law in Tallahassee in June of that year, removing two years later to Pensacola, where he became senior member of the legal firm, Crawford and Crawford. He withdrew from this firm in July, 1907 to become editor and manager of the *Evening News*, and shortly after was elected president and general manager of the News Publishing Company.

Asked his opinion as to how the best interests of Florida and the nation may be promoted, Mr. Crawford made answer: "By a return to the simple life,—we are living too fast." His bent is towards journalism. He says: "It is my ambition to publish a newspaper on which the people can rely for authentic news, uncolored by personal prejudice, or political partisanship, and unpurchasable when it involves a question of editorial expression.





Yours truly
J. L. M. Kimball

APPENDIX A.

At present we have no history of the life and labors of the great men who have made the United States what it is. The history of the revolutionaries of America, however, has been written by themselves, carrying with it a due acknowledgment of the services of others, no less if not far more eminent than their own. In the wake of the former, and looking back upon the progress of society others stated. To the first class belongs Ebenezer bald Livingston, of Madison, and to the second, Ebenezer Livingston, of Marlboro, South Carolina. On the internal side he is pure and good, good revolutionary stock was the followers of William Penn. Ebenezer G. Livingston, was born in Gien, and came to America when but a boy, at Ardmont, now Scotland, county Newburgh, his uncle who had preceded him in America, having resided there a number of years. Colonel Livingston, of the district of Marlboro, South Carolina, continued to reside until his removal to Florida, as tax collector of Marlboro for several terms, succeeded his father in law, Capt. Samuel Townsend, who had been elected an re-elected term after term. In fact it is said, he was so popular and made such an efficient officer that he could not be defeated, and nominally voluntarily retired only to be succeeded by his son,



1900
1901
1902
1903

Archibald Livingston

There are pioneers and pioneers; pioneers, because of whom a country grows and prospers, and pioneers who grow and prosper because of the country. Florida, as well as every other portion of America, has, and has had, experience with both classes. The one has gone ahead conquering difficulties, felling the forest, clearing the fields, creating industries and introducing manufactures, carrying with them education, civilization and Christianity; the other, no less if not far more numerous, are content to follow in the wake of the former, and, like parasites, to fatten upon the prosperity others created. To the first class emphatically belongs Archibald Livingston, of Madison, and to such as he is to be attributed the wonderful progress America has made among the family of nations.

Archibald Livingston was born in the then district, now county, of Marlboro, South Carolina, October the 10, 1836. On the paternal side he is pure Scotch and his mother was a descendant of good revolutionary stock who first came to America with the followers of William Penn. His father, the late Col. Daniel G. Livingston, was born in Glendaruel, Argyleshire, Scotland, and came to America when but a lad, settling first in then Richmond, now Scotland, county North Carolina, where resided an uncle who had preceded him in emigrating from the old country a number of years. Colonel Livingston then removed to the district of Marlboro, South Carolina, where he married and continued to reside until his removal to Florida. He was tax collector of Marlboro for several terms, succeeding in the position his father-in-law, Capt. Samuel Townsend, who had been elected and re-elected term after term. In fact, it is said, he was so popular and made such an efficient officer that he could not be defeated, and he finally voluntarily retired only to be succeeded by his son-

in-law "the canny Scotchman," as some termed him. Mr. Livingston, the subject of this sketch, can trace his lineage to the one of the name famous as the guardian of King James. His great great-grandfather, Laird of Lyndsaig, married Mary, daughter of Alexander MacLochlan, of Conachra, and his great-grandfather, Duncan Livingston (Mac-an-Leigh, in Gaelic) was one of those minstrels made famous in story and song by Sir Walter Scott, "The Wizard of the North," as Lord Byron termed him. Islay, in his works (vol. 3, pp. 185-187) refers to one of the most famous of his tales under the title of "Conal Gulbanach." The mother of Mr. Livingston—Rhoda Townsend—was a direct descendant, on the one side of Light Townsend, the first of the name who came to the Pee Dee in 1740, from Pennsylvania, and James Sweeney, on the other, both of whom, according to Bishop Gregg, in his famous "History of the Old Cheraws," were "brave revolutionary soldiers." She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, commonsense and sound judgment, and was noted for her indomitable energy and perseverance. Young Archibald was but eight years old when his father, with his family, moved to Madison in 1844. Florida was still under territorial form of government, not being admitted as a State until the following year, and the greater part of it was practically a wilderness. Deer and wild turkey abounded, while not infrequently could be heard the growl of the bear and the howl of the panther. Educational opportunities, as in most new countries, were limited and very inferior, but such as they were, young Livingston took advantage of to the fullest extent. He early displayed that desire and taste for reading which has distinguished him all of his life, and it is to that characteristic can be attributed the large fund of information he has on almost every subject. For a number of years and when so small as hardly able to mount his pony without assistance, he carried the mail to and from several points in Florida, to and from several in Southern Georgia, and many and rich are the stories he can tell of his experience in those early days as the representative of Uncle Sam's postal department. What a contrast between a small boy, on a small pony, carrying a few letters at high postage, and the powerful locomotives, drawing trains of

cars, fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and carrying the immense mails of today! When about eighteen years of age, Mr. Livingston obtained a position in the office of the Surveyor-General of Florida, and assisted in laying off and platting a large portion of the section now known as South Florida. During this period of his life he resided at Saint Augustine, and among his happiest recollections and fondest memories are his associations with the cultivated, generous and hospitable people of the quaint old city of that day and time. Over these scenes and events he delights to dwell, and it is an experience to go with him over the "Ancient City," as was the great privilege of the writer of these notes a few months since, and hear him talk of the old residents: of the marriage which he attended of Gen. William J. Hardee, of Confederate fame; of the home of General E. Kirby Smith, no less a Southern hero, and of many others who have helped to make history. From Saint Augustine he went to Washington to fill a position in the Department of Interior. He was in the Capital city and witnessed the social triumphs of Miss Harriet Lane, and also, in part, the exciting scenes and events attending the unfortunate administration of President Buchanan. His reminiscences of many of the men who figured conspicuously in American history at this time, so fraught with the destiny of the Union, are very vivid and interesting, and when he can be prevailed upon to comment upon these days, it shows what a close observer he was and is of men and events. Even then could be heard the rumblings of the war which soon after broke loose with such fury and disaster to the whole country. It was the almost certainty of the election of Mr. Lincoln as president, and the almost equal certainty of war between his own beloved Southland and the other States of the Union, which caused Mr. Livingston to leave Washington and return to the South. At some period, about this time—the writer does not know exactly when—Mr. Livingston acted as purser on the steamer "Dictator" which plied the inland passage between Charleston, South Carolina, and Palatka, Florida, and was commended by Captain Coxetter, as fine a mariner as ever "went down to sea in ships." On the islands along the coast of Carolina and Georgia, at this

time, were the homes of some of the wealthiest, most aristocratic, refined and cultivated people of those two states who lived in genuinely princely luxury and style. With the families of these true gentlemen, Mr. Livingston was necessarily thrown a great deal, and became very popular with them. After that experience, and after his return from Washington, he engaged in business at Madison a short while, in copartnership with his father, but soon the war cloud, which had been so long and so ominously gathering over the Union, broke in all its fury. Mr. Livingston, like many others of his compeers and countrymen, thought and believed that, by proper measures and without sacrifice of any principle, hostilities might be avoided, yet was too patriotic and loved his State too well, not at once to volunteer and go to her defence. He enlisted in Company "G," 3d Florida regiment and was soon made Orderly Sergeant of his company. He was first stationed a short while on Amelia Island, near Fernandina; from thence he was ordered to Mobile, Alabama; thence to Jackson, Mississippi, but from there almost immediately the regiment, was ordered to join the Western army under command of Gen. Braxton Bragg. Mr. Livingston's history during those days of carnage and of death, of sorrow and of suffering, is but a repetition of that of thousands of other Southern heroes. He was in every battle of the Western army from Perryville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., where he was captured and made a prisoner of war in December, 1864. Twice wounded and once by his gallantry and coolness able to save from capture and safely bear off of the field the flag of his regiment after two color bearers, one immediately after the other, had been shot dead, at the disastrous battle of Missionary Ridge, he was ever found in the line of duty and never wavered in his devotion to the cause of his country. Again, with many others of his comrades, whether upon the march, with bare and bleeding feet, tattered garments and no food save such as could be gathered by the wayside, and that of the most meagre and coarsest kind; or in the bivouac, with the cold ground for a bed, a stone for a pillow, and the blue vault of heaven for a covering; whether in the hospital with aching brow or bleeding wounds, without proper or sufficient medicine or nourishment,

or in the grim prison, watched by brutal guards scarcely waiting one infraction of cruel rules to shoot down in cold blood the helpless inmates, who were often confined in close quarters with comrades infected with deadly disease, yet pleading in vain for the bare necessities of life, they never knew what it was to falter in their devotion to their country's cause or failed to do the right as God gave them to see that right. To attempt, however, to describe the dangers and trials, the gallantry and heroism, the sorrows and sufferings, the endurance and fidelity, of those days, is an impossible task, at least to one possessing no greater ability than he who pens this sketch. It may be said, though, without disparagement to the claims of others, that in the "War Between the States," the true hero was the private soldier. He was no adventurer hoping to exploit his name by deed of daring, or disappointed politician seeking to establish a new nation in which to satisfy his ambition; he was controlled by no mercenary motive, in that he wished to preserve and protect the right of slavery, nor did he, as a rule, possess broad fields or a stately home; he had no anticipation of having his name heralded in the daily prints giving an account of the battle, or emblazoned on the pages of history; he had no hope of receiving the plaudits of the multitude or of being characterized as the hero of the occasion: his only motive, was principle; his only incentive, his country; his only reward, the consciousness of duty well done.

In July, 1866, Mr. Livingston suffered the irreparable and inconsolable loss of his father by death. At that time Colonel Livingston was a partner in a wholesale grocery and commission house in Savannah, a large mercantile business in Madison, and the firm had just established, at the latter place, the largest, at that time, saw mill and ginning establishment in Florida. Mr. Livingston had largely the control of the Savannah business and was residing there at the time of this sad event. Upon his young and comparatively inexperienced shoulders fell the burden not only of this large business, but, with his mother's invaluable assistance, the care and guidance of his father's large family. What that mother's aid was to him in those days, in her advice, her indomitable energy, her remarkable judgment, her keen insight, and her splendid

management, it takes him to tell. Owing to the demoralized conditions of the country and the financial distress, especially in the South, where the price of cotton, its only money crop, from an unprecedentedly high, fell to an unprecedentedly low price, the firm of which Colonel Livingston had been a member was greatly embarrassed. Without entering into particulars, it is necessary only to say that by indomitable energy and superior business ability, ably abetted and aided by other members of the old partnership and by his brothers, Mr. Livingston succeeded in paying off and freeing his father's estate from all indebtedness. He continued in the mercantile business and planting until 1900, when he retired absolutely from the former. In 1902, he participated in, and was one of the principal organizers, of the Citizens Bank of Madison. Contrary to his expectation and wishes, he was elected President and though his preference was and has been to avoid the heavy responsibilities of the position, his associate stockholders have insisted upon re-electing him each year since the organization. Remarkable success has attended this bank from the beginning, and though possessing a small capital, it is regarded as among the most successful, most stable and safest financial institutions of the State.

In 1881, Mr. Livingston was married to Mary Frances, the daughter of Col. John F. and Carolina (Livingston) Webb. Two children have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy and the other, Archibald, Junior, is a son of whom any father might be well proud. Graduating with credit from the State College, he first entered the First National Bank as assistant cashier, and then as Vice-President and cashier of the bank of which his father is President—a position he now holds. Though quite young, he has by close attention, admirable executive ability, fine business sense, and popular manners, won an enviable place among the bank officials of the country.

Mr. Livingston has always been a public-spirited and patriotic citizen. Anything that will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of his fellow man meets not only with his earnest approval but his liberal support. A Democrat from principle as well as by environment, and always taking a deep interest in political

affairs he has invariably declined public office, except at one period, when he reluctantly accepted the position of County Commissioner, at the earnest request of his fellow citizens, in order that they might secure the benefit of his splendid business ability in the settlement of the bonded indebtedness of the county, incurred in the construction of the then Pensacola and Georgia, now a part of the Seaboard, railroad. Modest to a degree that conceals his merits from the casual observer, and retiring in manner to the point almost of diffidence, he is a man of strong convictions and has always "had the courage of his opinions." The cause of charity has never appealed to him in vain, but he believes firmly in the behest "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." He has always been an earnest advocate and supporter of, and taken the deepest interest in, any movement or cause for the improvement and advancement of education, and his abilities, his time, his energies and his means, have been freely expended in this behalf. An humble follower of "The Meek and Lowly Nazarene," he prefers that his life and conversation shall show forth his faith rather than to "outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within full of hypocrisy and iniquity." Now that his life is approaching "the sere and yellow leaf", owning a large body of real estate, in the improvement of which he is deeply interested, possessing a competency, surrounded by a devoted family and loving friends he has and, which is better still, deserves, the respect, the affection, the trust and confidence of his fellow-man, and with faith in God, who could ask more?

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR: *It is proper to say that the foregoing sketch of Mr. Livingston was prepared and published without his ever seeing or reading it. So modest was he that we could not persuade him to give us even a running sketch of the principal events of his life, consequently we had to apply to someone else intimately acquainted with him, with the result here given. Any criticism therefore, either of style or matter, must not be directed towards Mr. Livingston, but to the author.]*

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John Stevens Maxwell

Gen. John Stevens Maxwell, of Jacksonville, lawyer, soldier, judge and developer, has achieved in his forty-two years of life a large measure of success of the right sort. He was born at Fernandina, Fla., on December 8, 1866. His father, Dr. George Troup Maxwell, was an able physician, served in the Confederate army as Colonel of the First Florida Cavalry and was one of the most distinguished men of his day in Florida. His mother was Martha Ella Maxwell. The Maxwells are of Scotch descent, and one of the old well-known families of that country. Sir John Maxwell was Chamberlain of Scotland in the year 1241. His brother, Sir Aymer, succeeded him, and one of the descendants of Sir Aymer was a valiant companion of William Wallace. In the present generation the family is represented by Lord Herries, Sir J. M. Sterling Maxwell, of Pollock, and the Maxwells of Springkell.

General Maxwell's immediate family in America belongs to Georgia, where the family has been settled since the days of Oglethorpe. One branch of the family settled in Leon county, about 1840, and David Elwell Maxwell, who recently died in Jacksonville, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War and who rose to prominence in the railway service after the war, was an uncle of General Maxwell.

The general's early education was obtained in the public schools of Florida, Delaware and Georgia. He entered Princeton University, class of 1889, but left after his Freshman year. Prior to that, in the fall of 1886, he had acquired a little business experience in a real estate office in Ocala, and in January 1887 he entered the office of the auditor of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, at Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained until January, 1889, having been advanced several times during



Yours truly
John D. Maxwell



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his services there. In that same year he entered the law office of W. W. Hampton, at Gainesville, as a stenographer, for the purpose of studying law. From there, in February, 1890, he went to Jacksonville, and became a stenographer in the law office of A. W. Cockrell and Son. In July, 1890 he went to the University of Virginia and took the summer law course under Prof. John B. Minor, and in September resumed his duties with Cockrell and Son. In the spring of 1892 he was admitted to the bar, and remained at the practice until May 12, 1898, when he went to Tampa, Fla., to be mustered into the United States volunteer army for the Spanish-American War. After being mustered out of the service in December, 1898, he returned to Jacksonville and began the general practice of law. In 1899 he was elected City Attorney by the City Council, but after a contest in the courts the election was declared void. He lost his law office in the great fire of May 3, 1901, but immediately resumed practice after the fire. In January, 1902, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Cromwell Gibbons (who was in 1903 the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature), under the firm name of Gibbons and Maxwell, which partnership still continues. In June, 1907, he was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Record for Duval county, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Samuel T. Shayler, who had been removed, and which term he is now serving. In May, 1908 he was nominated in the Democratic primaries for a four-year term, which appointment was not made until May, 1909. This will carry him up to 1913 in this position.

On December 15, 1905, he married Miss Willie Mae Dancy, and they have one child, Martha Elizabeth Maxwell. His wife's parents were William McLaws Dancy and Mae (Young) Dancy. Her father's name betrays also a trace of Scotch blood and of Georgia origin.

General Maxwell is an Episcopalian and a Democrat. Of social organizations he is a member of the Elks, the Florida Yacht Club, and President of the Robert Burns Association of Jacksonville. Outside of his profession, he is also a business man, and is now serving as Secretary of the Ucita Investment Company, which is erecting a ten-story steel, fire-proof building on the corner

of Hogan and Forsyth streets, Jacksonville. General Maxwell, like many other members of his family in this and previous generations, has always had a strong predilection for military life. On July 6, 1892, he became a private in Company A, First Battalion, Florida State Troops, also known as the Jacksonville Light Infantry. This was during a riot. In August, 1892 he was promoted to Sergeant. In 1893, for business reasons he asked to be returned to the ranks. On November, 1894, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. In May, 1896 he was commissioned Captain. His company volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, and in May 1898 he went to Tampa, and was appointed as captain of Company E, First Florida Volunteers, U. S. A., on the nineteenth of that month. He served with his company at Tampa, Fernandina and Huntsville, Ala., until mustered out of service at Tallahassee on December 4, 1898. In September and October of 1898 he was Provost Marshal of the Fourth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Ala. In January, 1899, he resumed his connection with the Florida State Troops, as Captain of Company A, First Battalion, and when the State troops were reorganized into two regiments he was commissioned as Senior Major and assigned to the first regiment. On May 20, 1903, he was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of infantry and assigned to the First Infantry. On February 28, 1906, he became Colonel of his regiment, and on July 27, 1907, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General in the Florida State Troops and assigned to command the First Brigade, which position he still occupies.

In Georgia and in Florida for one hundred years past General Maxwell's family have made history as strong, faithful, patriotic citizens, and his record so far shows that in his hands there will be no loss of prestige, but an added luster.

Pattillo Campbell

Pattillo Campbell, lawyer, was born January 15, 1875, at Eucheeanna, the then county seat of Walton county, Fla., and famous since the early twenties of the nineteenth century as a community composed almost exclusively of a colony of cultured, refined Scotch families who emigrated there, chiefly from North Carolina and Virginia, and several of them direct from the Scottish highlands, during the first and second decades of the century. His forbears, both paternal and maternal were of this sturdy race, and both emigrated from North Carolina to what is known throughout the western section of Florida, as the Euchee valley of the Choctawhatchee river. This was during the period of 1820-1823.

His paternal grandfather, D. D. Campbell, was born at sea during the passage of the old-time sailing ship on board of which his parents emigrated from Scotland to the old North State during the latter years of the eighteenth century.

His father, Dr. D. L. Campbell, who still survives, though he has retired from the active practice of his profession to spend the evening of a well-spent and busy life in comfort and ease, is a physician of the old school with a remarkable record of success during more than half a century of practice. He, too, was born in the Euchee valley of Walton county.

His mother, now deceased, was Miss Annie Curry McKinnon, a daughter of J. L. McKinnon, who served with distinction as colonel of a regiment of volunteers composed chiefly of Walton county Scotchmen, in the Seminole Indian Wars; as a member of his adopted State's first constitutional convention in 1838; and as a State Legislator.

His father, in the mid eighties, moved his residence from Eucheeanna to DeFuniak Springs in order to secure better school

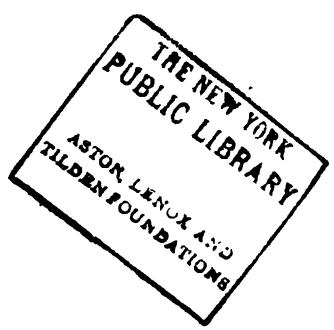
advantages for his children than obtained in the old home neighborhood, and also to rear them in the Chautauqua atmosphere of that now famous winter resort and educational center. There he passed through the grammar grades of the public school and attended numerous special Chautauqua classes and lectures. He then entered the State Normal College, at that time located at DeFuniak Springs, and also qualified himself as an expert stenographer and entered that field of labor.

In 1899 he moved from DeFuniak Springs to Pensacola and entered the law office of William Fisher as a stenographer and general office man. Early in life he had decided upon the law as his life work, and with an extensive library at his disposal in the office of his employer he plunged with avidity into the mastery of the intricacies of his chosen profession. Temperamentally studious and industrious, and with habits of application, he permitted himself no distractions until he had qualified himself to pass, with a very high average, a rigid examination for admission to the bar.

He then entered upon the practice of his profession, adopting commercial law as a specialty, in which he has attained a high degree of success.

He was married in March, 1908, to Miss Mary Gillis Morrison of Pensacola, also a member of one of the old Scotch families of Eucheeanna.

In religious affiliation he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Pensacola. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the State (Florida) and Escambia County Bar Associations; also the Osceola and Concordia Clubs, both leading social organizations of Pensacola.





Percy Madoch

1920-1921

There was a time when
there was a great
deal of interest in
the pottery industry
in England, and
the name of Mr.
Henry Maddock,
the present
Chairman
of the
Maddock
Pottery
Company,
was well known
throughout the country.
He has, however, as a
matter of fact, done more
than any other man
in England to
improve the
china industry,
and his
name is now
as strong and well
known throughout
the pottery in England as
any man's. He
represented his district as Mayor
of the town of Burslem,
Mr. Henry Maddock, then a young
man, and Mr. Thomas, came to America.
The young man gave close attention
to every detail of the business, and in due
time Miss Jessie Elizabeth Smith, the
daughter of Mr. John Smith, the
father of Mr. Maddock, was married to
him. They have a son, Mr. George
Maddock, who is a graduate of the
University of Michigan, and of the
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and Polytechnic Institute. He did not, however,
complete the course, and left at the age of eighteen and
a half years to enter his father's business, as his alert mind saw the larger opportunity
opening up to him than would result from his finished scientific



W. H. Miller

Sidney Maddock

There is not upon the celebrated east coast of Florida, now known as the American Riviera, a more interesting personality than Sidney Maddock, proprietor of the famous "Hotel Palm Beach" at Palm Beach; nor is there one more extensively or more agreeably known whether it be to the tourist or resident, than Mr. Maddock. Not a hotel man by occupation, but interested in the business simply as owner, such are his genial and complaisant qualities that if he had been compelled to earn his living as a hotel manager, he, beyond a doubt, would have made a most brilliant success of it.

The family is of Welsh-English origin, and since 1830, in which year the firm of John Maddock and Sons began the manufacture of earthenware in Staffordshire, England, the name "Maddock, England," has stood for the best there was in English earthenware. John Maddock invented improved kilns for firing earthenware, and the china made by the firm has been considered for many years the strongest and most durable made. The present head of the pottery in England is Mr. James Maddock, who has represented his district as Mayor and Justice. Years ago his brother, Henry Maddock, then a youth of eighteen, with another brother Thomas, came to America as representatives of the pottery. The young man gave close attention and hard work to the American end of the business, and in due season Henry Maddock married Miss Jeanie Elizabeth Smith. Of this marriage Sidney Maddock was born. He grew up in Brooklyn, receiving the best educational advantages obtainable, and entered the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He did not, however, remain to complete the course, and left at the age of eighteen and entered his father's business, as his alert mind saw the larger opportunity opening up to him than would result from his finished scholastic

course. After many years of hard work Henry Maddock decided to see more of the world, and made a trip around the world taking wife and son with him. He found no place that so appealed to him as Palm Beach, and from that time on spent a part or all of each winter in that blest isle of sunshine and seabreeze. His wife entered fully into all of his views, and having taken with them from the North a ready made portable house they added and built to it, planting trees and flowering plants until they had made one of the most beautiful spots on the east coast of Florida a section which excels in its delightful homes. Mrs. Maddock was an enthusiastic musician with an exceptionally fine voice. She was much appreciated in church and social circles, as well as in the homes of the less fortunate neighbors. To her cultivated and benevolent mind the great advantage of wealth was not the indulgence of luxurious tastes, but the leisure which enabled her to be companionable to the intelligent and helpful to the uninformed. Henry Maddock was one of the developers of Palm Beach, now the most popular resort on the east coast. He was a promoter of valuable industries along that coast, and it was but a little while when his associates learned that his spoken word meant as much to him as his written obligation. He came to love the winter climate, and so improved, enlarged and beautified the little home which has been christened "Duck's Nest" that one enraptured tourist rushing by in his motor boat said "Oh! how I would like to own that place." The cottage is well named for during the winter thousands of wild ducks congregate in the one-mile shooting limit which has been established to prohibit the slaughter of birds, and the wild ducks soon feel so safe with the friendly treatment that they actually come right up to be fed from the hand.

Though born in England, and always retaining an affection for the land of his birth, and for his near relatives living there, Henry Maddock believed a man should be a citizen of the country where his interests lie, and where his success has been obtained. He therefore became a citizen of the United States. In later years he often visited the old country, and while always sure of a warm welcome and enjoying these visits, he learned as many others have done that his own temperament had changed, and that the scenes of

his early life no longer held for him the attractions which had appeared so irresistible when a boy, and that his heart was with the new country where he had spent the labors of a lifetime. He was a great home lover; careful not to spend more than he made, and took pleasure in making modest speculations with a surplus fund that he had laid by for "flyers" as he called them, which whatever the result could not injure him or his family. In the meantime Sidney Maddock, after entering his father's business, a young man of eighteen, had shown himself qualified to take up the work which the father had in a measure laid down, and in due time began spending his winter vacations in Florida with his parents.

Together they planned and built the present "Hotel Palm Beach," so beautifully located on the tropical stretch of land between the salt waters of Lake Worth, and the balmy waters of the Atlantic Ocean so warmed in this section by that mighty river coming out of the Gulf of Mexico, and known as the Gulf stream. When they established this great hotel they were known to remark "Even though it does not pay it will afford a winter home for hundreds who should come to see what a grand winter climate we have right at our door instead of going abroad." What Henry Maddock found in his cozy cottage of "Duck's Nest" thousands have come and raved over while wintering at that immense and most popular hostelry, which he with his son had founded. The same spirit and energy that the Maddock family had shown in the manufacture of pottery was put into the upbuilding and beautifying the various interests in and around Palm Beach, and Henry Maddock found pleasure in assisting in the development of the pineapple fields, orange and grape fruit groves and other interests of that favored section, which by reason of healthy outdoor life renewed his youth, after long years of close application to office work in the crowded streets of New York. To use a colloquial phrase—father and son were "chums" in everything and partners in everything, and Sidney Maddock is today the head of the many interests that they accumulated in the Palm Beach section.

Sidney Maddock has a never failing fountain of ideas. With a well nurtured body, and a devotee of outdoor sports, he has a

mind which grasps all the points of a business proposition with great quickness. Many of his ideas are so sound and sane that they are worthy of reproduction; thus he believes it well for one to have some business interests in a place where he spends a part of the year—even in holiday fashion. He reasons that the business man often will not leave his desk unless he has something to make him leave. If the place where he takes his vacation is one that will permit him to make an investment that he can look after while taking his pleasure, he will then look forward to his vacation holiday, and will not allow anything to interfere with it. His attitude does not become a simple desire for pleasure, within itself a wearisome thing, but combines healthful pleasure seeking with a more serious interest. Thus Sidney Maddock was one of the first to become interested in the culture and extension of the pineapple industry in the Palm Beach section, and has today large interests in fruit and vegetable farms. He is firmly convinced that if immigrants would come south instead of going west they would find a more pleasant life with greater opportunities for profit.

Many of the visitors who come to Palm Beach are glad to acknowledge their obligation to Sidney Maddock for the pleasure which he has afforded them in taking them out for afternoon and moonlight sails on the beautiful waters of Lake Worth in his little yacht.

Mr. Maddock being a close observer has noted that most heads of concerns stick too close to the details when it is not really necessary, for one must realize that others have ability and principle and can learn the details. It is therefore far better to trust and give full confidence to these lieutenants and allow them to share in the rewards than to endeavor to do everything one's self and end up with nervous prostration. Again he believes many men make the mistake of deferring their rest time and pleasure time too late. If the opportunity can be made earlier in life, one should divide their time between work and rest.

A strong believer in morality, and the good works of the church, he is disposed to think along the more modern forms of New Thought, whereby this life is made more pleasant, more

beautiful and more heavenlike; ideas which are taking a strong hold on the people, and he has seen some wonderfully improved conditions grow out of its teachings.

One of the conclusions drawn of his own experience, having been both an importer and exporter, is that he has learned to see clearly into the intense selfishness shown in the construction of the present tariff. He believes in a tariff for revenue only, and a constant reform of same, as the weak industries grow into the ability to take care of themselves, or until protection shall cease to be necessary, and the tariff shall become strictly a revenue tariff, as the only wise and sound policy. That the Trusts are created by the protective tariff is plain to every intelligent man, and they, like the department stores, gradually drive the small dealer out of business. When the Government makes a higher tariff rate, at that moment prices advance to the American producers in order that the manufacturer may obtain a greater profit. The importer is compelled to advance his price in order to meet the higher rate of duty, which he must pay. This logically brings about the Trust, which destroys the workingman's prospects of going into business on his own account. Mr. Maddock frankly says that he believes our department stores are the worst Trusts we have and should be handled by the law.

Mr. Maddock puts his theories into practice.

Thus, he believes that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. He works hard when he works, and plays hard when he plays. However, he believes that there should be a just medium, and that the man who has so much money that he does not need any business interests, and looks to the mere idea of pleasure in life is of all men the most miserable. In one period of two years when he was out of business he acknowledges that he found the world very dull, and was glad again to get back into harness. He believes that it is the height of unwisdom to make pleasure one's business. He enjoys sports immensely, and in 1908 won the South Florida Golf championship, and has many medals and trophies of various sports. His attachment to golf is almost as great as that of President Taft. He believes that it is the best athletic game for exercise, and sport, and which makes one for-

get the cares of life. In addition to that it does not require that athletic training which some sports call for, and the man who is run down at the heels can build himself up by following the wily little ball over the links.

He is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Palm Beach Golf Club and the National Democratic Club of New York, as well as the Long Island Automobile Club.

He believes that women are as much entitled to the voting privilege as men.

A prudent man of business affairs he does not put all of his eggs in one basket; he is, however, a strong believer in real estate investments, and is careful of anything promising more than normal profits, believing that inflamed profits not obtained by one's own efforts are liable to lead into dangerous business bogs.

In his reading he derives the greatest enjoyment from biography.

Another one of his conclusions is that every man should be himself, and whenever in doubt as to whom to please it is always safest to please one's self. Naturally of a generous temperament he thinks one should give according to his ability. Even if the ability is small and one can give only a little, the knowledge of having done a little good, will enable one to walk with a prouder step.

The Fifth Commandment of the Decalogue appeals to Sidney Maddock. In his judgment one cannot too highly honor one's parents or do too much for them. Every man should strive to make the lives of his parents as happy as possible. Always remembering how much he owed to them while he was helpless, and what little time he can have them with him.

That he is a sound observer is evidenced in one of his own sentences where he says that "I have found that the greatest pleasure of all is in giving others pleasure, for it is so often reflected again in life as we meet with those who express their gratefulness for an opportune kindness done in the past."

In reference to Florida, Mr. Maddock is impressed that one of its chief needs is more highways, especially one down the east coast from Jacksonville to Miami, with loops at all the resorts and trucking centers of fruits and vegetables—one, for instance,

going around the island of Palm Beach. He is himself constantly acquiring areas of land in the lower part of the State, believing that in future years he will realize a good profit on the investment. His study of the State has convinced him that there is money to be made out of the soil of Florida as a great winter garden for the people in the North, who have only the short summer season in which to grow fruit and vegetables.

He gives just credit to Henry M. Flagler, and says that if Florida had a few more such friends it would quickly show the wealth of its soil and climate to the world.

Among special fruits he is impressed with the avocado pear as adapted to the Palm Beach and Miami section. It is rapidly becoming popular in the North in the best hotels and clubs, and brings a fancy price—sometimes as much as fifty cents each. They can only be grown in our country in the lower part of the State of Florida. He believes also that greater attention should be given in southern Florida to the growing of the beautiful cocoanut trees.

Taken all together, Sidney Maddock is one of that type, who first attracted to Florida by the winter climate, later become interested, and finally prove one of the greatest developers of the country.

Such citizens, desirable even when visitors, become doubly desirable when they put their hands to the plow and render patriotic service to the Commonwealth.

Henry Hamilton McCreary

Prominent in newspaper circles in Florida, and one of her most valued legislators, who has given to the State nearly sixteen years of valuable service in the General Assembly, is Henry Hamilton McCreary, publisher and editor of the *Gainesville Daily and Semi-weekly Sun*. Mr. McCreary is a native of North Carolina, in which State he was born, at Southport, on December 28, 1861. He comes of that Scotch stock which made eastern North Carolina in colonial days the most independent section of the colonies. The descendants of these early Scotch settlers spread over western Carolina into Kentucky and Tennessee, and thence throughout the South, and from the Revolutionary period down have shown the same democracy of spirit and devoted patriotism that made their ancestors notable. Mr. McCreary's parents were William T. and Mary (Hamilton) McCreary. He comes, therefore, of Scotch stock on both sides of the family. His father, who was a carpenter by trade, was a cousin of the distinguished Senator McCreary of Kentucky. His mother was a relative of the Hamiltons of Maryland, which family gave a governor to that State. William T. McCreary was evidently of a wandering spirit in his youth, as he had to his credit six trips around the world. In 1866 the McCreary family moved to Florida, first settling in Fernandina, and in 1868 moving to Cedar Keys, where the elder McCreary followed contracting until the business became seriously injured by an influx of incompetent men. He was an enterprising man and was largely instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Eastern markets the valuable fish and oysters in which the waters around Cedar Keys abounded and out of which has grown a large business. He thus became one of the most valuable citizens of that section, and was highly esteemed for his public spirit.

H. H. McCreary obtained his education in the public schools



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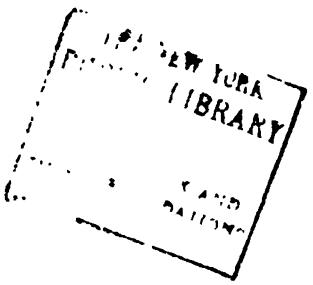
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Editor McCrea
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In 1860.

... a man who had
been to the West,
had systems of thought
and ways of life
which were the
products of the
years of his life in
the West, and
in the public schools.



Truly Yours
W.H. McCreary



of Florida, supplemented by many laborious hours of night study, and followed that up by a course in the commercial department of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. In 1881, a youth of twenty, he established himself at Gainesville as the publisher of the *Alachua Advocate*. Out of that publication has grown the *Gainesville Daily and Semi-weekly Sun*, of which Mr. McCreary has been editor since its foundation. His public career began in 1892 as a member of the City Council at Gainesville, and he served as chairman of the finance committee of that body. In 1894 the people of his county sent him to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected him in 1896. In 1898 they transferred him to the State Senate as Senator from the Thirty-second District. He was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1906, for the term ending in 1910. The completion of his present term will mark sixteen years of consecutive service in the General Assembly. A steadfast adherent of the Democratic party, his legislative service has been of that sort that rises above mere partisan considerations and of such value to the State that his constituents have retained him term after term. No higher compliment can be paid to an American citizen than this long retention in public service, which comes from popular election. It is even more complimentary than an election to Congress, because the district is smaller, the Legislator is known personally to a very large majority of his constituents, and as his course in the General Assembly affects very closely every citizen of the State, it is jealously watched. Constant endorsement, therefore, is evidence of both faithful and valuable service.

Mr. McCreary in religious matters is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. In fraternal circles he holds membership in the Order of Elks and I. O. O. F.

On November 28, 1883, he married Miss Irene Richardson, daughter of William T. and Margaret (Fraser) Richardson. Of this marriage three children have been born, of whom two are now living, Miss Irene and Elmer White McCreary.

Like every successful newspaper man, Mr. McCreary has been a wide reader. Naturally, newspapers and current literature have formed the larger bulk of his reading, which, like that of all news-

paper men, is of a miscellaneous character. He believes that the best interests of State and Nation, particularly of Florida, are to be promoted by a closer attention to industrial development, and less thought to mere political questions. It is certainly true that Florida is at that period of its history where industrial affairs should take precedence, and from the standpoint, both of business and patriotism, Mr. McCreary's judgment would appear to be sound. Locally he ranks as one of the strong men of his section, who has gained and holds the esteem of a large constituency.

Frederick Streeter Morse

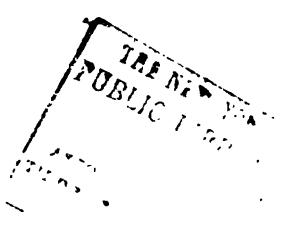
One of the first citizens of the bustling city of Miami, both as to length of residence and as to prominence of position, is the Hon. Frederick Streeter Morse, who was born in Boston, Mass., on August 18, 1859, and is, therefore, now in the prime of his mature manhood. His father, Ira Morse, was a merchant who married Julia Streeter, and who only survived the birth of his son three years. He left, however, a good estate which served a valuable purpose in enabling Mr. Morse to protect his health in early life which was at that time very delicate. The Morse family has been known in Massachusetts since 1630, when Samuel Morse, the progenitor of the American branch, came from England and settled in Boston.

Mr. Morse was educated in the public schools of Boston. Arriving at manhood, in the year 1880, his health was delicate and he sought the climate of Florida, with such excellent results that he became a permanent citizen and settled in Miami, on Biscayne Bay, when the place was known as Fort Dallas and consisted of a post office and a store. In 1893 the East Coast Railway was creeping down the coast and new life was entering into that section of the State. Mr. Morse saw an opportunity and embarked in the real estate business. He became connected with the East Coast Railway in the capacity of right of way man, and rendered very valuable assistance in securing right of way in Southern Dade county and then from Miami on to Key West. In 1893-1894 he served his county as a member of the House of Representatives, and again served a term in 1899 and 1900. He was one of the incorporators of Miami, in 1896, and was elected president of the first City Council. He now holds the position of land agent for the Florida East Coast Railway and other companies, and for the Boston and Florida Atlantic Coast Land Company.

In addition to these positions he has large private real estate interests of his own.

Mr. Morse is a most genial, kindly, accommodating and generous man. It may be truly said of him that he has contributed as much to the building up of Miami as any other one man and has a personal popularity in Dade county second to no one. He is identified with the Democratic party and is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. In addition to these, his social temperament has carried him into the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and the Elks. A man of much information and wide reading, he has found the most pleasure and inspiration from historical works and high class fiction.

Like so many of the strong men of Florida, he has now come to the conclusion that the pressing need of the State is good roads, and to that great cause he gives earnest and strong and effective support. His long residence, combined with faithful and patriotic service, has given him a standing in the community which is entirely deserved and which must be a source of pleasure to him, because it proves most effectively that people are not always unappreciative of honest service.





Yours truly
J. M. Neff

John Michael Meffert

Ocala is one of the liveliest cities of Florida. This is due to its exceptionally enterprising and capable business men. Among these men no one ranks higher than John Michael Meffert, whose business is rather hard to describe. He is a manufacturer of lime, of lumber and of barrel material. He is a farmer, in several directions, being a truck farmer, a stock farmer, and fruit farmer. Mr. Meffert is one of those versatile men who seems able to turn his hand to a variety of occupations and make each one a success.

He was born in Dorf, Allendorf, Saxe Meiningen, Germany. His parents emigrated to Michigan when he was a small boy. He obtained such education as the ordinary public schools afforded and, owing to delicate health, as a youth, came to Marion county on December 7, 1884. He secured employment in a saw mill at Reddick. In three years he had mastered the business and set up on his own account at Lowell. Even at that time he recognized the possibilities of agriculture in Florida, and within a year after engaging in the lumber business on his own account, he was also farming. He soon learned the unwisdom of buying feed to keep up his stock, and went to growing his feed. It was an easy step for a man of his ability and sound judgment to go from that to raising stock. He has made a success of his truck farm, of producing his own stock feed and of raising fine mules and horses. He now has forty or more mules of his own raising besides fine horses and colts. He was one of the prime movers of the fair, and a large exhibitor, winning prizes on his stock display and on his agricultural display. He has proved to the farmers of Marion county to be a most notable example of making the farm self-supporting in all directions and thus a profitable business. In everything that he has undertaken, his industry, his wise planning, and his sound judgment have brought success.

One does not think of Florida as a hay country, yet in 1908 he had one hundred and fifty tons of surplus hay. He successfully cultivated in that year seventy acres of watermelons, thirty-five acres of cantaloupes, thirty acres snap beans, ninety acres velvet beans, eighty acres oats, one hundred and fifty acres corn, twenty-five acres of peanuts, four acres sweet potatoes, one acre Irish potatoes. These items are given to show what can be done upon that soil, and in that latitude when the right man is at the head. He has five farms. He owns individually two thousand acres of land. The firm of Meffert and Taylor owns fourteen thousand acres and the firm of Meffert and Maynard owns eight thousand acres practically all in Marion county.

On his stock farm he carries one hundred and twenty head of cattle, six brood mares, eighteen unbroken colts, sixty fattening hogs, and eighty-five head of young hogs and breeders. All of his farms are highly improved with the best machinery, with good wells, with gasoline and wind mill motors.

He became interested in the lime business in 1892, buying kilns at Lowell. In 1897 he added the old Ocala Lime Company at Ocala, and in 1900 the kilns at Oakhurst. From small beginnings and from run down plants he has built up to a present capacity of five hundred barrels of lime a day, and in February 1907, organized the Florida Lime Company with \$60,000 capital paid in, and is practically the owner of all the stock.

The lime business drew him into the making of barrels and the barrels used for the lime are made in his own plants by competent cooperers.

He has never taken an active part in politics owing to the diversity and extent of his business interests, but his fellow-townsmen pressed him into service as a member of the City Council, and after one year's service in that body he was elected president which position he now holds. He is a live member of the Board of Trade. In religion he is a communicant of the Lutheran Church.

In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Fraternal Union. On December 7, 1886 he married Miss Nancy Barnhouse, of Berrien county, Mich. They have nine children and Mr. Meffert is far more proud of his big and

healthy family of lusty youngsters than he is of the large measure of business success which he has achieved.

He has done something more and better than merely make money; he has won the confidence and the esteem of his fellow-citizens of Marion county. Full of public spirit, he is ready at all times to contribute his time, his talents and his money to anything that will be for the betterment of Ocala and Marion county, and on top of all this, he takes keen pleasure in outdoor life and healthy sports, which helps to keep him young and healthy and in touch with the growing generation. Altogether, he is a citizen in whom Marion county can justly take pride and who has given value received for all that he has gained.

Rudolph Frederick Getzlaff

Rudolph Getzlaff, as he is commonly known, President of the Florida and Georgia Tobacco Company, of Quincy, Florida, is an example of the thoroughgoing and well-equipped German, who landing in a new country with no other capital than his qualifications and a sturdy determination to succeed works out a large measure of success in his chosen line. He was born near Stettin on the southern shore of the Baltic, in the province of Pomerania, Prussia. His parents were John Frederick and Atilla (Von Sanitz) Getzlaff. His father was a farmer, and an uncle, Julius Von Sanitz, was the owner of large estates in Poland, very prominent in agricultural circles, and at one time President of the Agricultural Society of Germany.

After attendance at the High School at Stargard, he entered an agricultural college, from which he was graduated in 1877, with a good theoretical knowledge of farming on top of the practical knowledge already learned upon his father's farm.

In 1878 he came to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he began farming. A little later he went to Nebraska and was there from 1880 to 1882. All the time he was on the lookout for an opening that was in line with his knowledge, where something of special importance might be done in the farming line. He became attracted to Florida in connection with its fruit growing possibilities and dairy farming, and in 1884 he moved from the North to Tallahassee, and after three years in that section, in 1887, he moved to Quincy and engaged in tobacco growing, having become satisfied that the lands of that section offered peculiar advantages for the growing of high class tobaccos. In 1890 he accepted a position as farm manager for a New York Leaf Tobacco Company. This farm was located just over the Florida line, in Decatur county, Ga.

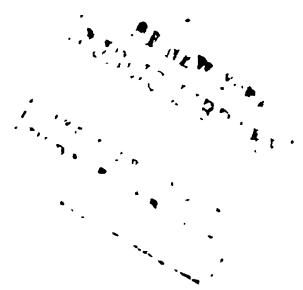
In 1892 he discovered that Sumatra tobacco could be raised successfully in Florida, and in the lower part of Decatur county, Ga., he demonstrated the fact by growing three acres of Sumatra wrapper leaf tobacco which compared favorably with the imported article. This was the first Sumatra tobacco of commercial value which had ever been produced and put upon the market of the United States and from this time dates the splendid success of the tobacco growing industry of Florida. For this discovery Mr. Getzlaff was promoted to general manager of plantations, and in this capacity he gradually increased the company's estate from one to eighteen plantations. The magnitude of these plantations may be measured by the fact that 2500 field hands were employed during the harvest season. He held his position with this company until the year 1904 when he organized the Florida and Georgia Tobacco Company, with headquarters at Quincy, their specialties being the growing and packing of American Sumatra and Havana tobacco, and has been president of this most successful company since its organization.

In 1881 he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Von Schwerien, nee Elizabeth Imholtz. He lost his wife by death and has since remained a widower. In politics Mr. Getzlaff acts with the Democratic party in all local matters and the Republican party in national matters. He is a communicant of the Lutheran Church and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Elks. In addition to his agricultural tastes Mr. Getzlaff has a strong mechanical turn and has invented and patented the first American pneumatic cotton picker. He has served the city of Quincy in the capacity of Councilman, and though not seeking public place is ready to be of use when his fellow-citizens need him.

Mr. Getzlaff has spent much time in introducing tobacco raising in different sections of Florida. This tobacco history is rather a curious one. Few people know that tobacco seed was introduced into the great tropical island of Sumatra from the United States long years ago. The plant found there a soil and climate congenial to it for the production of a certain high class tobacco at that time unknown in the United States, and the trade in this Sumatra tobacco grew to very large proportions. It was

generally believed that this quality of tobacco could not be grown in the United States until Mr. Getzlaff demonstrated that it could be successfully grown.

Mr. Getzlaff is fond of reading, especially the classics, books on modern achievement, and agricultural literature. He is an extremely well read and widely informed man and has a very fine and complete library. He believes that the best interests of Florida are to be promoted by the building of good roads and the securing and maintenance of a heavy duty on imported tobacco, and by an extensive and systematic campaign of the advertising of the State's resources. He has done a most valuable work for the State, and in achieving success for himself has shown to the people of Florida the way in which the wealth of the State can be enormously increased by the extension of the cultivation of this high grade tobacco.





Yours truly
Benjamin Drew

Benjamin Drew

Among the earliest of the names operating in the State at present is Benjamin Drew of Florida. He is a native of North Carolina, in which State the Drew family resided during the colonial period. In 1700 John Drew of Halifax was one of the most prominent men in the State, very prominently indeed in a public career. Several members of the family later were in the General Assembly of the State. At that time there were four or five families of the Drew name settled in Halifax, Sampson, Hertford and Edgecombe counties. John Drew, then residing in Princeton, New Jersey, representative of the family in that colony, was grandfather of Benjamin Drew. In America there appears to have been two distinct strains of the Drew family, one settled in the early colonial period in New England, another in Virginia, a third from Virginia drifting into North Carolina.

The family was descended from the New England strain.

The children were perhaps the only representatives of the family in the Southern States, all the rest having gone north.

From the Virginia and North Carolina branches.

Benjamin Drew was born in Princeton,

March 20, 1844, son of Thomas G. Drew.

His father was son of John Drew, who died in 1832, about eighty-six and who was familiarly known as "Uncle Dickie" Drew. On his mother's side he is an excellent descendant of the old English family, which had been in England and France before the Norman Conquest, more than a thousand years. They also originated in Normandy, where they were there branches of the family distinguished by the name of Drew. The family has furnished some very prominent men to the country. The New England strain is represented by David Drew, practically the founder of the business of trapping in stocks on the



Benjamin Drew

Among the substantial naval stores operators of Florida of the present is Benjamin Drew, of Orlando. He is a native of North Carolina, in which State the Drew family dates back to the colonial period. In 1790 John Drew, of Halifax, was one of the richest men in the State, very prominent socially and in a public way. Several members of the family later were in the General Assembly of the State. At that time there were fully one dozen families of the Drew name settled in Halifax, Sampson, Hertford and Brunswick counties. John Drew, then residing in Brunswick and the only representative of the family in that county, was the grandfather of Benjamin Drew. In America there appears to have been two distinct strains of the Drew family, one settled in the early colonial period in New England, another in Virginia, and from Virginia drifting into North Carolina. Governor Drew of Florida was descended from the New England family, and he with his children were perhaps the only representatives of that family in the Southern States, all the remaining Drews having come from the Virginia and North Carolina families.

Benjamin Drew was born in Brunswick county, N.C., February 20, 1844, son of Thomas G. and Mary (Godwin) Drew. His father was son of John Drew, who lived to the great age of about eighty-six and who was familiarly known as "Uncle Johnnie" or "Uncle Jackie" Drew. On his maternal side Mr. Drew's family is an exceedingly ancient one, the Godwins being of Saxon origin in England and traceable back in that country for more than one thousand years. They also originally settled in Virginia, and from there branches of the family drifted southward. The Drew family has furnished some very prominent men to the country. The New England family is responsible for Daniel Drew, practically the founder of the present system of trading in stocks on the

New York stock exchange, a great Methodist who gave away much money to that church and the founder of Drew Theological Seminary. He lived to the age of ninety-one. Another member of the northern family was George Alexander Drew, a famous Canadian jurist. Already mentioned as coming from the Northern family was Governor George Drew, of Florida. Governor Thomas S. Drew, third Governor of Arkansas belonged to the North Carolina stock. His people moved from North Carolina to Wilson county, Tenn., where he was born in 1802. Later he moved to Arkansas and there became a very prominent figure in the public life of the State serving acceptably as Governor. John Drew, one of the greatest actors of all time, though classed as an American, was born in Ireland. Francis A. Drew, one of the great merchants of our country, like John Drew was also born in Ireland.

Mr. Drew obtained only such education as the ordinary schools of Brunswick county afforded. Before he arrived at manhood the Civil War broke out, and in the second year of the war he became a member of the First Battalion of Heavy Artillery, and served around Fort Fisher and Fort Caswell, N. C., until Fort Fisher fell, and then was transferred to field service, serving in the infantry until the close of the war. In business Mr. Drew has been the architect of his own fortunes. Coming out of the Confederate army a young man of twenty-one, with a limited education, he has had to make his own way in the world, and he started in by being always ready to take hold of anything that offered an opportunity. In this way he has been engaged in various enterprises, such as real estate, banking and lumbering. For the last thirty-six years the naval stores business has been his principal interest. When he left North Carolina he settled first at the head of the Cooper river in South Carolina, thence to Charleston county, from there to Berkeley county, thence to Hampton county and from there moved to Irwin county, Ga., which afforded a good field for his operations, and stayed there twenty-two years. From there he moved to his present location as offering a more favorable opportunity for his particular line of business.

Mr. Drew's religious preferences incline to the Methodist Church.

On September 13, 1866, he married Miss Mary C. Swain, a daughter of George W. and Eliza Swain, of Brunswick county, N. C. Of this marriage two children have been born, Mary E. and Ada C. Drew.

In politics Mr. Drew has been a lifetime Democrat, taking no part in public life as an office-seeker, and confining himself to the performance of his duty as a citizen by voting his convictions. He has made a success of his business affairs by intelligent application, combined with hard work and personal integrity. That he has won the respect of the community in which he lives is no more than might be expected from his temperament, his life and his business conduct.

John Hamilton Gillespie

The large investments by foreign corporations in Florida lands and industries has not only been of the material value that new capital makes, but has resulted in the coming into the State of an untold number of immigrants of the better class, who have made their homes here and aided greatly in the development of the agricultural and industrial interests. It has also resulted in bringing to the State a particularly influential and desirable type of citizens, who came as the representatives of the foreign interests, and when their work was done, remained to further participate in the upbuilding of the State and partake of the general prosperity which they had helped to bring about. These men have almost become invariably powerful factors in the development of their several communities, and received recognition at the hands of the people of their ability and fitness for leadership. A distinguished representative of the latter class, who came to Florida as the manager of a corporation, having extensive interests here, and has become a valued and esteemed citizen of his community, is J. Hamilton Gillespie, of Sarasota. He is prominent in the legal profession, in social life, and in the fraternal orders, and has been for five consecutive terms honored by the people of his city with election as their Mayor. He is a native of Scotland, of a cultured family, highly educated, and possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities of character for which his people are noted. He comes of an old and well known Scotch family. His great-grandfather, Colonel Hamilton, whose watch and sword he now has in his possession, was a young officer under General Wellington, in India. His grandfather, as a young man, was a great hunter and traveler in the Hudson Bay country, in Canada, but so far as is known none of the family ever lived in the States.

Mr. Gillespie is the son of Sir John Gillespie, Kt., lawyer, and Margaret Ross (Robertson) Gillespie. He was born in Edinburgh,

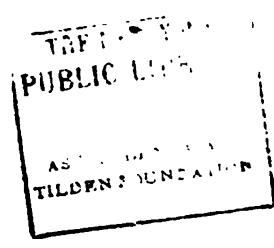


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Yours very truly
J. Hamilton Gilloose



Scotland, October 14, 1852. As a youth he attended Hunter's School, at York Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, for five years, and the Edinburgh Academy for six years. He rounded off his education with a course at both St. Andrews University and the Edinburgh University. He did not graduate at either and took no degrees, though eligible for the degree of M.A. at both institutions. He began his professional career in Edinburgh, 1870, when apprenticed for Writer to Her Majesty's Signet, the first legal body in Scotland. He was admitted as a member of the Writer to the Signet Society in 1875. He was commissioned in the Royal Company of Archers, Queen's Body Guard in Scotland, in November, 1875. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the First Midlothian Coast Artillery Brigade in May, 1881, and as Captain in 1884. He entered the government service in Queensland, Australia, in 1884, and a year later was appointed manager of the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company. He came to Florida in 1885 and has since made his home here. For many years he successfully managed the affairs of the land and investment company, until 1898, when he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the general practice of law. He has been in every way successful in his adopted home in the practice of his profession of earlier years, and has won for himself a prominent place among the leading lawyers of the State. He is President of the Manatee County Bar Association and is a member of the Florida State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Mr. Gillespie was the first to introduce cement and sand buildings to Sarasota, spending at least \$60,000 in erecting bridges, sanitarium, bank building and sea-walls. He has been a justice of the peace for four years, a notary public for ten years, and has been Mayor of Sarasota for five consecutive years, having first been elected in October, 1902. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been lay reader in his church for twelve years.

In politics he is a Democrat of the Grover Cleveland school. In social and club life he is prominent, being a member of the Seminole Club and the Florida Country Club of Jacksonville, and the Sarasota Yacht and Gun Club and of several clubs in Scotland. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the

Knights of Pythias. He considers the standard literature of Great Britain and America most helpful, and newspaper reading most pernicious. He is a frequent contributor to periodicals, especially for *New York Golf* and *The Golfers' Magazine*, of Chicago, writing under the pen name of "The Colonel." He is an outspoken opponent of State prohibition, believing that local option is all that that any sensible men can demand.

Mr. Gillespie is a fine sample of the Scottish race, which is noted for men of large stature. He stands an even six feet, weighs two hundred and fifty pounds, has a chest measure of forty-eight inches, and yet modestly claims that he is the smallest member of his family. Very fond of outdoor sports, he is equal to his thirty miles a day at walking, a capital dancer, a good boxer, and a great golfer. He has owned for some years a golf course at Sarasota of one hundred and fifteen acres on which he has erected and maintains a handsome club house. He has so much confidence in himself in that direction, having played golf for fifty years, that he is willing to meet any amateur on the links. In a private letter he rather humorously said that he heard of a man who was going to vote against Taft because he played golf, but in his mind that was one of the strongest reasons why he should be voted for. A rather curious incident of his early life was that when he was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, when chosen for the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland, at the request of Her Majesty his picture was taken, but as at that time his face appeared too youthful, an older face was made up to go with his body. Mr. Gillespie is no older in spirit today than he was at the time that his face appeared too youthful for his body. By a healthful out-of-door life which he does not allow to interfere with a proper pursuit of his professional and business interests, he preserves that best of all things in this life, a sound mind in a sound body. He is now one of the large real estate owners of his section, and with the development now going forward in that section of Florida he bids fair in a few years to reap a very large profit from his investments as a reward of his foresight.

He believes the country would know greater prosperity if there were less distrust of railroads. He advocates the opening

of the land for settlement and for growing fruits, especially grapes, and advocates making the State a great wine growing State. He urges the encouraging of immigration of educated and industrious families with some means and a trade. He believes there should be greater safeguards thrown around the elective franchise and that no foreigner should have a vote until he has been in this country for ten years; that universal suffrage should be done away with and that unless a man owns property to the value of one thousand dollars he should not have a vote. The grafted and the demagogue should be eliminated. He believes in the opening up of more harbors and the deepening of the same, the developing of canals and of the railroads and above all the building of a complete system of good public roads. He says that as a lawyer he feels that courtesy and honorable conduct win out in the long run. In the real estate business he says there is a crying need for reform, as many dealers are quite without scruples. As to advice to the young who are ambitious to succeed, he says he believes that avoidance of extremes in everything is best. Be not too zealous to get rich, nor too easily tired of work, and follow a careful observance of the Golden Rule.

Mr. Gillespie was married May 23, 1905, to Blanch McDaniel, the eldest daughter of Judge R. P. and Marcella McDaniel, of Sarasota.

Wallace Fisher Stovall

Wallace Fisher Stovall, President and Manager of the Tribune Publishing Company, of Tampa, Fla., and editor of the *Tampa Tribune*, published by that company, is not only a conspicuous example of success achieved by patient and untiring effort, but by reason of the well directed work done through his paper for the benefit of Tampa and the State of Florida, has become one of the most valued and indispensable citizens of that great and growing Commonwealth. Thrown at an early age entirely upon his own resources, he has steadily climbed upward on the toilsome ladder of public life, and while yet a young man, has reached a position of great influence in the field to which his labors have been consistently and exclusively devoted.

Mr. Stovall was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., January 4, 1869, the son of Jasper and Eliza (Duncan) Stovall. Left an orphan at the age of five, he spent his earlier years upon a farm, meanwhile attending the public schools of his native town where he obtained the rudiments of education. In 1886, a youth of seventeen, he moved to Florida, and in casting about for some means of obtaining a foothold in the business life of the community, he landed in a country newspaper office at Ocala. He began at the bottom, learning the mechanical branch of the business through the laborious stages of print-shop drudgery, at that time unrelieved by any of the modern facilities which now lighten the typo's troubles. In 1890, a young man of twenty-one, he saw his way clear to establish the *Polk County News* at Bartow, of which he was owner, editor and general manager, and frequently, under the exigencies of rural journalism, printer and pressman also. This venture seemed to strike a popular chord, but a more inviting field soon offered in Tampa, then just beginning to give some promise of future commercial importance. The *Polk County News* was



W. H. G.

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but
“*train*”
The *P*



D.J. Stover



sacrificed to the demands for a larger environment, and Editor Stovall moved his plant to the "Gateway of the Gulf." Here in 1893 the *Tampa Tribune* was born. The development and advancement of the *Tribune* have been in pace with the development and advancement of Tampa. From the old style "blanket sheet" with out-of-date equipment and limited circulation it has become in fifteen years the leading journal south of Jacksonville, with a modern plant, machine composition, Associated Press news service, and occupies the influential and important position of being the only morning daily in South Florida. The *Tribune* is now published by a stock company, of which Mr. Stovall is the President and General Manager, and the majority stockholder. Its circulation fully covers the southern section of the State, and Mr. Stovall has devoted the *Tribune* to the upbuilding of South Florida, and since he established the paper has seen the city and section which it serves develop wonderfully. He has always believed in the ultimate greatness of Tampa as a general port, and has incessantly advocated the improvement of the harbor. Deep water is to his mind the greatest possibility of Tampa, and of the most pressing importance to the interest of South Florida. His paper has been the medium of calling the attention of capital and investors to the advantages and resources of the peninsula, and its special editions and articles have been circulated all over the union, resulting in an influx of new citizens who have cast their lot and used their capital and energy in making Tampa a live, progressive and promising city.

Mr. Stovall has through the *Tribune* been a consistent friend and supporter of the big Tampa cigar manufacturing industry, and his paper has always championed the interests of the manufacturers who have made Tampa the greatest cigar manufacturing center in the country. This immense industry which now employs millions of capital, thousands of people, and turns out cigars by the hundred millions each year, owes as much, and possibly more, to W. F. Stovall than to any other citizen of Tampa.

In politics Mr. Stovall is a Democrat. He has never, however, been an enthusiastic Bryan supporter, although his paper has advocated the nominees and platform in each of the campaigns.

He believes that the party must return to its former standards before it can hope to regain national power. One of Mr. Stovall's favorite hobbies is the bringing of desirable settlers to Florida, and through the *Tribune* he has conducted year in and year out a campaign proclaiming the advantages of his section. It was his belief that the State Fair could be made to exercise a strong influence in bringing people to Florida that induced him to take active part in that enterprise.

Mr. Stovall has two children, Miss Minnie and Wallace O. Stovall, both now students at Gainesville, Ga., Miss Minnie being in attendance at Brenau College, and Wallace at Riverside Military Academy, the latter being captain of the cadet company at that institution.

Mr. Stovall is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, secretary and general manager of the Florida State Fair Association, one of the organizers and leading stockholders of the Florida State Baseball League, and recently elected president of that league. He owns stock in a number of business corporations in the city of Tampa. He now enjoys the rank of Colonel in the Florida State Troops, having been appointed on the staff of Governor Gilchrist. Barely forty years old, by his own indomitable spirit, adaptability to the conditions around him, and business capacity, he has built up a great paper, and in doing so has made an instrument which has been of untold value to the city, which largely through his efforts, now ranks first in population in the State of Florida.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LEFANU
TILDEN FOUNDATION



Yours Very Truly
M. W. Weston

Marion:

Uimer, President of
and naval stores, who
of that beautiful section
was born at Early Bay.
Henry D. and Anna E. (S
or. T. Uimer family is
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mer, and went out of the fam
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to the time of the family.
1850, was a mixed co
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n Ulrich Hessenden,
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and was brew, the Rev. J
the colony until 1761. He
came to America, where he had the
name of Peter, became a De
acon in New Haven, Conn., and
corporated with the church there.
He died in 1770, and is buried in one of the c
emeteries of New Haven.
He has been two head
of the Uimer family. The children have been
shown to have been
led out as the case may be. And, first,
John, George, Anna, Hans, John
Louis, Mary Barbara, Mary



You

Dear
H. J.

Marion Wheeler Ulmer

M. W. Ulmer, President of the Bank of Largo, and operator in lumber and naval stores, who is one of the most enterprising citizens of that beautiful section of Florida known as the Pinellas peninsula, was born at Early Branch, S. C., on March, 26, 1867, son of Henry D. and Anna E. (Youmans) Ulmer. His father was a farmer. The Ulmer family is of German origin. There are variations of the name which was originally Ulm, into Von Ulm and Ulmer. The seat of the family is in south Germany, and the city of Ulm in Wurtemburg probably derived its name from some ancient member of the family. The family in America goes back to the year 1735, when a mixed colony of Swiss and south Germans, mostly from the Palatinate, came to South Carolina and settled in Orangeburg district of that State. A reinforcement followed in 1736, and another in 1737. In this last installment of 1737 came the Rev. John Ulrich Giessendanner, who was the pastor and became at once the leader of the colony. He died in 1738 and was succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. John Giessendanner who was the pastor of the colony until 1761. He remained in the Lutheran communion until 1749, when being the only minister of that denomination in the State, he went to London and was ordained into the Episcopal ministry, and from that time on the congregation was in connection with the Church of England.

The Ulmers came in one of the first three years, 1735, 1736 or 1737. It is not positive which one of the contingents they came with. There appears to have been two heads of families, Werner Ulmer and John Frederick Ulmer. The church records between 1737 and 1761 show the following names of Ulmers who were baptized, married or buried, as the case might be: Anne Maria, Barbara, Eva Maria, Frederick, George, Adam, Hans, John Frederick, John Jacob, John Louis, Louis, Mary Barbara, Mary

Catharina, Mary Magdalene, Varina Maria and Werner Ulmer. Anne Maria was the wife of Werner; Mary Barbara was the wife of John Frederick. The other names given are the children of these two. The history, therefore, of the Ulmer family in this country goes back one hundred and seventy-five years to those excellent Lutheran settlers from Switzerland and Germany, who were the real founders of Orangeburg county, which at the time of their coming was a vast wilderness, inhabited by a few scattered settlers. The exact number who came over in those early years is unknown, but there was more than two hundred in the first contingent, and there were probably altogether six or seven hundred of these early emigrants. Mr. Ulmer is, therefore, descended from that strong German stock which in every part of our country has contributed such valuable service to its upbuilding.

M. W. Ulmer's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and was somewhat limited in extent. He was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he began life on his own account as a lumber marker in a saw mill. He spent six years in that occupation and rose to be superintendent. Having saved up a small capital he then engaged in the mill business on his own account. From that time to the present he has been connected with various lumber manufacturing and naval stores ventures, and has met with a good degree of success in a business way.

On October 9, 1895, he married Miss Dora Angeline Ellis, a daughter of James D. and Mary E. Langford Ellis. Of this marriage six children have been born, of whom four survive, as follows: Henry D., Roland Jennings, Veda E. and Marion I. Ulmer.

While an adherent of the Democratic party, Mr. Ulmer has taken no active part in political life beyond that which falls to the private citizen. Like most busy men he has not been able to give any great share of his time to reading, but is very partial to historical romances. Like many lumber and naval stores operators he commenced in the Carolinas and drifted to Florida, because of a larger field. In his community he is recognized as a man of sound business judgment and of a high order of personal integrity, and since January, 1908, has served as president of the local bank. He is also connected with various other institutions of a business character.

Mr. Ulmer is a communicant of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine, having risen in Masonry to the thirty-second degree. A thinking man, he has come to several settled conclusions as to what would be best for our country. He believes that industrial and training schools for our girls to qualify them as wives and mothers are very much needed and would be a most valuable contribution to the future welfare of the country. He thinks that our immigrants should be sharply scrutinized and rigidly held to the best class, in which the best minds of the country agree with him. We have had far too much laxity in this direction for many years past. Regarding success in business or profession, regardless of what it may be, in his judgment, honesty, promptness, and close attention will bring such measure of success as the individual's ability will justify. The enforcement of our laws, the punishment of all men alike, regardless of position or political influence, is in the opinion of Mr. Ulmer a matter which calls for the attention of our people, and the right settlement of this will have a very great influence upon the future prosperity and happiness of our country. A descendant himself of as good stock as our country possesses, he is living up to his antecedents by a life of good citizenship in a civic sense, by upholding morality, by the exercise of public spirit and by the practice of fraternity.

Charles Augustus Choate

Possibly no man now living has been of greater value to the State of Florida in his sphere as a newspaper man than Chas. A. Choate, of Tallahassee, and aside from the satisfaction which accrues from the consciousness of duty well done, it is probable that no man has received less reward from the hands of his fellow-citizens for service rendered than has Mr. Choate. He was born at La Harpe, Ill., on September 16, 1842. His father, Dr. Charles Choate, was a physician and farmer, who had married Mary Anne Howard, of Boston. Mr. Choate comes of a family of great distinction in our annals. The founder of the American family was John Choate (1624-1695). He came from England and settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1643. All of the American Choates are his descendants. John, his grandson (1697-1765), was called "The Commoner" on account of his prominence in public affairs. Stephen, his great-grandson (1725-1815), was called "The Councillor." This Stephen was the great-grandfather of Chas. A. Choate. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, in 1774, and also held membership in the Colonial Council and General Court of Massachusetts. Another distinguished member, Rufus Choate (1799-1859), was a celebrated lawyer, and was known as "The Advocate" and was the sixth generation from John. In the present generation, the seventh, Joseph Hodges Choate, born 1832, is a distinguished lawyer and has been Ambassador to Great Britain. Other members of the family have attained distinction as educators, writers, poets, business men lawyers and judges.

C. A. Choate possesses as cherished relics the silver shoe buckles, holographic will, and Justice's Docket of his great-grandfather, Stephen Choate. His father's family removed from Massachusetts (in 1839) to Illinois.

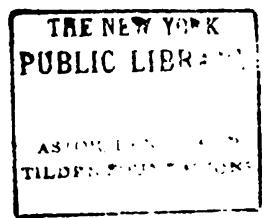


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Truly yours
John A. Thoole



Mr. Choate's education was obtained in the common schools and at Montebello (Ill.) Academy. He began active life as a school teacher, in 1860-1861. From 1861 to 1864 he read law in a lawyer's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, at Keokuk, Iowa. From 1865 to 1872 he practiced law at Memphis, Tenn. In 1873-1874 he was the general agent for Georgia of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. In 1875-1876 he was connected with a law book publishing firm in St. Louis. In 1877 he moved to Florida, and since he came to Florida has given his time to journalistic work. He has been the editor and publisher of the *Florida Immigrant*, a monthly, published at Tallahassee; associate editor of the *Tallahassee Floridian*; editor of the *Fernandina Mirror*; managing editor of *Jacksonville (Daily) Times*, (afterwards *Times-Union*); editor of *Brooksville News*, *Seville Independent*, *Pensacola (Daily) News*; editorial writer to the *Jacksonville (Daily) Citizen*, (afterwards *Times-Union and Citizen*), *St. Augustine (Daily) Record*, and the *Tallahassee True Democrat*. In addition to these journalistic positions he published the "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court," in two volumes (1889 and 1898). He has written many illustrated immigration pamphlets for Leon county and for the railroads; also many magazine articles and special press articles.

On November 16, 1869, he was married to Miss Nannie Ragland, a daughter of Adam and Demaris (Goolsby) Ragland, of La Grange, Ga. Her father was a planter and had served as Clerk of the Superior Court. They have three living children, Miriam Louise, John Ragland and Nancy Eleanor Choate.

While in Memphis, Mr. Choate served as Assistant United States District Attorney for some three years. He served as Judge Advocate-General, with rank of Colonel, on the military staff of Gov. F. P. Fleming, from 1888-1891. In 1896 his newspaper colleagues throughout the State of Florida made a strong effort to secure his nomination as attorney-general, but as this was not in conformity with the will of the political leaders, this effort failed. In politics Mr. Choate is a Democrat. He is connected with various organizations, such as Knights of Honor, Sons of the American Revolution, in which society he has served on committees

on Revolutionary Monuments, Press Committee, and Special Committee of the Proposed National Memorial to the Revolutionary Fathers to be erected at Washington, D. C. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church and has been several times a delegate to diocesan conventions.

Years ago when living in Pensacola he served as Secretary of the Young Men's Business League. He has been a worker in everything that would contribute to the upbuilding of Florida during the last thirty years. Like all good newspaper men, his reading has taken a wide range. His preferred reading, however, has been along the lines of law, history, good magazines, and first-class fiction.

As to how to promote the best interests of Florida and the Nation, he is a believer in honest methods of government, "Equal rights to all—special privileges to none," firm execution of few and simple laws, conduct of public affairs with the same integrity of purpose and devotion to duty manifested by individuals in the conduct of their private business.

At only one point does Mr. Choate touch a pessimistic note. When asked to state briefly some facts that would be helpful to other men in the same profession, he states that his newspaper experience of thirty years in Florida has led him to the conclusion that newspaper work is the most thankless task any one can undertake; benefiting all but the one who does the work. There is a noble philanthropy in it, but its material rewards are generally meager, and often even less. It is a rather sorrowful thought that in that statement Mr. Choate has told the exact truth and that this useful class in our country do really get for their labor less than any other men of anything like equal value. It is, however, true that in the making up of the annals of Florida the truthful historian will do justice to that noble and admirable element of Florida's population—the newspaper men.

Albert Schneider

Of the many elements which have entered into the making up of the population of this country, no one has been of greater value than the German. Taken all in all, the German stock has probably been the largest contributor to the material upbuilding of the country of any of the nationalities which during the last seventy-five years have sent us their most enterprising sons. The German is steady, persistent, industrious, patient and honorable, and will work out success in the most unlikely localities. If he goes in a country which is unhealthy his determination is such that he will strive with it until it is drained and ditched and made sanitary. The Northern and Western States have profited the most largely by this valuable element, but wherever in the South any of the stock is found, they are contributing their full share just as faithfully as their kinsmen in the North.

Of this stock comes Albert Schneider, of Plant City, whose parents, William and Katherine (Bader) Schneider, came from Wurtemburg, Germany, about 1850, to Philadelphia, in which city Albert Schneider was born on October 1, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1888 he located in Sanford, Fla., as an orange broker and grower, connected with his brother who was in the fruit business in New York, under the style of J. H. Schneider and Brother. Later he moved to Plant City and became interested in the Warnell Lumber and Veneer Company. Being a man of large business capacity, Mr. Schneider drifted into other things, and finally, in 1907, took up banking as his principal occupation. He now holds the positions of President of the Bank of Plant City, Treasurer of the Warnell Lumber and Veneer Company, and stockholder in the Plant City Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works. In his twenty years of active business in Florida, it will be seen that he has built up large interests and

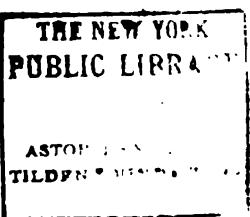
is now recognized as one of the foremost business men of his section, enterprising, yet cautious, of sound judgment, and ever ready to take a hand in anything that will contribute to the larger development of Plant City or its surrounding territory.

Mr. Schneider is a staunch Democrat in his politics. In his religious preferences he inclines to the Presbyterian Church. He is a strong fraternalist and holds membership in the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights Templar, and in the Masonic Order has taken thirty-two degrees. Outside of the current periodicals he has found the most pleasure and drawn the most helpful inspiration from the reading of history.

On August 9, 1899, he married Miss Annie Elizabeth Hammerly, a daughter of Lieutenant J. W. Hammerly, a gallant Confederate officer, and his wife Annie Scott (Broome) Hammerly. Mrs. Schneider is thus a granddaughter of General J. Scott Broome, adjutant-general of the State of Florida, and a niece of Governor Broome, her family having been identified with the State during its entire history and having rendered distinguished public service.

Mr. Schneider is a strong supporter of compulsory education and the abolition of the present convict lease system. In this conclusion he is in line with some of the wise men of our day who have become convinced that we must educate, forcibly, if necessary, in order that there will be such a diffusion of intelligence as will enable the people to sustain Democratic institutions. As to the abolition of the convict lease system, nearly every State has now put this relic of the dark ages behind them. A much better use can be made of the unfortunate prisoners than hiring them out to make fortunes for a few individuals. A great public service can be rendered by putting them on the roads, and even if there was no moral question involved, the best citizenship of the country is coming to the conclusion that we have not made a wise use of them in an economic sense. Mr. Schneider's conclusions on these great questions put him in line with the best men of the country.

By his own industry, energy and capacity he has achieved an honorable position in the community where he lives, and is most highly regarded by the people of his section.





George Ryley
S. P. Ryley



232
C. L. H.
1878

and son,

Saint Paul,

Panzer I

.840.

This one also
was W. Pyly
at the age of
seventy, now
of the country,
eldest son, was
and son of dr. Pyly
is still living.
The style given in Mat
were all the best type
own them as the Latin reader
a subsequently moved to Gapest
however, is now collected in the Old
children are being educated at school



Samuel Robert Pyles

Samuel Robert Pyles of Ocala, Florida, was born about eight miles south of that town on March 26, 1852. His parents were James W. Pyles, a farmer and soldier in the Florida Indian War of 1835, and his mother was Francis Hannah Barnes. His parents came to Marion county early in the '30's from Georgia. They were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and for several generations the family had been resident in North and South Carolina and Georgia. Two uncles of Mr. Pyles figured very prominently in the Civil War, General Samuel R. Pyles and Lieutenant-Col. Louis G. Pyles, the former dying during the war from injuries sustained, and the latter dying several years after from wounds sustained during the war, an arm having been shot off which caused his death. Both well known Indian fighters in the old Seminole days of Florida, their mother and the grandmother of Samuel R. Pyles, was murdered and scalped by the Seminole Indians, in Hernando county, near Brooksville, Fla., about the year 1840.

Mr. Pyles is one of a family of seven children, the eldest was a brother, Thomas W. Pyles, who enlisted in the service during the Civil War at the age of sixteen years in 1862, served in the 2d Florida Infantry, most of the time in Virginia and in the most heated part of the conflict and was present when Gen. R. E. Lee surrendered in 1865, was never wounded but slightly and died of malaria in 1885. Mr. Pyles and one sister, Mrs. M. J. Pooser, are the survivors.

Mr. Pyles grew up in Marion county, attended such schools as were available, finishing up his limited education in what was known then as the East Florida Seminary, at that time in Ocala, but subsequently moved to Gainesville, Fla. In the same place, however, is now conducted the Ocala High School, where his children are being educated. In 1868 when he was about sixteen

years old he began to clerk for Mrs. F. A. House and others, and followed this life for several years. In 1872 he entered a copartnership mercantile business with Mrs. F. A. House and also took an interest in the receiving and forwarding business at the famous Silver Springs, head waters and only shipping point for freight and passengers in and out of the county, and from his close application to his duties a very extensive business was the result. In 1874 the F. R. & N. Ry., now the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, reached Ocala and Mr. Pyles saw the transportation business by water would no longer pay and he sold out and went back to his first love, the farm. He bought a large and fine farm where he now lives.

In 1876 he, in a small way, in addition to his farm engaged in orange culture and in 1879 he bought a large wild sour orange grove on the famous Withlacoochee river which was rapidly hewn down and converted into a sweet orange grove, in 1885 he had to build and put on this river a line of steam boats in order to transport his fruit to railroad for shipment to the markets, he was reckoned then to have had the finest fruit as well as the finest orange property (not the largest) in the State, the freeze of 1894-1895, however, froze his orange interest out, but in 1891 and 1892 he had invested his surplus in phosphate lands of Florida and figured quite prominently in that line. Mr. Pyles, has, however, had various experiences aside from the orange industry, the phosphate industry, the steamboating business and the farm, he was largely engaged in the mercantile and saw mill business. Mr. Pyles served as County Treasurer for Marion county and as County Commissioner figured prominently in the building of the present magnificent Court House and laying out the beautiful grounds in Ocala, as also in the building of some steel bridges over the navigable streams throughout the county, and an earnest advocate of hard and improved road building throughout the county.

Mr. Pyles has been twice married, his first wife was Mary Davis Barnes, of Marion county, she was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Barnes; his second wife was Mrs. Annie V. Sautell, of Corydon, Ind., whose maiden name was Annie V. Hursh. Out of five children born of the first marriage three survive, Jessie,

Mary and Maggie. From the second marriage three children were born, Clifford, Catherine and Mildred.

Mr. Pyles now resides on his farm five miles south of Ocala and is giving his time more especially to the farm, and the raising of fine horses, cattle and hogs. He is very much interested in reading the agricultural and stock journals and thinks the current literature of the day is of positive value to our farmers. He is much esteemed by those who chance to know him. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church from boyhood, and politically a stanch Democrat.

Mr. Pyles having a fine farm and a beautiful country home on one of the mosl lovely pike roads of this county, is a successful farmer and stockman and a student of conditions, believes that the true prosperity and happiness of the people of Florida and of the Nation will be further promoted by a better system of farming and that no more important question can engage the attention of our people than the development of that better system for the farm and that which pertains to the farm life and business.

James Michael Jr.

For six hundred years Ireland, whi
as "The Emerald Isle," because of it.
suffered from the domination of an alien
its woes during these long and troublou
forth an array of soldiers, statesmen and l
unexcelled by any other people, and in o
equal number of settlers have contributed
of the republic than our Irish fellow-cit
stock comes James Michael Muldon, one of
men of Pensacola. He was born at Mobi
2, 1867, and is still a young man as years cou
Michael Muldon, a native of Mobile, mar
Ruse, daughter of Jno. Claudius Ruse and Ad
Ruse, of Columbus, Ga. When Mr. Muldo
years old, his mother moved to Pensacola, a
Mobile.

His education was obtained in private sc
lollowed by a course at Spring Hill College near
he was graduated in the year 1883. In 1889
life as a clerk for the lumber and timber exp
Keyser and Company. Hard, steady, capable
in 1899, to the position of member of the fir
business was reorganized as the Keyser-Mul
which he has been Secretary and Treasurer six
and which is now one of the strongest concern
industry in the South.

In 1895 he married Miss Ellie Eva Gonzalez
Jasper Strong and Viola Eva (Jones) Gonzalez.
children, James Michael, Jr., aged eleven, and
Muldon, aged seven.



Very Truly Yours
James M. Uludon

James Michael Muldon

For six hundred years Ireland, which we familiarly speak of as "The Emerald Isle," because of its ever green beauty, has suffered from the domination of an alien race. Notwithstanding its woes during these long and troublous centuries, it has sent forth an array of soldiers, statesmen and business men of a quality unexcelled by any other people, and in our own country no other equal number of settlers have contributed more to the building up of the republic than our Irish fellow-citizens. Of this notable stock comes James Michael Muldon, one of the prominent business men of Pensacola. He was born at Mobile, Ala., on September 2, 1867, and is still a young man as years count. His father, James Michael Muldon, a native of Mobile, married Nancy Burwell Ruse, daughter of Jno. Cladius Ruse and Adela Musidora (Porter) Ruse, of Columbus, Ga. When Mr. Muldon was an infant two years old, his mother moved to Pensacola, and in 1873 returned to Mobile.

His education was obtained in private schools of Mobile, followed by a course at Spring Hill College near that city, from which he was graduated in the year 1883. In 1889 he entered business life as a clerk for the lumber and timber exporting firm of W. S. Keyser and Company. Hard, steady, capable work brought him, in 1899, to the position of member of the firm, and in 1904 the business was reorganized as the Keyser-Muldon Company, of which he has been Secretary and Treasurer since its organization and which is now one of the strongest concerns in the lumber industry in the South.

In 1895 he married Miss Ellie Eva Gonzalez, a daughter of Jasper Strong and Viola Eva (Jones) Gonzalez. They have two children, James Michael, Jr., aged eleven, and Margaret Ellie Muldon, aged seven.



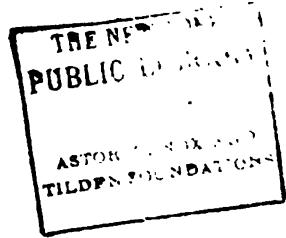
—
John C.
Scholes
1910

John Martin Jolley

When our hardy ancestors of the Old World created for themselves new homes and fortunes across the western sea, they also established new governmental conditions and material environments which gave their descendants a favorable field in which to do great things. The descendants of those early settlers are men who form the foundation of our nation, men whose will and energy, whose intelligence and bravery have wrested from the wilderness the greatest country in all the world, and who have fought and died to preserve not only this country's financial and commercial prominence, but her ethical and moral supremacy as well. Our present day and time may not demand so much personal hardihood but as one traces a clear line of fresh water throughout a sea of turbulent salt, so can we find among us now men of force and power, of high standing and far-reaching influence, who dwell with loving and loyal pride on an ancestry which they trace directly to the early pioneer settlers of America. Of all these settlers, there were none who did more for the material improvement of the communities into which they entered than did those who came from Germany and Holland, and it is to this element that John Martin Jolley, of Dayton, Fla., owed his own birthright. On both his paternal and maternal side, Mr. Jolley's forbears were Hollanders, his great-grandfather having emigrated from that country and settled in the United States, choosing New Jersey as his home. The grandparents of Mr. Jolley, however, moved to Washington, Pa., while his parents sought a home for themselves in what was then the Ohio wilderness. His father, Absalom Jolley and his mother, who was Phoebe Post, made the journey from Washington, Pa., in 1819 and settled near the town of Mansfield. This journey was made through an almost impassable wilderness, and the spot chosen by Absalom Jolley was a heavily timbered piece of land some five miles from



Very truly Yours
J. M. Jaffray



Mansfield, which was at that time merely a settlement, consisting of a block house and a few cabins. It is now one of the most prosperous towns in north central Ohio, having a population of some 25,000. On the farm hewed out of the wilderness, Jno. Martin Jolley was born, April 24, 1830.

It is somewhat difficult for the modern man to quite understand what it meant for those early settlers in Ohio; almost a repetition of the hardships and trials of the very first American settlers, but as has been said, it was from families such as these that our true American spirit has sprung, and it was in homes built in the wilderness though guarded by parental love and care that our noblest citizens were born. Many men, like Martin Jolley, recall with glowing pleasure the memories of their early days on the primitive, but prosperous farm. Himself the youngest of nine children, Mr. Jolley was early versed in all the simple pleasures and homely duties of farm life; he attended the district school two miles from his home, and despite its rough walls of log, its puncheon floor and desks of slab with rude seats of the same material and lacking backs of any sort, it was in such an institution that Mr. Jolley received the impetus toward a life of persistent endeavor which resulted in rare success and which must be ever a source of glowing pride to his descendants.

It so happened that the teachers in these country schools were students from Oberlin College, who sought to increase their meager incomes by teaching. One of these, Matthias Day, Jr., who was later in life the founder of Daytona, Fla., was destined to wield a potent influence on the boy, John Jolley. Mr. Day was himself young, enthusiastic and energetic and the country boy early learned to rely on the judgment and intelligence of his preceptor. Like a wise teacher, Mr. Day learned the special trend of his pupils' minds, and when he found that in young Jolley he had an eager, receptive and unusually active intellect, with a deep leaning toward the art of music, the teacher sowed well in the fertile field. Mr. Jolley declared that the great love of music which had been a solace and a joy to him all his life was first implanted in him by Matthias Day. Mr. Day was a Junior at Oberlin College, and his successor in the Mansfield District School was Charles Conklin,

another Oberlin student, but this time a Senior, and one who inspired in the mind of John Jolley a wish to enter college himself. In his sixteenth year, therefore, the pupil returned with the teacher meaning to work his way through the same institution which had furnished him with two such beloved preceptors. Unfortunately his failing health, and possibly the deprivations incident to his financial condition, prevented Mr. Jolley from completing his college course. Nothing daunted, however, by this fact, at the age of eighteen he began his business career which lasted almost without interval for fifty years.

Before leaving college, Mr. Jolley had himself taught several terms in district schools, but his first clerical position of importance was that of Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held for two years. After filling this position for some two years, he took a business course in Gundry's Commercial College at Cincinnati. In 1852 he moved to Mansfield, near his boyhood's home, and assumed entire charge of the Auditor's Office of his native county of Richland. From this time on for many years the history of Mr. Jolley's business life was a series of brilliant successes. In 1855 he became bookkeeper for the prosperous firm of E. Sturgess, Senior and Company, where a private banking business with a capital of some \$50,000 was conducted. Remaining as bookkeeper and later as paying teller with this firm until 1865, he was elected, by unanimous vote, to the responsible position of cashier of the Richland National Bank, which was established under the national banking act with a capital of \$100,000. Under wise and careful management, the business of this bank grew rapidly, and when the bank of E. Sturgess, Senior and Company was merged with it, its capital was increased to \$150,000 and a large surplus was accumulated, while the yearly business of the bank amounted to many millions.

Early in the seventies, when the country was recovering from the financial stress engendered by the war between the States, Mansfield, Ohio, received one of those sudden impetuses toward prosperity which has since been termed a "boom." Naturally, Mr. Jolley, who had so long watched the really solid and substantial growth of his native town, felt hopeful of the very highest possible

future for the city; he was attracted by unfortunate real estate investments which might indeed have proven all he hoped for had not the country been visited by one of the most disastrous panics in its history—the panic of 1873. The financial depression incident to this panic was felt most keenly in the general depression of real estate values, and the investments of Mr. Jolley together with those of myriads of other careful buyers throughout the country, proved utterly valueless, and his entire fortune accumulated by many years of conscientious service was completely swept away.

To many men this would have been a source of boundless depression, but to Mr. Jolley, it simply revived the hardy pluck and perseverance which had descended to him from his pioneer ancestors. Nothing daunted, he began at the age of forty-four to again lay the cornerstone of renewed financial success. In April, 1874, just three months after the full force of the panic had been felt, Mr. Jolley became bookkeeper and cashier for the firm of H. M. Weaver and Company of Mansfield. This firm did an annual business of some \$100,000 or \$150,000, and there was a most excellent opportunity for a worthy man to regain his foothold in the business world. Recognizing at once the superior qualities in his assistant, Mr. Weaver became not only an employer, but a firm friend of Mr. Jolley, and during the fifteen years of their business connection, this friendship never wavered. On the part of Mr. Jolley there was also an element of strong personal gratitude to Mr. Weaver for his timely aid, and this sentiment the passing years in no wise dimmed.

In 1889 failing health again interrupted Mr. Jolley's career as it had done when he was a lad at college. This time, however, he felt that he needed a warmer climate, and he resigned his position in Mansfield to seek the health giving atmosphere of Daytona, Fla.

For many years Mr. Jolley had written for the papers of his native city; poems, songs and essays on many topics had flowed from his unusually facile pen so it was but natural that in seeking a new home, he also sought a new field of endeavor. He found this in the *Halifax Journal*, which paper he purchased and of

which he became editor, holding this position with the most distinguished success until his death.

Politically Mr. Jolley was a Democrat until the division of that party upon the Kansas-Nebraska question in 1856. At that time he joined what was known as the free-soil element, and assisted in forming the Republican party, supporting the candidacy of John C. Fremont. From that time he was an active member of this political party, furthering its interests and promulgating its doctrines in every possible way. He naturally found great need for a Republican paper in Florida, and he devoted his own publication to a stronger support of the Republican party than the State had ever before known.

The services to the party and the loyalty to the principles it enunciated which animated the work of Mr. Jolley could not pass unnoticed and in June, 1891, he was appointed postmaster of Daytona by President Harrison, which office he held until 1896. In November, 1898, he was again appointed to this office by President McKinley, and he continued to serve the people in his city as postmaster, having completed before his death his fifteenth year, and been reappointed for his fifth term.

The mere record of Mr. Jolley's business career speaks for itself as to the high character of the work he did; thirty-five years in the service of but two different business enterprises with a most successful record in each place means that the work done was of a character above criticism. But active as his business life was Mr. Jolley performed many other duties which naturally fell to the lot of a citizen of his standing and influence.

In 1865 he was elected to the office of County Treasurer of his native county on the Republican ticket although there was a Democratic majority of over 1100 in this same county. Mr. Jolley's personal record was of the kind that over-balanced party prejudices.

But the sterner calls of an active business life did not absorb the full time and attention of this man; his abiding love of music and his real talent for all things connected with the art kept alive his interest in musical matters. He wrote both melody and words for many songs, duets, quartettes, etc., and wishing to increase the

interest in musical matters in his own city, he founded the Philharmonic Society of Mansfield, and was for years its able president. He was also president of the first May State musical festival, and during his residence in Ohio and in Florida, was chorister of his church.

The family life of Mr. Jolley was almost as full of interest as his business career. Early in his youth he married Miss Mary J. Beach, a neighbor and schoolmate, who, however, lived but a short while. In 1873 Mr. Jolley again married; this time to Miss Fannie Nye, a daughter of Dr. H. S. Nye of Zanesville, Ohio. Again, death robbed him of his beloved helpmate for only five brief years of married life was granted to him. Of this union, however, two children were born; one, a son, died early in childhood, the other a daughter, Miss Mary Irene Jolley, who was her father's constant and beloved companion.

Being essentially a man to whom home ties appealed, and who relied on the beautiful influences of home life, Mr. Jolley married again, in September, 1882, and his wife, who was Miss Eleanora B. Coulter is still living. She was the daughter of Dr. J. P. Coulter, a distinguished soldier in the Civil War, and Colonel of the famous Union Brigade which was formed solely of the soldiers left from various commands whose ranks had been too depleted to admit of any one remaining a command in itself.

While the record of Mr. Jolley's life may be said to have been in some measure typical of the life of our most useful citizens, yet there are few men who could boast so much of actual accomplishment, so varied an area of work, and at the same time so many difficulties overcome and so many trials bravely faced with results so undeniably brilliant as those which were shown in the life of John Martin Jolley of Daytona.

He died at his home in Daytona in December, 1908, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

William Osborne Stanley

William Osborne Stanley, of Bartow, comes from that old State which has contributed her enterprising sons, not by thousands, but by the hundred thousand, towards the building up of the waste places of our vast country. Like the majority of those who have gone forth as adventurers and have become State builders, Mr. Stanley is a worthy son of the Old Dominion, where he was born near Frederick's Hall, Louisa county, on February 22, 1862. His father, Edwin Lee Stanley, was engaged in the tobacco business. His mother's maiden name was Lucy A. Osborne. On both sides of the family the descent is English, and they were among the first settlers in the early days of the Virginia colony. The Stanley family in England can easily be traced back for a thousand years. They have been prominent more or less in every generation, and it will be recalled by historical students that it was through the assistance of the Stanleys that Henry VII overthrew Richard III, at Bosworth Field, and became King.

Young Stanley's education was obtained in private study, and arriving at manhood he became a tobacco dealer, first in Virginia, then in Tennessee, and then further west. In 1892 he returned from the West to Virginia, and came to Florida in the same year and settled at Bartow. He established a general insurance agency and now has one of the largest insurance agencies in South Florida, conducted under the style of Stanley and Stanley. In addition to his insurance business he has remunerative investments in real estate and mercantile lines. While Mr. Stanley's business ventures have prospered, he has not been unmindful of public duties, and has served his town as City Clerk and Treasurer for two terms and as Tax Collector for one term.

In 1886 he married Miss Belle Craig Gray, a daughter of J. C. Gray, of Virginia. Of nine children born to them six are living,

as follows: E. Noel, Edwin Gray, Arlein, Jess, Willie and Osborne Stanley.

Mr. Stanley's religious preferences incline to the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a constant reader of the press, and likes to spend an hour when it can be spared on good works of fiction and standard works of old authors. A self-made man, he has become not only a capable business man, but well educated. He believes that Florida not only needs, but would be greatly benefited by the building of good roads, and on the liquor question he is in favor of local option. He is recognized as one of the substantial and good citizens of Bartow, and has won by hard work and good personal character, business success, excellent personal standing, the confidence of all who know him, and the reputation of a public spirited citizen.

Theophilus West

Dr. Theophilus West, a prominent physician and druggist, and one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Jackson county, is and for a long number of years, has been a resident of Marianna. He was born in Leon county, Fla., near Tallahassee. He is descended from an old and well known Virginia family, most of all of whom were residents of Accomac county in that State. His father, Charles Bundick West, was for a number of years, a successful farmer in Leon county. He lived a long life and was highly esteemed for many generous, noble Christian qualities. He died in 1888. His mother was Zipporah Topping of the well known Virginia family of that name, and was the daughter of Snead and Scarbrough Topping. Charles Bundick West and his wife emigrated from Virginia to Florida, in 1827, and located near Tallahassee, in the pioneer days when the State was almost a wilderness. Theophilus West spent his childhood and early youth on his father's plantation, and obtained his education in the common schools of that day. At the age of twenty, for a short time, he engaged in the business of teaching. Afterwards, having selected the profession of physician as his life work, he took a medical course at Oglethorpe Medical College, Savannah, Ga., and graduated from that institution in 1859. Shortly after he moved to Jackson county, Fla., and began the practice of his profession. In the early part of 1861, he was married to Mrs. Rebecca Spears, the young widow of Hugh Spears who was formerly a wealthy planter and slaveholder of Jackson county.

When the tocsin of war sounded in the land, he offered his services to the little new born Southern Republic. He enlisted in Company E, Eighth Florida Infantry Confederate States Army, and upon the organization of the regiment, was appointed Assistant Surgeon. He went with his regiment which was assigned to the

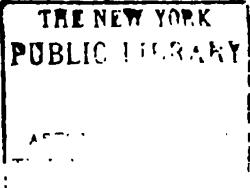


W. E. B. Du Bois

A. M.
P. T. M.
was the
best of the
men he
had seen
in his
life.
He was
the best
of the
men he
had seen
in his
life.



Theo. West



army of Northern Virginia, and through all the vicissitudes of life in the camps, and in the fields he faithfully served his country as surgeon until the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox. After he was paroled, he returned to his plantation home near Marianna in Jackson county, and endeavoring to save all he could from the chaos of war, began life anew.

In connection with his farming operations, he continued the practice of his profession. The people in his neighborhood had most of them been impoverished by the result of the war, and were generally not able to compensate him for his services, but none were too poor to receive his kindly ministrations. All whether white or black, without respect to their ability to pay, received the benefit of his professional services.

About the year 1872, he removed from his country home to the town of Marianna, where with a large field he conducted the practice of his profession and established the first regular drug store in said town. His reputation as a skilful and thoroughly reliable practitioner is well established, and for many years he has been regarded as the leading physician of the community.

Dr. Theophilus West is a Democrat and has taken a prominent part in the political affairs of his country. His efforts, during the Reconstructive period to redeem the State from the carpet bag and negro rule, will never be forgotten by these people. He was appointed by Governor Drew, member of the County School Board in 1877, and served as Chairman of such Board continuously for twelve or fifteen years. It had long been the wish of his friends, that he should represent the people of Jackson county in the State Senate, and in the year of 1906, he was elected Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District composed of said county by a large majority. At the organization of the Florida Legislature of 1907, he was elected President pro tem of the Senate. He occupied the position of Chairman of the Committee of Health. The measures in which he was most interested, and for which he labored were sanitary and educational matters and also immigration.

He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has given much attention to church and Sunday School work. He has been a member of this church for more than fifty

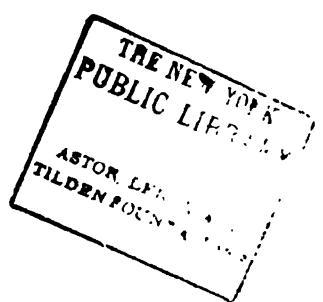
years, and for more than thirty years, without practical interruption has been Superintendent of the Sabbath School and has exerted a great influence in the community which has resulted in much good. He has devoted much spare time to the study of the Bible and religious works, and his attainments in these matters cause him to be considered an authority on all subjects pertaining to the church and its teachings.

He is an entertaining and instructive public speaker and makes occasional contributions to the press which are read with great interest.

He has for a long time been a prominent Mason, having for many successive years held the position of Worshipful Master, Harmony Lodge No. 3. His long residence and extensive connection with men and matters pertaining to public affairs in Florida, cause his views and opinions to be much sought after and of great value to the younger members of society who desire the advancement of the best interests of the State and Nation. He is an advocate of immigration and believes that a desirable class of immigration would greatly assist in the development of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of Florida, which he believes to be of paramount importance to the progress and prosperity of the State.

He stands for a rigid enforcement of law which he holds to as the sheet anchor of the peace of society and the prospects of the community.

His first wife with whom he lived for a number of years, died in January, 1901. She bore to him one son, Theodore D. West, now a prominent business man of Philadelphia, Pa. His second wife was Annie Slade of Columbus, Ga., daughter of Captain J. J. and Lela Slade, to whom he was married in June, 1902. They have two little sons living, Charles Slade, age four years, and Marion H., age two years.





Truly yours,
J.W. Jackson,



John Peter
Mickel

John Warren Sackett

In many walks of life in this commercial age the measure of success is the accumulation of material wealth and while the gaining of a fortune is success, it is not the only success that man may achieve and find therein satisfaction. The man who fills an important station in life, renders long and valuable service in a professional capacity, contributing to the progress of industry by inventions which are the creation of his brain and on occasion renders honorable service to his country by patriotically enlisting in her cause and assisting to fight her battles and though barely past the meridian of life yet can feel that his years have been full of usefulness to his country and his people, is himself the builder of a success which may well be envied and emulated. Such a man regards with satisfaction the record which he has made and finds the greatest pleasure in his daily occupation which arouses to the fullest degree his mental activity and engrosses his time and attention.

Eminent in his profession, highly honored by all who know him, of high standing in the military service of his State in which he has a splendid record, a veteran of the Spanish-American War in which he rendered notable and distinguished service, and was breveted for bravery under fire, personally popular and honored with office by numerous of the secret fraternities of which he is a member, John Warren Sackett, of Jacksonville, has attained a success in life that may well be envied by every man who has an honorable ambition to advance his own interests and so live as to command the respect of the public at large.

General Sackett is a native of Illinois, but he is descended from pioneer settlers in the Colonies. His father's family settled in Massachusetts in the early days and were among those who accompanied Roger Williams to Rhode Island. Succeeding generations assisted in the settling of Long Island, Manhattan Island

and Eastern Pennsylvania. His mother's people were among the earliest settlers in Virginia, and in later years crossed the Alleghanies and participated in the "winning of the west," locating first in Kentucky and moving from there to Illinois.

Mr. Sackett was born at Rantoul, Ill., December 13, 1860, his parents being Frank B. and Ann E. Perry Sackett. His father, who was an architect and builder, appreciated the advantages of education and encouraged his son in every effort toward acquiring learning. After he had passed through the high school at Rantoul, he entered the University of Illinois at Urbana, which he attended for a period of two years, before he left the University to come to Florida with his family.

They settled at Titusville, in Brevard county, and there he resided for several years pursuing his studies which he had taken up while attending the University, and thoroughly equipping himself as a civil engineer. So well did he succeed in preparing himself for his life's work that he was in 1881 successful in winning an appointment as assistant engineer in the United States Engineer Service. He has had official connection with this important branch of the government for over twenty-seven years excepting during the period of the Spanish-American War. He made steady progress in increasing his usefulness to the government, and has since 1888 held the position of Chief Assistant Engineer in the Florida district.

He has made a number of important inventions in the line of perfecting and improving the hydraulic dredge. One of these has been patented and the application for a patent on another is pending. While he has written a number of papers on scientific subjects for technical journals he modestly declares that none of them were of any importance. One of his inventions which has greatly decreased the expense, delays and inefficient service so long experienced in the use of the suction dredges is a flexible connection between the rigid portions of the suction pipe and the hull of the dredge. The rubber hose which had up to that time been used cost about \$500 without any fittings, and while they sometimes lasted for several months, they more frequently failed, and had to be replaced within a few weeks.

General Sackett designed a device which does away absolutely with the rubber hose, and completely obviates all of its disadvantages. Even the first test of the device proved eminently satisfactory, and during the time between the installation of the first connection, and that of the second, four sections of rubber hose were worn out and discarded. The device has been adopted by the Federal government and is being installed on its dredges throughout the country.

General Sackett was for a great many years connected with the Florida State troops, and was only recently retired at his own request at a time when he held the high office of Brigadier-General. He is recognized as one of the most efficient military officers in the State, possessing all the soldierly qualities and being a most thorough disciplinarian and in every way fitted to command. He was always and is held in the highest esteem by every one in any way connected or having to do with the military service.

His career in the Florida State troops began in 1895 when he was elected Captain of the St. Augustine rifles. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was commissioned Major of the Third Battalion of the First Regiment of Florida State Infantry, and enjoyed the distinction of being the only officer in that regiment, who saw service at the front, as he was detached from his regiment and given command of a provisional engineer's battalion, which he took to Santiago, Cuba, and to Porto Rico. He was in command of those troops who were the first to land and engage the enemy at Guanica, Porto Rico. He was recommended for brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for bravery under fire and efficient and meritorious services during the war.

After the war he again became connected with the Florida State Troops upon their reorganization, and was rapidly promoted. In 1899 he was appointed Major of Infantry and assigned to command the First Battalion of the First Regiment. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel on August 17, 1899, and Colonel on May 20, 1903. On February 28, 1906, he was appointed Brigadier-General and assigned to command a brigade. In August, 1907, he was, at his own request, placed upon the retired list. He consented, however, to retain his position on the State Armory Board and the State will,

therefore, have the benefit of his ability, learning and experience in the work of laying out and putting into execution the plans for the permanent camp site and national target range at Philbrofen.

General Sackett is a Democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, belonging to the Presbyterian Brotherhood. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being Past Master of his lodge and having passed through the rites conferred by the Chapter, The Commandry and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has held the honor of Past Grand Representative. He is also Past Commander of the Knights of Modern Maccabees, and is at this time the Exalted Ruler of Jacksonville Lodge No. 321 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In addition to social and fraternal societies he is a member of scientific bodies such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Geographic Society and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses. He is noted for his geniality and uniform courtesy and professionally as well as socially is one of the most popular men in the metropolis.

General Sackett was married April 21, 1883, to Louise Hamilton Johnson, a daughter of John and Ruth White Houston Johnson, of Fort George, Fla. They have had three children, two of whom are now living as follows, Arthur Johnson and Guy Woodford Sackett.

September 2, 1907 his son, Arthur Johnson married Miss Ethel Lee Claney. His other son Guy has been sometime married. His wife was Miss Edith Mildred Wilson. On November 15, 1908, his first grandchild was born to this couple, Evelyn Claire Sackett, so that the genial General can now feel that he is both a descendant and founder. It is to be hoped that there will be much increase in the family of so good a citizen.

Berlin Hart Wright

In a noted murder trial the principal witness for the prosecution was impeached and absolutely discredited by an almanac. He had sworn that he was enabled to recognize the defendant because the bright light of a full moon had shone in his face. The almanac showed that the moon was not due to shine on the night in question. Astronomical calculations require much patience and absolute accuracy. A pre-requisite is a fund of information that may be acquired only by years of study. But with thorough training and equipment there lies within the student the power to time the future movement of the heavenly bodies that seems marvelous to the uninitiated. The date of solar and lunar eclipses can be figured years and even centuries ahead, and the very minute fixed at which they will begin and end at any place on earth. It is comparatively an easy matter to calculate the minute at which the sun will rise and set and chart the varying phases of the moon throughout the year. But the man who does this work professionally is necessarily at home with the stars and infallible in the handling of figures.

A citizen of Florida who for over thirty years has been engaged in making astronomical calculations for every part of the world, and whose work is in demand with the publishers of many of the popular and standard almanacs is Berlin Hart Wright of Deland. This is his work. His diversion has been along the line of original investigation in conchology and in this he has been gratified by material results. Mr. Wright's career was doubtless influenced by his early environments, his father having been a physician, astronomer and naturalist. He comes of old English stock tracing his ancestry back through Simeon Wright of West Chester county, N. Y., Jacob Wright of Massachusetts to John Wright of Wright Bridge, Essex, England.

B. H. Wright was born July 5, 1851 in Yates county, N. Y., his parents being Dr. Samuel Hart Wright and Joanna (McLean) Wright. He perfected his education by his own efforts and under his father's guidance. He entered professional life, while still a youth, as a teacher in 1869. In 1871 he became professor of mathematics and physical sciences in the Penn Yan Academy. He prosecuted his own studies all the time and since 1876 has been a competent civil engineer and surveyor and has done a large amount of work in that field. The making of almanac calculations has, however, been his real work, and he supplies the data for such popular publications as the New York Tribune Almanac, The Brooklyn Eagle Almanac, The Chicago Daily News Almanac, and also for the publishers of the advertising medium almanacs that are printed and distributed by the million. He is called upon to make astronomical calculations for almost every part of the world. He is also a geologist and while living in New York prepared and published an exhaustive work on the "Geology of Yates County." He removed to Florida in 1883 and located at Deland. Since his residence here he has taken up the study of conchology as a diversion and among the other results achieved he has discovered, in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, about fifty species of fresh water mussels that were new to science. These he has classified and published. Two of his publications since residing in Florida are "Check list of Unionidæ" and "New Florida Naiades." He is also a frequent contributor to prominent newspapers and scientific journals on subjects in which he is interested and of which he has made a study.

He has never allowed himself to become actively interested in politics. He is identified with the prohibition party and an ardent supporter of its principles believing at the same time in an impartial elective franchise based purely on the educational test. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a steward, a trustee, and teacher in the Sunday School. These claim his time and attention. He thinks the "drink curse" is the greatest menace now threatening the moral welfare of the people and believes that its eradication with the enforcement of honesty in politics will do much towards uplifting the people. For

the material welfare of the State he believes the preservation of the forests and the reclamation of waste lands by drainage are most important. He believes that success may be attained by hard study, diversity of work, physical and mental, wasting nothing, not even little fragments of time, and by maintaining a sunny disposition and going fishing, once in a while.

Mr. Wright was married December 25, 1874, to Loretta F. Mills, a daughter of Dr. John C. and Abigail Mills and they have six children as follows: Burdette N. Wright, civil engineer with The American Bridge Works; Leon M. Wright, Chief Electrician of U. S. A. Naval Station at New Orleans; Mrs. Inez Ethel Shepard; Mrs. Olive Blanch Lacy; and Leona M. and Gladys H. Wright.

The history of the Wright family is of sufficient interest to justify giving some part of it.

An exhaustive investigation into the antecedents of the Wright family shows in Georgia four or five different branches.

The family which has its headquarters in Wilkes county traces its origin back to Sir James Wright, the last British Governor of Georgia, who was a son of Robert Wright, an Englishman who came from Durham, England, to Charleston, South Carolina, in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The second family, which has its headquarters in Savannah, appears to come from Benjamin, who came from England to Virginia, about 1645.

The third family, represented in this generation by the Hon. Seaborn Wright and Judge Moses Wright, both of Rome, Georgia, is descended either from Benjamin of Virginia, or John of Maryland.

The fourth family, represented in the present generation by the Hon. Boykin Wright, a distinguished lawyer and legislator, of Augusta, Ga., and his brother, Robert F. Wright, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia, traces its immediate origin back to Robert, of Virginia, a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary armies, who after the war came to Georgia. This Robert may have been descended from Benjamin, but I think it is much more likely that he was descended from John, of Maryland.

The fifth family, represented in this generation by Hon. Wm.

A. Wright, Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, goes back to Ambrose, who came to Georgia with Oglethorpe, and was private secretary of the famous preacher, George Whitfield, married a Hammond, of South Carolina, and the prevailing family names in that section of the Wright family are Ambrose and Hammond.

Further investigations show Samuel, at Boston, in 1630, Richard, at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1632, and Thomas, in Connecticut, in the latter part of that century. Investigation in England shows Suffolk and Essex to be the principle seats of the family. It is questionable which is the older branch, Suffolk or Essex, but rather think that the Suffolk is the older one and was the parent family. Through all this Suffolk family we find John and James and Robert to be preferred names on the male side, with an occasional Samuel, and on the female side, Sarah and Mary Jane seem to have been favored names. Richard and Thomas and Benjamin mentioned among these early settlers in America do not appear at all among the English lines.

Over fifty members of the family have been prominent in American life. Quite a number of them have run to scientific lines especially in mathematics and astronomy. We find an Ambrose now, a distinguished astronomist, in San Francisco, connected with Lick Observatory, who is evidently descended from one of these Georgia families, as his given name clearly indicates. They have been quite prominent as soldiers. Marcus J. and Ambrose R. were Confederate generals. Luke E., the late Secretary of War, was a Confederate soldier. Two members of the family were major-generals in the Federal army. Silas Wright, one of the Governors of New York, was one of the foremost statesmen of the last century.

We incline to the opinion that Berlin Hart Wright's descent goes back to John of Maryland. John came from England, in 1666, and settled in Queen Anne's county. We find in the sixth generation the name Berlin Hart, and we find, also, that there is a post town in Worcester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, known as Berlin. While, of course, we cannot be sure of this, it is quite probable that this name, Berlin, comes into Mr. Wright's family through marriage with the Berlins, after whom that little

town was named, or else the name was appropriated by the Wrights from the little town itself.

If Berlin H. Wright's first ancestor in this country was John, as we are disposed to believe, then Robert F. and Boykin Wright, of Georgia, are remote relatives of his. If he comes down, however, through Samuel, or Richard, or Thomas, of New England, then the New England Wrights, who are now very numerous, and the New York Wrights, also numerous, are his relatives.

In the early days of the Colonies there was a considerable movement from north to south, and vice versa, so that unless one has thoroughly accurate information by means of family biographies or family Bibles, it is very hard to make positive statements, but of this we feel reasonably sure, that the five Wrights who came to America between 1630 and 1670 were all descended from practically the same family in England, and all, therefore, in a certain sense related, so that their descendants would be yet related in a more distant degree. The American branches of the family appear to have multiplied, and they are now numerous in the New England States, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia. In Georgia the various branches of the family represent a very extensive connection.

Cyrus Jones

Prominent among the representative citizens and successful business men of Florida, and identified with its political, moral and industrial interests, is Cyrus Jones of Bowling Green, DeSoto county. Mr. Jones is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Union county, in that State, January 19, 1839. His father was Joseph Jones, a well known and prosperous farmer, of Kentucky, his mother, Olivia (Robertson) Jones, also of that State. He is a grandson of Col. Fielding Jones, who was a member of an old Virginia family of the Revolutionary period, and a noted civil engineer of his time.

Receiving a public school education and deciding to become a merchant, in 1860 Mr. Jones took a course in general business and bookkeeping at the Evansville Commercial College, where he graduated within one month from the date of his entrance. Soon thereafter he accepted a clerkship in a store in Uniontown, Ky., and three years later opened a business for the sale of general merchandise in Uniontown, which he conducted with success for a number of years. Believing that brighter prospects awaited him in the West, in 1875 he moved to Missouri, locating in St. Louis, where he embarked in the wholesale crockery business, under the firm name and style of Campbell, Jones and Company. Becoming interested in the advantages of a residence in the "Land of Flowers" in 1886 he moved thither, settling in DeSoto county, at Bowling Green. Here he opened a general merchandise business, and at once became identified with the activities of the people in their development of the industrial and economic welfare of his community and county. He is prominent as a dealer in real estate properties, and to orange growing he devotes much attention being the owner of 2000 trees which will yield 5000 boxes a season. A member of the Florida Orange Growers Association, he is an



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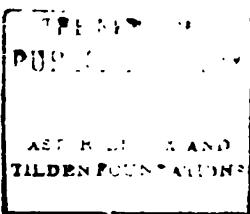
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Yours truly
R. Jones



enthusiast concerning the development of the orange industry in Florida.

Energetic, untiring, and ever awake to the public interests, Mr. Jones is a zealous advocate of all matters looking to the mental, moral, and religious advancement and welfare of his county and State, and especially does he consider the public schools of supreme importance. For two terms, 1901-1902-1903-1904, he was a member and Chairman of the DeSoto County School Board, and in the discharge of his duties as such, fulfilled every expectation and hope of his friends, reflecting credit on himself, his county and constituents. As a member of the Board of County Commissioners, to which he was once elected, 1897-1898, his services proved eminently satisfactory.

Believing that the highest political and industrial interests of the people, both State and national lie in a strict adherence to the principles of Jeffersonian democracy, Mr. Jones is a Democrat, of the stalwart and unterrified type, scorning always every attempt of any party whose policies are antagonistic to those proclaimed by the sovereign people in the platforms of the State and national Democratic party.

In religion Mr. Jones is devout and earnest, a member of the Christian denomination, and prominent in the councils of his church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity though now non-affiliated. Mr. Jones has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Hyne, of Kentucky, to whom he was united in marriage in 1865. His second union was with Miss Josephine Andrews, whom he married in 1903 and who was a daughter of Dr. David Andrews and Harriett Embry Andrews of Alabama. Of his first marriage there are five children, Ida Ella, now Mrs. L. Boyd Robertson, in Kentucky, Cyrus H. Jones, has been with A. C. L. as agent several years, Rebecca O., Leslie Casey, in mail service in Jacksonville, and Aurelia B., in Jacksonville. Mrs. Jones comes from the Andrews family, which of English origin first settled in Virginia and in 1790 counted thirty families in that State, whence they spread over the South and Southwest. The original surname was adopted in honor of Andrew, the apostle. The Jones family is of Welsh origin, and the surname also was

originally derived from an apostle, John. Mr. and Mrs. Jones therefore, come from people of such strong Christian faith that when surnames came into use they went back to the apostolic college for family names.



100-1000



Very Truly Yours
H H Lee

[Signature]

SECRET

Mr. Felt's
recommendation
that the FBI and
the Bureau of Internal Revenue
conduct a joint investigation of Mr. Lee is



John
H. D.

Frank Henry Fee

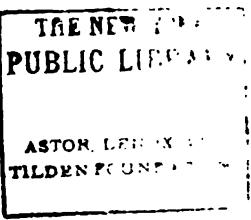
Although Florida has been in the Union as a State for more than sixty years and has within its borders the first settlement on the Atlantic coast, the development of it has been so retarded that when one travels over the State and meets with the prominent citizens, he can almost safely assume, as they do out West, that these prominent citizens were born in some other State, and the conversation might be started as is usually done in Oklahoma and the new Western States, "Where are you from?" Among the prominent and valuable business men of Fort Pierce is Frank Henry Fee, who is from Pennsylvania to Florida and from Ohio to Pennsylvania. He was born at Niles, Ohio, on March 9, 1850, a son of Dr. William Miller Fee, who had married Mary M. Barnshire. The grandfather of Mr. Fee, John Fee, came with his brothers and sisters to Canada from Ireland, about 1813, and later some of the family removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and others to Ohio.

Mr. Fee was educated in the common schools, supplemented by a course at the Franklin (Pa.) Academy and the State Normal College, at Edinburg, Pa. In 1871, being then just a man grown, he entered the hardware and oil business, at Franklin, Pa. He continued there until 1887, when drawn by the attractions of Florida he moved to Melbourne and engaged in the hardware business at that place. Mr. Fee prospered in his business and in 1901 became connected with the Melbourne State Bank, which has since been changed to the Bank of Fort Pierce, and of which he has been president since its organization. In 1900 he opened a branch of his business at Fort Pierce and moved to that town. The hardware business, conducted under the style of the Fee and Stewart Hardware Company, does a retail and wholesale business, and in addition to his duties as president of the bank, Mr. Fee is also president of that company.

He is a valued citizen of Fort Pierce, held in high esteem by the people, as is proven by his having been called on to serve the town as a member of the City Council for two terms and as Mayor for two terms.

In 1872 he married Miss Margaret Irwin. Of six children born to them two survive, William Irwin and Fred. In politics Mr. Fee is identified with the Democratic party. His religious preferences incline towards the Methodist Church. He is a member in good standing of the Masons and Odd Fellows and through his banking connection he has become affiliated with the State and American Bankers' Association. In his younger days, when living in Pennsylvania he had some military tastes and served as a member of the Pennsylvania State militia for seven years. He has found trade journals of more value to him than any other class of reading but like all other intelligent citizens, he keeps in touch with all questions of interest through current periodicals. Mr. Fee is a strong advocate of the abolition of capital punishment, which he believes would work good to the Commonwealth, and is equally as strong in favor of compulsory education. It is a notable fact in connection with the educational questions that such an immense number of thoughtful men are coming to the conclusion that we must have compulsory education. However this may be, it demonstrates clearly one thing, and that is that there must be a large percentage of the people of this country who are so indifferent to the needs of their children that they will make no effort to educate them unless forced to do so by the State. This is a sorrowful fact, but brings us to the conclusion that those good citizens who do think of the future will be forced, in the interests of the generations yet to come, to make these negligent parents do their duty.

Mr. Fee has succeeded in his business affairs in Florida and made money. He is a man of fine courtesy, considerate of the rights and feelings of all with whom he comes in contact and has established in his community a high character, not only as a successful business man, but is in all respects a most excellent citizen.





Yours Truly
Fred Dee



Fred
Fever
Lester M. Kinsella

of Fred Fever was a native of Ohio
With the lame lame President McKinley



A. F. C. M. D.
Franklin De

fred fee

In no other State of our Union is the young man cutting such a large figure as in the State of Florida. Judging from appearances the people of that State, having decided that a forward movement must be made along broad lines, and recognizing the necessity of great energy and strength, in order to get the best results, have called their young men to the front to lead the advance movement. The State is dotted now from end to end with new, bright and growing towns, and in nearly all of these towns can be found these zealous, active and earnest young men, leading in the struggle for material development and moral betterment. One of these valuable men is Judge Fred Fee, of the thrifty city of Fort Pierce. Like so many other leaders in Florida, Mr. Fee is a native of another State. He was born in Lindsborg, Kansas, on February 15, 1880. His father, Frank H. Fee whose life is treated elsewhere in this volume, is a banker and merchant. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Irwin. On both sides of his family, he is of Scotch-Irish descent. The paternal name was originally MacFie. Like many other Scotch and Irish names in this country, the prefix "Mac" and "O" have been dropped. From this MacFie clan we get McAfee, MacFee and Macphee. These are merely variations of the same name. A singular feature of this name is that the MacFees and MacDuffies were originally the same clan. The seat of the clan was in the islands of Colonsay and Oronsay. In the clan feuds of Scotland, they were dispossessed of their original inheritance, and became a broken clan. The greater part then became followers of the McDonalds of Islay. Others settled in the country of the Camerons, under Lochiel. Still others settled in the north of Ireland, and we find there the name changed to McHaffie.

Frank H. Fee, the father of Fred Fee, was a native of Ohio and was born in the same town with the lamented President McKin-

ley. William Thomas Fee, another member of the family was consul to Bombay, India, and Bremen, Germany, and was Chairman of the Christian Herald Relief Committee at the time of the great Indian famine. In 1884 Dr. Wm. M. Fee, grandfather of Fred Fee, moved with his family to Florida and settled at Melbourne. Fred Fee was educated in the schools of that town, followed by a course in Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., and later at Stetson University, DeLand, Fla. In that school he attended both the academic and law departments, and was graduated in 1904 from the academic department with the degree of A.B., and from the law school in 1905 with the degree of LL.B. Locating in Fort Pierce, in 1905, he at once began the practice of his profession, and engaged actively in real estate operations. He gained instant prominence in his community, and in 1906 was nominated in the Democratic primary for county judge, and duly elected in November of that year. This for a young man only one year established and twenty-six years of age was a remarkable testimonial of confidence by the people of the county.

Mr. Fee is an active church man, a member of the Southern Methodist Church, for two years past a steward in the local organization and a district steward of the East Coast District. He is also affiliated with the great fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World. While at Stetson University he was a member of the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Kappa Delta, and served a time as president and grand master of that order. Judge Fee has occasionally contributed to the local press on questions of interest to the people of St. Lucie county, and during his college career was a frequent contributor to the college magazine.

On September 3, 1907, he married Miss Emma Morgan, a daughter of Colonel Eli O. and Leasy (Geiger) Morgan. His wife's father, Colonel Morgan, was one of the prominent cattle men of the State. Of this marriage there is one son, William Morgan Fee, born May 30, 1908.

Judge Fee is a general reader, but he acknowledges special obligations to that monumental work of Henry George's, known as "Progress and Poverty." There is no question that the man who will read and give intelligent thought to that great work better

qualifies himself for the duties of citizenship. Judge Fee believes that the best interests of Florida are to be promoted by a scientific agriculture, such as will conserve the natural resources of soil and climate and even improve the soil. There should, in his judgment, be enough industrial development to enable the people to tan their hides and to can or preserve their tomatoes, pineapples, and oranges, and thus prevent the natural products of the State being sent out in their least valuable form. Another great question of local interest, that is, to the State of Florida, is in his judgment the distribution of the ownership of land from large land companies to independent holders of farms. At this time that appears to be the greatest drawback in Florida. The country needs more small land owners. Large land owners, as a rule, contribute but little to the development of any country.

The immediate branch of the Fee family to which he belongs came to America in the Revolutionary period. One member served under the famous naval hero, John Paul Jones. Soon after the Revolution the family established itself in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, then frontier country. From there into Kansas, when it was a new State, and now into Florida. Like many other American families this movement is typical. The blood of the first settler, the pioneer, flows strong through the veins of his descendants, and they are ever found upon the frontier line, where there is a work of development to be done. Judge Fee is doing his share of the work worthily and well.

Henry Hyer

Henry Hyer, banker, broker, real estate dealer, officer and director in several industrial and public utility corporations, is a conspicuous example of the limitless possibilities of advancement and the acquirement of prestige and financial independence open to the young men of America who possess pluck and perseverance, ambition and application, industry and integrity.

Born at Pensacola, Fla., December 29, 1871, his early childhood covered that period of the South's most acute poverty, which was an aftermath of the Civil War—the period of the "carpet bag" reconstruction of its civil government and political system.

Impoverished, as all of the other States of the Southern Confederacy were, and handicapped by the peculiarly iniquitous administration of its government during the era of reconstruction, Florida's educational system, both public and private, was extremely limited, hence, the educational advantages of its youth during that period were of necessity meager, and in this particular Henry Hyer was no exception to the rule. He entered the public schools of Pensacola, which were limited only to the grammar grades, in 1883, graduating in 1887. He secured a clerkship in the banking house of F. C. Brent and Company, afterward merged into the present First National Bank of Pensacola. He remained in the employ in which he commenced his business career for twelve years, and by gradual promotion was elevated to the responsible position of chief exchange clerk in the bank, which he held when he resigned it in 1899 to become associated in the loan brokerage and real estate business, at the beginning as a confidential clerk, with John McDavid, a wealthy retired sawmill operator, now deceased.

He was placed in practically unhampered control of the large resources of his employer, who reposed implicit confidence in both his judgment and integrity. So successful was he in the manipulation of the means entrusted to him, that he was given an interest in

Henry

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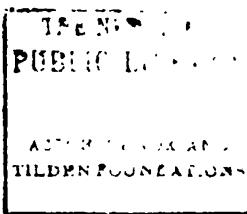
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nearly limited.
During that period
Mr. Hyer was
the representative
of Pensacola
in the Legislature
from 1883 to 1885.
He had a large house
on the corner of
Main and Bay
streets, and
was a man of
considerable
means. He died
in 1900, leaving
a widow, Mrs. John

ed in practice, and the control of the large employer. He tries to make a difference in both quality and integrity. So success always means the manipulation of people to him, that is, he was given an interest in



*Yours Truly
Henry T. Fisher*



the business which was continued for the following four years, as it had been organized, in the name of John McDavid. It was then incorporated as the McDavid-Hyer Company, in 1903, and so continued until the death of Mr. McDavid in 1905. Mr. McDavid's holdings in the McDavid-Hyer Company were acquired in December, 1904, by Mr. Hyer and his elder brothers, W. K. Hyer, Jr., now president of the First National Bank of Pensacola, and J. Whiting Hyer, an expert on real estate values and a fire underwriter of broad experience. Life and fire insurance were added to its business in 1904, and Henry Hyer was placed in charge of its life insurance department in addition to the retention of full charge of the company's stock and bond brokerage and loan departments, with the result that in these departments the McDavid-Hyer Company ranks with the leading concerns of its character in the State of Florida.

In addition to his connection with and holdings in the McDavid Hyer Company, Mr. Hyer is extensively interested as an investor or director and officer in the following important industrial, public utility and development companies: The Florida and Alabama Land Company, extensive lumber and timber producers at Pensacola, Florida and Falco, Ala.; the Joel Frater Company, lumber manufacturers at Pensacola; the Delana Improvement Company and the Albert-Hazel Land Company, both Pensacola real estate development companies; and the Andalusia Light and Water Company, which operates the Andalusia, Alabama, electric lighting and municipal water system.

Reared in the Episcopal Church, Mr. Hyer has been a life-long communicant of that faith. He was married in June, 1903, to Miss Rose Emily Leonard, of Pensacola, but the union has proven childless. In social life, his position is the highest possible of attainment in Pensacola. He is a member of the Osceola and Country clubs, Pensacola's leading social organizations, and frequently entertains his friends at his home, one of the handsomest residences in the most exclusive residence section of Pensacola. Inordinately fond of out-of-door amusements, he is an enthusiastic devotee of the sport to be had with rod and reel, and gun and dogs, in the vicinity of his home city where fishing is so fine and game of every species is so plentiful in season.

Edson Boyd Arnold

In Brevard county, the famous Indian River orange is grown to perfection and this luscious fruit commands on the market a price at least one-third greater than is obtainable for the fruit from any other county in the State. Other products of the orchard and the farm are grown on a large scale. The woods abound in game and the waters are teeming with fish. The climate is ideal for winter tourists and there are many beautiful homes along the water fronts. A pioneer who located at Malabar before Brevard county was organized, when it was, in fact, still a wilderness, where the Indians held undisputed sway, with only a half dozen families living along the coast, who realized the magnificent possibilities of the country, and making his home there, cleared land and set out groves, and who has had his faith justified by the splendid results of recent years is Edson B. Arnold, a merchant and fruit grower of Malabar. Where once the Indian roamed, populous towns and favorite winter resorts abound and the simplest stirring of the indescribably rich soil seems to produce magnificent crops. Here are located the famous Turnbull Hammock, so splendidly adapted to the growth of oranges, Cocoa and Rockledge, famous names in citrus history and Fort Pierce, the headquarters of the Indian River fisheries. Merritt's Island is embraced in the county with the old Dimmitt grove, celebrated the world over for its luscious oranges.

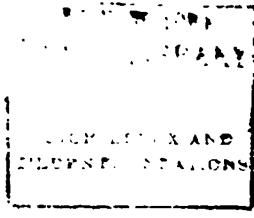
Mr. Arnold was born March 9, 1853, at Balston Spa, N. Y., while his mother was on a visit to her old home. His grandparents were natives of New York, but removed to Michigan in the early thirties. His father, Edson S. Arnold, left Michigan when he became of age and returned to New York, where he married Lucinda Wheeler of Balston Springs and in 1850 came South, locating at Thomasville, Ga., and engaging in the practice of



George J.
E. P. C. W.



yours truly,
E.B. Cornell



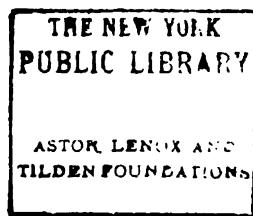
dentistry for many years. When the war broke out he espoused the Southern cause and saw four years of active service in the Confederate Army.

Mr. Arnold received his early education in the public schools, later attending the Fletcher Institute at Thomasville, Ga. In 1868 he removed to Florida and was so greatly attracted by the section, that he located on what is now the site of Malabar in Brevard county. The pioneer had scarcely penetrated the wilderness at that time and the nearest post office was at Enterprise. Brevard county had not been organized and there was not a school nor a post office, nor a demand for either in the whole territory. Along the coast for a distance of 200 miles there were only a half dozen or so families living. In his early days he camped and hunted and fished with the Indian, becoming well acquainted with the topography of the country and acquiring by the out door life a splendid physique which has served him admirably in the duties of mature life. His interests have largely been devoted to fruit growing especially in his early years when he cleared land and set out groves that proved to be splendid producers of the highest quality of oranges. As his groves matured and became self supporting, demanding less of his lime and attention he acquired other interests, establishing a general store where he handled merchandise in demand in the community and engaged in shipping fruits, fish and produce. He has been post master at Malabar for nine years, and is agent for the Southern Express Company. For six years he has been a member of the school board of Brevard county and has held various positions of honor and trust in his community. He is a Democrat, but has never given much time to politics, though he did take an active part in the movement that resulted in the overthrow of the carpet bag administration in the State.

He has always had great faith in the future of Florida, believing it to be one of the best States in the Union. His life has been devoted to the development of Brevard county and the rapid progress made in that section is a source of the greatest possible gratification. He is proud of the marvelous growth of her fruit and agricultural interests, of the increasing popularity of the section as a location for winter homes, of the improvement of her public roads

and the advancement of her educational interests, which are equal to those of any in the State and include three splendid high schools. He has won success by giving his personal attention to every detail of his business and never relaxing his efforts. He believes that the people of the State should give more attention to the selection of good men for office as the frequent selection of incompetent and unfit men is one of the greatest evils from which Florida as a State has suffered. He believes that the pine timber in the State should be protected by some sort of regulation that will prevent its being killed out by the careless methods of some of the manufacturers of naval stores. He believes that the United States government should put a stop to the immigration of the worthless and undesirable classes from the old countries and reserve America for Americans. He believes in providing the very best facilities for the education of the young and armed with learning, steadfastness of purpose and regard for truth and justice he fails to see why any man should fail. He has always been a devoted student of history and is a consistent member of the Christian Church. He was married October 17, 1893 to Clara A. Waterman, a daughter of Charles and Clarissa Waterman, of New York. They have six children as follows: Edson W., Julia L., Frances C., Nina T., Lena R., and Horace B. Arnold.

Always ready to lend his best efforts to advancing the material interests of his community or of the State he is a public spirited citizen whose influence and example are always for good, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.





yours very
T. Emory

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Samuel Edward Mays, Jr.

Samuel Edward Mays, Jr., of Plant City, merchant, banker, farmer and fruit grower, not yet forty-five years of age, has achieved a measure of success which has put him in the front rank of the business men and developers of Hillsboro county. He comes of good stock, and his father, Prof. Samuel Elias Mays, was an accomplished man who was a farmer and professor in Columbia (S. C.) College, and a quartermaster in the Confederate Army. Professor Mays married Miss Katherine Mosley, of a well known Georgia family. Mr. Mays' grandfather, James B. Mays, died in service during the Florida Indian War. His paternal grandmother, Miriam (Earl) Mays, was a member of the prominent Earl family of South Carolina. Ephraim Brevard, who is credited with having been the author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and after whom a counties are named in North Carolina and Florida, was a near relative of his grandfather. The Hon. D. H. Mays, the present representative in the Federal Congress from Monticello, (Fla.) district, is a cousin of Mr. Mays. It will thus be seen that his people have been active not only in private life, but have been efficient public servants. On the maternal side he is of Irish descent, and his mother's people were related to the famous leaders, John C. Calhoun and Robert Toombs. On the paternal side his people came from England to Virginia about 1706, and his great-grandfather, Maj.-Gen. Samuel Mays, was an officer in the Revolutionary armies. Mr. Mays was born at Greenville, S. C., on December 19, 1864. In 1876 his father's family came to Hillsboro county and settled on the Alafia river.

The Earle family of Virginia from which Mr. Mays is descended is worthy of mention in this connection. The founder of the family was John Earle, who came from England to St. Marys, Md., in 1649. St. Mary's was then the capital of Maryland.

In 1652 he moved to what was then Northumberland, now Westmoreland county, Va. He had married before leaving England, and his three children, Samuel, John and Mary, were born in England. John Earle, the founder of the family, died in 1661. His son, Samuel the first, died in 1697, leaving, among other children, Samuel the second, who died in 1746. Samuel the second left, among other children, Samuel the third, who, after several moves, finally settled in Frederick county, Va. He died in 1770. Among his children was Samuel the fourth and Bayliss. This son, Bayliss Earle, was very wild in his youth, but in later life became a most exemplary citizen. Between 1760 and 1770 he moved to South Carolina, and settled on the upper branches of the Pacolet river. A brother John followed him, and built what was in those days known as Earle's Fort as a protection against the Indians.

Samuel the fifth, son of Bayliss, married Elizabeth Hampton Harrison, and thereby came into connection with the Hampton and Harrison families who were distinguished people of that section. They left eight sons and five daughters. Among these daughters was Damaris Miriam Earle, who married James Butler Mays, father of Samuel Elias Mays. She lived to an extreme old age, and died in 1881. Samuel the fifth, son of Bayliss, was a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary period, and after the foundation of the Union, served as a Member of Congress from South Carolina, and also in the State Senate. In the various wars which have taken place since our Revolution the descendants of Bayliss Earle have rendered conspicuous services, and have shown themselves as valiant soldiers in war as they have been good citizens in peace. It will thus be seen that Mr. Mays' ancestry goes back in direct line to the founders of Virginia and South Carolina and through his great-grandfather, Gen. Samuel Mays, he is entitled to membership in the patriotic societies connected with the Revolutionary War.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Hillsboro county, and in 1882, a lad of eighteen, he entered the mercantile establishment of J. M. Boyett, at Peru, Fla., as a clerk. In 1887 he came to Plant City and took charge of C. J. Yates' general store. In 1892 he entered business on his own account as a general

merchant at Plant City, and continued until 1908, when he sold out his mercantile establishment to Rolla Green. The sixteen years of business on his own account were years of success, and he built up a very large business. In the meantime, he had engaged in farming and in fruit business in a wholesale way, and these interests he still continues, being also an orange grower on his own account. Mr. Mays is now Vice-President of the Hillsboro State Bank, and Director in the Bank of Plant City, and a Director in the Plant City, Arcadia and Gulf Railway.

On June 30, 1892 he married Miss Rowena Lee Evers, a daughter of James and Fannie (Rucker) Evers, of Georgia. They have three living children, as follows, Miriam, Katherine and Samuel Edwin Mays.

Mr. Mays is a Baptist and a Democrat. He is also affiliated with the Masonic Order and has received all the degrees up to the thirty-second. Notwithstanding the cares of large business interests, he has given his time freely to the public service, and for the past six years has been a member of the Plant City Council, which is liberal contribution of time by one man. Mr. Mays is also very fond of reading and has accumulated a large library, his preferred reading being along historical lines and current periodicals. He believes the people of Florida should give immediate attention to a change of the convict system, whereby the convicts may work on the country roads, and thus contribute to the building up of a system of roads which is today the greatest need of the State of Florida, as well as to other sections of our country.

An active, alert, capable business man and a public spirited citizen of the highest integrity, Mr. Mays has, at a comparatively early age, not only won a competence, but the confidence, the esteem, and the friendship of the people of his section.

Thomas Everett Welles

Among the wealth of opportunities to be met with in a prosperous and developing community, there are of course, those of an exceptional nature which lead into channels of almost limitless breadth, and among the most able and enterprising men there are occasionally to be met with those who have the capacity for developing opportunity to its greatest capacity. When one of these exceptional opportunities is seized upon by a man who is gifted with the enterprise and ability of bringing it to its fullest fruition then the result is that which has been achieved by Thomas Everett Welles of Pensacola.

Coming to Florida as a young man without other capital than that with which nature had endowed him, he secured employment in an industry then almost in its incipiency. He is no longer an employee, but is now at the head of the industry with which he first secured employment, and it is the greatest of its kind in the State, giving employment to nearly one thousand men and catching and shipping more fish than possibly all the other shippers in the State combined. In addition to this his great surplus of enterprise and energy has enabled him to profitably employ his talent and capital in other directions and he has organized and guided to success numerous other commercial and industrial enterprises and is one of the wealthiest, most progressive and enterprising men in West Florida. He is a natural leader and takes a prominent part in whatever interests him. He has been of inestimable value to the city as its mayor and has held high office in the numerous fraternal organizations of which he is a member. He stands high in the councils of the Democratic party, and as a man and a citizen is esteemed and beloved.

Captain Welles is a native of Connecticut and of English descent, tracing his ancestry back to early Colonial days on both

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Everett Welles

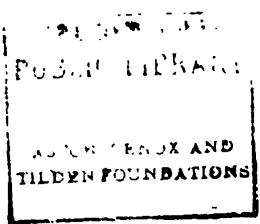
He is a man in a prominent position in those parts, and is one of the most interesting characters in the community. He is a man of few words, but when he does speak, it is with great effect. Everett Welles

is a man of great experience in employment. He has been a long time in the employ of the New Haven Manufacturing Company, and has had a number of other positions of responsibility. He is a man of great energy and enthusiasm, and is a valuable member of the community. He is a man of great enterprise, and is a prominent person of considerable value to his country. He is a man of many talents, and is a citizen of great worth.

He is a man of English descent, and has a strong attachment to his country.



Yours truly
T.E. Stedee



sides of the house. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his mother a was direct descendant of Priscilla and John Alden.

The history of the Welles family is one of great interest. It can be traced back to the year 794, when it was located in the district of Vaux in Normandy, France, with a branch in Provence. The family was then known as Baux or Vaux, Bayeux, and de Vallibus, all the variations meaning at that time the same thing.

Harold de Vaux, who was a relative of William the Conqueror, followed him to England, and left three sons, the Barons Hubert, Ranulph and Robert, who all used the surname of de Vallibus. Hubert became Baron of Gillesland, in Cumberland. Ranulph was known as Lord Tryermayne and had his seat in Cumberland. Robert became Baron of Dalston, in Norfolk.

William de Vallibus, second son of Hubert, moved into Essex, occupied Rayne Manor, and was known as William de Rayne. His son, Robert, went back to the name, but dropped both the French and Roman styles, anglicized the name and called himself Robert de Welles, of Rayne Hall.

One of his brothers, Gernon, took the name of Gernon de Virley (from the name of his manor) and two other brothers adhered to the name of de Rayne. Without following the family in detail, it is sufficient to state that the various branches steadily grew in influence and position.

Thus, in 1191, Simon de Welles was a crusader and a bishop; in 1205, Joscelyn de Welles was bishop of Bath and Wells (Welles); and in 1215 Bishop Hugo de Welles, of Lincoln, was one of the strong men who forced King John to sign "Magna Charta," and his name appears as one of the attesting witnesses. The coats-of-arms of each of these old bishops is preserved and well known in English Heraldry. In the documents issued by King John at that time, their names and titles are given as Jocelin (de Welles) of Bath and Glastondury; Hugh (de Welles) of Lincoln.

In 1299, Adam de Welles, of Lincoln, became the first Baron de Welles and from him descended a long line of barons and knights. In 1469, during the wars of the Roses, Edward IV put to death Richard, Lord Welles, and his son Sir Robert Welles, and as the

son was without issue this terminated the male line of the elder branch. This left John, son of Leo, as the principal man of the family. In 1483 he had to fly to France on account of his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, and when that nobleman became King Henry VII. John de Welles was rewarded with official position, and the hand of Cecilie Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward IV. He died in 1498, leaving a daughter, and the titles of the family thus lapsed. Between 1066 and 1630 the family furnished a large number of noblemen, soldiers, bishops, and public officials to the English Kingdom.

No less than twenty coats-of-arms were first and last granted to various branches of the family. The arms of Adam de Welles, the first baron, granted in 1299, consisted of a lion rampant, sable, tail forked—with a crest consisting of a demi-lion, rampant, sable and the motto (on a scroll beneath the shield) of "Semper paratus;" of which a literal rendering would be "Ever ready."

In the seventeenth century not less than ten members of the Welles family came from England to New England.

The most prominent of these was Thomas, Governor of Connecticut in 1637, and for the next twenty-two years the foremost man of that colony. He had eight children who have numerous descendants. Between 1707 and 1868 Yale and Harvard graduated twenty-two of the old governor's descendants.

Hugh, Joseph, Nathaniel, George, Thomas, and Richard Welles, all of Essex county, England, came in the first half of the seventeenth century. Then there was William, who came from Norfolkshire, about 1635, Thomas, who came from Worcester in 1712, and John, who came from Ireland about 1740. This makes up the ten immigrants of whom we have record. It is noteworthy that of all these spelled the names Welles, thus indicating a common origin. Some of their descendants in America have dropped the final "e" and spell the name Wells.

The father of Thomas E. Welles, was Russel, born 1822. The history of the Welles family states that he was a son of Edward born 1768, who was son of Wait, born 1724, who was son of Thomas born 1687, who was son of Joseph, grandson of Nathaniel, who was first of the family to come to America, as he landed in 1629.

In America the family has furnished several State Governors, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, and David A. Welles, one of the greatest economists and statisticians the country has produced.

Thomas E. Welles was born at Mystic, Conn., November 24, 1855, his parents being Russel and Fannie A. (Peabody) Welles. His father owned a splendid farm which he conducted along with a granite quarry and also successfully engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Welles received his education in the public schools of Connecticut. When about twenty years of age, he came to Florida, at first making his home at Key West, where for two years he was engaged in various capacities. In 1878, however, he removed to Pensacola, where he has since made his home and the headquarters of the numerous prosperous interests with which he is connected. It can safely be said that no man in the city has had a more important part in the development of the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the city. When he first came here he was without capital and secured employment with the Pensacola Fish Company, and for several years served in the capacity of a salaried man. His first experience was on a small fishing vessel, one of the few then engaged in what was then an unimportant industry. He was full of initiative, however, and his ideas and suggestions aided materially in developing the business of his employer. His rare capabilities became known to Capt. E. E. Saunders, who gave him the desired opportunity by forming a partnership in 1883, under the firm name of E. E. Saunders and Company. From the start he has practically had the management of the affairs of this firm and the result is shown in the fact that it now owns and operates nearly two score of fishing vessels and employs nearly one thousand men. These vessels make trips which consume from ten days to four weeks, owing to their success. The fish are cleaned and packed in ice as caught, and upon arrival at Pensacola are placed in refrigerator cars, or held in cold storage until started on their journey to northern markets. The business of this one firm aggregates many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and is not only the greatest of its kind in the State, but probably does more business than all other similar firms combined.

Captain Welles has been prominently identified with the inception of numerous successful interests that have all contributed to the development of Pensacola. The first one of these was the Pensacola Livery and Sales Stables, which he organized in 1882. He helped to organize the Citizens National Bank early in the nineties, and was its Vice-President for fourteen years. For three years he has been Director in the Peoples National Bank. He is managing partner in the firm in which he made his greatest success, E. E. Saunders and Company, and is also largely interested in the Pensacola Fish Company, and the Gulf Fish Company. He is President of the Gulf of Mexico Marine Railway Company, President of the Gulf City Coffee Company, and organizer of the Welles-Kahn Co., the largest wholesale grocery in West Florida.

In addition to other interests in which he has investments he has large property interests both in Georgia and Alabama. He has always had a participating interest in every public movement, having for its object the improvement of conditions or promotion of the best interests of Pensacola. He served for several years as the President of the Young Men's Business League, and also as President of the Good Government League. He also served for a number of years as chairman of the board of public safety of Pensacola. He has been an active working Democrat, and in politics as well as in business has been a leader, having a power and an influence for good that is widely felt. He has served for a number of terms as a member of the State Democratic executive committee and no member of that body ranks higher in the councils of the party. He was elected Mayor of Pensacola in 1903, and served with marked distinction until 1905 giving the city a high toned business administration which brought about general public improvement in the city's affairs. He is a member of a number of fraternal organizations in which he has held high rank. He is past grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and was representative to the Supreme Lodge at Boston in 1908. He is also past supreme representative of the Knights of Honor, and past Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Woodmen of the World. While not a member of any church his preference is for the Presbyterian faith. He is

a student of history, from which he has derived much inspiration, and help. He and his attractive family spend a portion of each year at Athens, Ala., where he has extensive plantations and one of the most magnificent summer homes in the South. He has the happy faculty of always accomplishing that which he undertakes, and being a man of tremendous energy and rare ability he has attained a prominence in the commercial world that should prove an incentive and an inspiration to every man who is ambitious to succeed.

Captain Welles was married June 24, 1883, to Carrie B. Cobb, a daughter of James and Caroline Burton Cobb, of Pensacola, Fla. They have two children, Frank E. and Ruth Allen Welles.

Capt. Welles' passion for fine horses is great enough to entitle him to naturalization papers in Kentucky without residence. Among his earlier interests in Pensacola as far back as 1882 was his assisting in the establishment of the Pensacola Livery and Sales Stable, and this was doubtless the result of his fondness for horses. Of late years, with increased means and the ability consequent thereupon to cultivate his taste, he has put in the most commodious and best arranged private stable in Florida, where he keeps a string of fine horses, from which he has derived immense pleasure and probably some profit, as his horses have been winners of big stakes on some of the famous courses of the country. One of his horses, John A., had to his credit nearly eight thousand dollars for one season, and a record of 2:03{.

It seems to be a part of the law of compensation which runs through life that many of these busy men who accomplish such large things shall have some taste which, though of itself calling for both physical and mental activity, yet serves them as the necessary relaxation from what they consider the ordinary business of life. This law of compensation has given Capt. Welles this fondness for good horse flesh, and this combined with the pleasures of country life which he indulges freely during the summer season, gives him the necessary relief from his more serious cares, and enables him to go back to his labors with renewed energy year after year.

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John Wesley
Kimball Gibbons

Cromwell Gibbons

Major Cromwell Gibbons, of Jacksonville, is an excellent example of the typical American turned out by that great national crucible which, taking people of many nationalities and different strains of blood, is molding them into a new national type. On the paternal side of Irish extraction, he is on the maternal side lineally descended from the brother of Oliver Cromwell, that great Englishman who ruled England during an important period of its history.

Major Gibbons is a native of Middletown, Conn., where he was born on January 21, 1869, and is now in the prime of his strength and usefulness. His father was Henry Gibbons, son of a native of Ireland, who came from that country and located originally on Long Island. His mother's maiden name was Josephine Oliver Cromwell. Her father was Oliver Cromwell, a lineal descendant of Richard Cromwell, brother of the great Oliver. This branch of the Cromwell family on coming to America located in South Carolina. By intermarriage he is a relative of the Calhouns of South Carolina, his maternal grandmother having been Mary Calhoun, a cousin of the celebrated South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. After the Civil War Major Gibbon's father and mother met and married in 1867.

Major Gibbons was educated in the private and public schools of Connecticut and New York and spent much of his early life with relatives in South Carolina and absorbed the Southern spirit of his ancestors. He entered the scientific school of Yale University, but did not complete the full course.

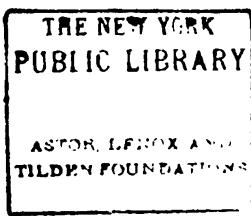
On leaving school, he took up newspaper work for certain New York and Southern journals.

In 1888 he first came in touch with Florida, and in 1891 was admitted to the practice of law at Tallahassee. Though a native of a rock-ribbed Republican State, he is a life-time Democrat in

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Josephine
Monroe Gibbons



his political affiliations; and to say that a New England man is a Democrat is at once to put him down as one of the straightest of the sect. Major Gibbons' abilities and force of character at once won recognition in Florida, and in 1892 he was elected Judge of Jacksonville. In 1903 he was sent to the Legislature and made Speaker of the House. His political services to his party have been notable and arduous. He was Chairman of the Duval County Democratic Committee in 1900 and 1901 and has served as a member of the Platform Committee from the State of Florida in the national convention. He has also been urged the past four years by strong political friends to become a candidate for Governor but has declined for business reasons. He has never, however, allowed his political activity to absorb so much of his time as would interfere with the large business operations with which he has been connected. Possessed of much public spirit, he is at present serving as a member of the Publicity Executive Committee of the United States, of which the Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, is chairman. Both in the Legislature and outside, by the written and spoken word, he has taken a very active interest in this cause. He belongs to that excellent class of our citizenship which is ready to give service both in peace and war, and in 1898, during the Spanish-American War when a member of the State Naval Militia he entered the navy and was commissioned an ensign. He has seen ten years of service in Florida State Troops, rising by merit from the position of private in the Jacksonville Light Infantry to be Major of the First Battalion of the First Florida Infantry, in which position he is now giving most efficient service. His business life has been along the line of the practice of the law and commercial development. As a lawyer during the past eight years he has had many large and important cases before the Spanish Treaty Court in Washington. This has necessarily compelled him to give much time to the study of Cuban conditions. He has succeeded in recovering judgment for large sums, and has become well known to the leading international law writers and practitioners. His largest measure of success, it may be said, however, has been won in commercial lines. He has succeeded in placing several large organizations on a sound financial basis, among them the

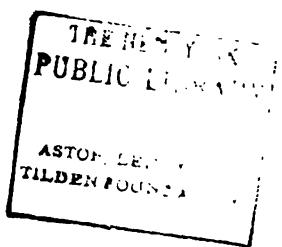
Ucita Investment Company, which has built in Jacksonville the Seminole Hotel, the largest and most modern hotel in the South. Of this company he is now the vice-president. Becoming interested in Cuba, he has succeeded there in establishing the Redencion Sugar Company, of which he is the president, and which is one of the largest now operating upon that island.

Interested in everything which will contribute to the moral, as well as material, betterment of the community, he is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and holds membership in all the leading clubs of Florida, such as the Seminole, Elks, Power Boat Club, Country Club, and Florida Yacht Club.

The judgment of such a man is of pronounced value, and he is strongly impressed that the best interests of Florida are to be promoted by the encouragement of the immigration of industrious persons, and by encouraging such people to develop to their fullest extent the vast reaches of fertile Florida country now lying open and unproductive. His business judgment tells him that Florida needs more people, but they must be the right sort of people; and he favors therefore such an intelligent system of advertising as will reach these good citizens in the North and West who are contending with the adverse conditions brought about by a hard climate. To these people Florida is a revelation, both as to climatic conditions and the productiveness of its soils.

On December 14, 1892, Major Gibbons married Miss Bertha Sollee, a daughter of Capt. Francis C. and Rebecca (Hopkins) Sollee. Of this marriage there are two children—Francis Cromwell and Juliette Vibert Gibbons.

Barely forty years old, Major Gibbons has already accomplished great things in the State of his adoption; and it cannot be doubted that should he be spared for the usual length of life he will leave behind him as a monument a great increase of the general wealth of the community in which he lives as the result of his labors, added to which will be the ever-widening circle of influence emanating from a strong man who believes in civic righteousness.





Yours truly
Franklin N Holmes

ANSWER

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With a very kind regards



1900-1

Fountain N. Holmes

Fountain N. Holmes, managing partner of the St. Augustine Ice Works and St. Augustine Steam Laundry, a young man in the early prime of life, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, on February 1, 1870, son of William Jones and Joanna (Edwards) Holmes. Mr. Holmes comes of two families greatly distinguished in American history. Jonathan Edwards, an ancestor on the maternal side, pastor of the first church of North Hampton, Mass., from 1726 to 1750, was easily the first man of his day in New England. While offering no new theology, he revived the spiritual zeal of old Puritan theology of New England and made it a living force. The historian, Dugdale, took Jonathan Edwards, as his model, on one side, representing the good citizen, and Max Jukes on the other side, as representative of the bad citizen, and traced up the descendants of these two. He found that from Jonathan Edwards there had come, including men who had married into the female side of the family, 1500 descendants, all of whom, with not more than a half dozen exceptions, had been men of high character, of whom 285 had been college graduates, 65 college professors, 13 presidents of colleges, 60 authors, who had furnished 135 books of especial merit, and 60 physicians, many of whom had become eminent not only in our own country, but in Europe. On the other hand, Max Jukes had, through his descendants, furnished to the country 1200 criminals and moral degenerates. As illustrating the advantages of good citizenship, the members of the Edwards family have been, as a rule, long lived, and of the Jukes family short lived. If the Holmes and Edwards families had done no more for America than to contribute to our citizenship Oliver Wendell Holmes and Jonathan Edwards, they would deserve our gratitude.

Mr. Holmes' immediate branch of the family goes back to William M., who came from England to Baltimore, Md., in or

about the year 1700. Prior to him Francis Holmes had settled in Boston, Mass., and his descendants in 1702 settled in Charleston, S. C. William M. Holmes married Honore Wells, who was many years younger than he. This was about 1740. They had a numerous family, of whom Elizabeth married George Wells, and they settled in Licking county, Ohio. Thomas Holmes a son also settled in that county. Alexander, another son, born in 1757, was killed in the Revolutionary War. William M. Holmes died March 10, 1758, and his widow, who was many years younger, on November 17, 1759, married Richard Brown, who served as a Colonel under General Washington. She survived until March 28, 1816, reaching the great age of ninety-two years. Her daughter, Rachel Brown, (by the second husband), married General James Wells, a brother of the George Wells who had married her half sister Elizabeth. James Holmes, Sr., third son of William M. Holmes, was born in 1748. He died February 2, 1826, aged seventy-eight. He had married Nancy Whitaker. James Holmes served in the American Revolution as a Third Lieutenant in the First Battalion of Miles' Penna. Rifle Regiment, of Capt. Richard Brown's company. He resigned on December 31, 1776, being incapacitated for further service by reason of a gunshot wound through the hips, which crippled him for life. After the Revolutionary War he first settled in Washington county, Pa., where he married as above stated. In 1802 he located with his family in Fairfield county, Ohio, and reared a large family of sixteen children. James Holmes, born 1789, seventh child of James and Nancy Holmes, spent his entire life upon a farm in Walnut township, near Buckeye lake. He married Sarah Ann Haver. He was a good looking man, a strong Methodist, much respected, a fine talker, and of influence in his neighborhood. Of his marriage there were born ten children. The second child was Joshua Holmes, born October 13, 1813, and died January 29, 1894. He married Mary Maria Fountain, a native of New Jersey, born June 22, 1815. The Fountains were of excellent English stock settled in the early colonial days in New Jersey and Virginia. They married on March 18, 1836, and in September of that year they moved to Allen county, Ind., where they settled upon a farm four miles west of Fort Wayne. In 1870 they

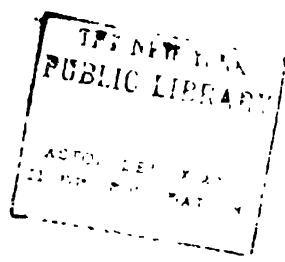
moved into Fort Wayne, and Joshua Holmes was there for a short time a township assessor, and many years in stock business. His wife died March 1, 1881, and he survived until January 29, 1894. Joshua and Mary M. Holmes were parents of twelve children. The fifth child was William Jones Holmes, born October 2, 1842. He married Joanna Edwards and was the father of Fountain N. Holmes. William Jones Holmes died young, killed in a railway accident. He died on June 13, 1874, being not quite thirty-two years old. William Jones Holmes married Joanna Edwards at Roanoke, Ind., on February 6, 1861. She was a daughter of Joseph G. and Annie Edwards, who were both born and reared at Chambersburg, Pa. This Joseph G. Edwards was a son of James Edwards, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and his mother was Elizabeth Beaver, a Pennsylvanian, of German descent. The mother of Joanna Edwards was Annie Rudisill, of Pennsylvania, whose people were of Swiss extraction. Through the various intermarriages of this family the strains of blood blended in Fountain N. Holmes are Scotch, English, Welsh and German. This makes him a typical citizen of the United States, where many races have blended together to make what is called the American.

Mr. Holmes was educated in the public schools and night schools at Huntington, Ind. From a farmer's boy, he became a newsboy, and he avers himself that he made it a point never to leave one employment until he saw a better business in sight. In 1891 he completed his training as a machinist at Fort Wayne, and in 1894 came to Florida and took the management of two ice plants, one at Cedar Keys and one at Waldo. These plants belonged to W. S. Ware, of Jacksonville, and after six years in this business Mr. Holmes severed this connection to go into partnership with John W. Simmons, of St. Augustine and Fernandina, Fla., and moved to St. Augustine, where he took full charge of the ice plant in 1900. In 1906 they built a steam laundry and since that time he has successfully managed both the ice and steam laundry business.

On November 26, 1890, he married Anna K. Hilgenberg, daughter of John Henry and Emma Hilgenberg of Huntington, Ind. They have three children, Marguerite, Ralph H. and Edith Key Holmes.

In national matters a Republican, in local affairs Mr. Holmes contents himself with voting for the best man. A general reader of the press and of periodicals bearing upon topics of special interest, his special preferences in the reading way has been mechanical works, for which he has a strong bent. Notwithstanding the pressure of his business affairs, he has found time to serve his city for two terms as a member of the Council. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also active in fraternal circles he is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Shrine. He holds membership also in the Knights of Pythias and the St. Augustine Board of Trade. In a social way he is a member of the Elks and the Power Boat Club. He lays down as a good working code, "Be honest, and roll up your sleeves and work," which appears to be a very practical and complete code in a few words. Speaking of his own business which he has managed with success, he says that he manages his business, but never lets it manage him. This also is an admirable proposition for that large number of men who allow their business to worry them sometimes into nervous prostration and sometimes into the cemetery. Mr. Holmes believes that our citizens should give prompt and close attention to the betterment of our public school system and the building of the public highways, and that while he would encourage immigration, he believes we ought to watch carefully the character of that immigration and see that only desirable people come into our borders. Loyal to the State of his adoption he is now recognized as a substantial business man of high character. Regardful of the "Golden Rule," in which he believes, he makes the interests of his employees his own and tries to advance their interests simultaneously with his own.

There have been granted at various times several coats-of-arms to the Holmes, Fountain, and Edwards families from which Mr. Holmes is descended.





Yours very truly.
A. J. Devlin



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Andrew Zenas Adkins

The rich agricultural county of Bradford was settled by a substantial thrifty people whose descendants are among the representative citizens of Florida. With normal advantages they prosper and improve their conditions and when confronted by obstacles they redouble their efforts and surmount them with an energy which takes them even beyond the point to which they possibly would have attained had the path been less rugged. Prominent among the native citizens of Bradford county is Andrew Zenas Adkins, who while still in the bloom of young manhood has attained a reputation and a standing that extends far beyond the borders of his native county. And yet he faced life only a few years ago with many difficult problems before him and the manner in which he attacked and overcame them, equipped himself for the successful practice of an honorable profession and climbed upward until he has become an influential factor in State affairs is a story which should lend inspiration to the youth of ambition in whatever station of life.

He is a native of Bradford county, having been born at New River, March 16, 1877. His parents were Ely N. and Sarah A. (Sapp) Adkins. His father who was a preacher and a farmer was a native of South Carolina and in 1854 removed from the Palmetto State to Florida, locating near New River where he made his home and reared his family. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army and while in the service the unusual hardships and exposure resulted in such permanent physical injury that he was never able to work again, so that as soon as Andrew Zenas Adkins was large enough he went to work on the farm helping to support his mother and sisters. He knew nothing but hard manual labor, with a brief period of schooling in the country schools of the county, until after he had attained manhood's estate. He was

faithful to duty and remained on the farm as long as his services were needed by those dependent upon him, so that he was twenty-three years old before he was enabled to gratify his ambition for education and begin to prepare himself for his life's work. In February, 1900, he went to school at Abbeville, Ga., for four months, and during the ensuing summer worked in a cross-tie camp. He returned to Abbeville in September and after another course there entered the Georgia Normal College and Business Institute where he devoted himself to study for fourteen months in 1900 and 1901. He graduated in the commercial department as bookkeeper, and was chosen as one of the class orators, responding to a toast at the annual banquet given the class.

He then engaged in business and for a year ran a country store at New River accumulating sufficient capital to enable him to attend Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn. He had been reading law for some time and so well had he prepared himself that after one session of nine months in the law department of Cumberland University he was graduated in 1903 and had the degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred upon him. He then located at Starke where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. In his profession he has been in every way successful winning for himself a high place in the esteem of his fellow-members of the bar and of the community. He has an extensive and profitable general practice and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the section. The people of Starke honored him with the election to the office of Mayor for the year 1907 and re-elected him to the same position for 1908 so that he is the chief official of the town to which he was only a few years since hauling the produce of his farm. He takes a lively interest in local affairs and lends his every effort to the building up and developing of the town and advancing the interests of its citizens. He is an active member of the Starke Board of Trade.

He is a Democrat in politics and in the general primary election was nominated by his people for State Senator from Bradford county for the four years term beginning January 1, 1909. His election followed as a matter of course and in his race for President of the State Senate he received much encouragement and many

laudatory notices at the hands of the press of the State, and as one paper said: "He is of unquestioned ability, broad, conservative, patriotic and fearless; an aggressive and tireless worker; an eloquent and convincing orator; a clear and logical debater; incorruptible and a Christian gentleman."

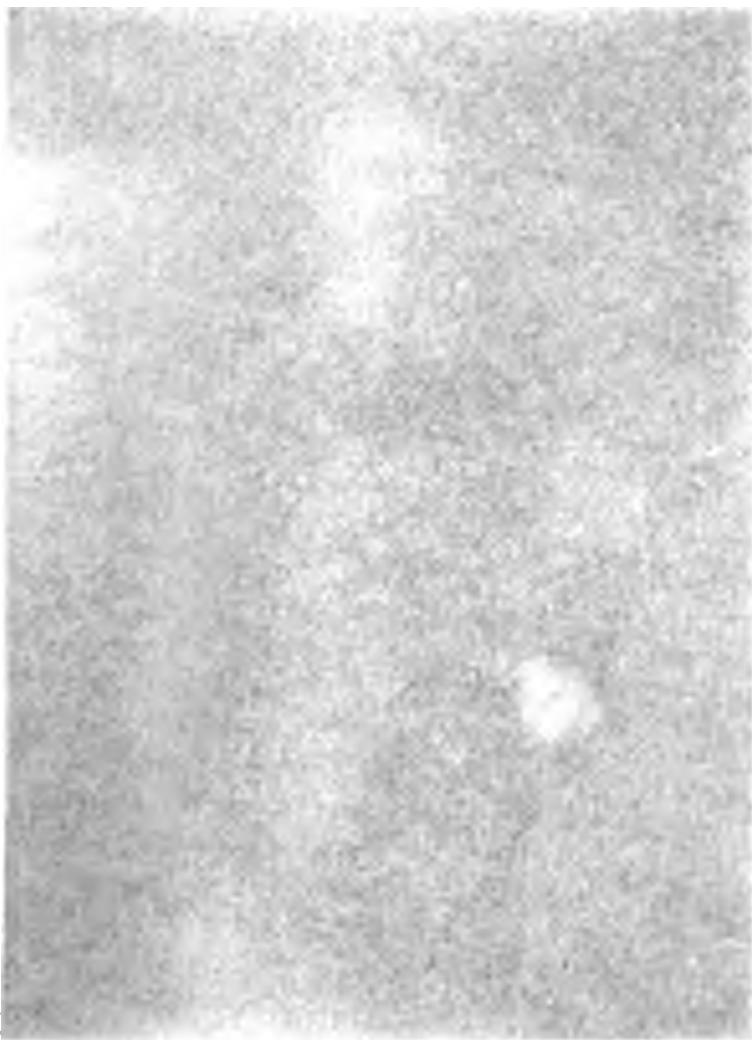
While not a member of any church, his preference is for the Christian Church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mitchell Columbus Drew

Among the substantial men of Madison and one who has contributed most largely to the development of that now flourishing section, is Mitchell C. Drew, farmer, merchant, banker, and general business man.

Mr. Drew is a native of Madison county, with which his family has been identified since the pioneer days of Florida. His grandfather, W. B. Drew, was a native of North Carolina, where the family had been settled since the Colonial period. In North Carolina the family increased to such an extent that in 1790 there were fourteen heads of Drew families. Mr. Drew's father was Farnell Drew. He moved from Georgia to Florida in 1832. He served in the Seminole War which raged in Florida from 1835 to 1842, and his children and grandchildren have been identified with the State since that date.

M. C. Drew was born July 22, 1846. One of his brothers, J. M. Drew was killed at Seven Pines, fighting for the Southern Confederacy. Another brother, W. B. Drew, died during the Civil War, and he now has living one brother, J. E. Drew. Young Drew was reared in the country, obtaining such education as the common country schools could give, and being a diligent and faithful student used to the utmost the limited advantages offered. He entered upon the serious work of life as a farmer. In this he met with a measure of success, being both industrious and a thinker, and after the accumulation of some capital engaged in the mercantile business, in which he prospered. He built up the largest business in that line in his section of the country. Constantly accumulating capital, he finally became interested in banking, and was an active factor in various business enterprises of that part of Florida. His financial abilities were recognized by his election to the presidency of the Bank of Madison, in which capacity he served ten



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years, and during his administration it was changed from a State to a National bank, under the name of The First National Bank of Madison.

Mr. Drew is a stanch Democrat in his political beliefs, but not himself an office seeker; he is contented as a private citizen with supporting the policies and the candidates of the party nearest to his views in its policies. In his religious views, he is a man of broad and tolerant spirit, and is in hearty sympathy with every movement for the betterment of the people. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a mere boy of fifteen and too young for the regular army, but before the end of that gigantic struggle, like many other lads in the Confederacy, he was mustered into the service and served one year.

His entire life has been spent in the county in which he was born; he has been identified with its every interest, moral and material. He has made a financial success, and far better than that, has built up a reputation for integrity and conscientiousness which has won for him the esteem not only of those who have done business with him but of all who know him.

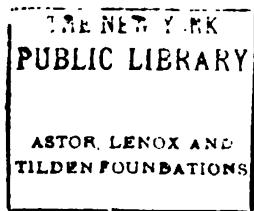
The Drew family has contributed some valuable citizens to our Republic. There were two main branches; one of them settled in New England, and the other in North Carolina, from which descendants of the first settlers drifted westward and southward. The New England family has furnished to Florida a governor in the person of George F. Drew, the first Governor elected by the Democrats after Reconstruction, and his sons are now recognized as among the most prominent citizens of the State. One of the North Carolina Drews emigrated in the early days to Tennessee, and from there his son Thomas moved on into Arkansas. A farmer by occupation, he was a man of strong sense and sturdy patriotism, and after service in minor capacities came to be the Governor of the State some sixty years ago. Drew County in Arkansas was named in his honor, and there are old men in that State who remember him affectionately to this day.

The family has made a great record in business circles in New York City, and the Drew Theological Seminary, founded by Daniel Drew, who was during his life one of the most successful

business men in New York and practically the founder of the present system of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, is a school which has done much for the Methodist Church, of which old Daniel Drew was a most devoted adherent.

It will thus be seen that M. C. Drew comes of a stock which has contributed its share of good citizens. In his hands the family traditions have not suffered; in a long and active business career he has built upon a good foundation. The branch of the family to which he belongs was founded originally in Virginia and North Carolina, thence drifting through the descendants into Tennessee, Georgia and other States, everywhere standing for good citizenship in all respects.

Of late years, Mr. Drew has confined himself principally to looking after his investments and banking interests, he being a large stockholder and interested in several important financial institutions.





Yours sincerely
Oliver B. Wright

Dear Dr.
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Yours sincerely
C. Abbott Wright

Olin Seymour Wright

To no other profession is the world more indebted than to the medical fraternity. This is especially true during the last two centuries. The devotion of medical men to their profession, the way in which they recklessly hazard their lives at the call of duty, their intense application to scientific discovery which has cost the lives of many distinguished men, has endeared the members of the profession to the people to such an extent that no other man holds the same place in the family life as does the family doctor. He comes in hours of distress and grief as a messenger of Providence, and it is to the credit of that splendid profession that in no other vocation do we find so few unfaithful men. The standard of the profession in Florida has grown steadily for the last twenty-five years and today the doctors of Florida will compare favorably with those of any other section, both in skill and in devotion to duty.

A leading man in his profession in his section is Dr. O. S. Wright, of Plant City. Dr. Wright was born in Covington, Pa., December 1, 1852. His parents were George Mercereau and Charlotte E. (Evans) Wright. His father was a hotel proprietor and a contractor. The family is of English extraction on both sides. The Wrights have a long and honorable record in our country. Between 1630 and 1740 ten distinct families of Wrights were founded in America, all coming from the same stock in England, and since our history began to be made our records show that the Wright family has furnished over fifty men of eminence in the various walks of life towards the building up of this Republic. On the maternal side the Evans family has been settled in Pennsylvania for generations.

Dr. Wright's education was obtained in the high school at Hornell, N. Y. Having decided upon the medical profession, he became a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated by that institution in 1875, with the degree of M.D. And in the same year he began the practice

of his profession in Hornell, N. Y. He practiced there until 1883, when he decided to move to Florida, and went to Manatee county, where he followed his profession for four years, and like everyone else in that county became to some extent an orange grower. In 1887 he removed to Jacksonville, where he practiced for two years, and in 1888 came to Plant City, where he has since remained and built up a large practice. He is recognized as a physician of very superior ability who has been a success in a professional way and who is now gradually withdrawing from the active practice as the growth of other interests and advancing years demand and justify.

On September 5, 1888, he married Mrs. P. C. Collins, whose maiden name was Palestine Hamilton, a daughter of George Hamilton, of Polk Co., Fla. They have three children, Juno E., Pallas A. and Victor O. Wright.

In religious matters the doctor is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat. In fraternal circles he is a thirty-third degree Mason, and has held high position in that splendid old fraternity, and is also affiliated with the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He has been a wide reader and profound student of medical and scientific subjects, in addition to which he has found most helpful works of a historical character. Dr. Wright's judgment is that the interests of Florida would be promoted by the abolition of the credit system which would protect the merchant against bad debts and the customer against himself. He believes in the compulsory education of the youth of the land and the building of good roads, both for the betterment of transportation and the more speedy development of the country. A good citizen, profoundly interested in the welfare of his town, notwithstanding the pressure of his professional duties, he has served several terms as Mayor of his city. At intervals as time could be found he has made valuable contributions to the medical press on subjects of interest to physicians. Aside from his practice, he is the owner of the Magnolia Pharmacy, and White Brick Drug store, two well equipped drug stores. He is a Director in the Hillsboro State Bank. Dr. Wright has achieved by his ability, his industry and his integrity a substantial measure of financial success, and what is even better than that, has gained the respect of the community as a thoroughly good citizen.

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William D. Barnett

Whatever the scientists may say as to heredity, physical and mental, there is no question of doubt in the lay mind as to the existence of certain traits of character handed down from father to son in many families. The proof of this exists in every community in our land. Indeed, our country has been made up of strong sons, of strong fathers. The English nation itself, and the American people, an offshoot from the English nation, is convincing evidence of strong traits of national character.

William D. Barnett, one of the leading financiers of Jacksonville, comes of one of these virile families. His father, William Boyd Barnett, was a pioneer in three States and the founder of the bank which his two sons are now managing. William D. Barnett is the oldest son, born at Leesburg, Ind., April 3, 1853. His father, William Boyd Barnett, was born in Franklin County, W. Va., in 1824. He was a son of Captain William Barnett, white-haired native of Northumberland County, Pa., and was a Captain in a Pennsylvania regiment in the War of 1812, and in his early life was a pioneer of West Virginia and Tennessee. William Boyd Barnett moved on to the Ohio River, where he engaged in the lumber business at Marietta, Ohio. Sarah Jane is a daughter of the Captain, and she is the only son was born in the same family home, at Marietta, Ohio, when the "Fugitive Slave Law" was passed, and she was a girl of eight and played with a slave, who was taken in and hidden in a neighboring house by the Captain.

In the year 1830, the Captain sold his interest in the lumber business to a man named John C. H. Smith, and he moved to Marion, Indiana, where he died in 1852, at the age of 78 years. The Captain's wife died in 1850, and he died in 1852, at the age of 78 years. The Captain's wife died in 1850, and he died in 1852, at the age of 78 years.

Before going to Florida he had married on April 8, 1872, Miss Lilla C. Harrison, daughter of Harlow S. and Lucia S. Harrison, of Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Of this marriage two children have been born, one of whom, Harlow Barnett, is now living.

In 1875 he settled in Jacksonville, Fla., and engaged in the furniture business and continued in this line of business until 1880, when he joined his father who had established a banking business under the name of the Bank of Jacksonville, taking the position of cashier. This bank was established in 1877 and was succeeded first by the National Bank of Jacksonville, and second, by the present Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville. Mr. Barnett served as cashier of the Bank of Jacksonville until 1888, at which time it was converted to the National Bank of Jacksonville, when on account of ill health he withdrew from active participation in the management of the bank and moved from Jacksonville to the mountains of western North Carolina in the spring of 1888. In the spring of 1889, his health being benefited by the stay in North Carolina, he purchased a general merchandise business in Hendersonville, N. C. and continued operating the same until the spring of 1893, when he returned to Jacksonville and accepted the position of treasurer and paymaster under the receiverships of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway and the Florida Southern Railway, which position he held until the receiverships were closed in 1897; he then resumed active work in the bank as cashier of the National Bank of Jacksonville, which position he held until his father's death in October, 1903, when he was elected vice-president of the bank, which position he held until the bank was changed to the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, when he was elected vice-president of the same and now holds this position.

Like a majority of the successful men of our day, Mr. Barnett has found his greatest pleasure as a reading man in books of history, to which special works on finance have been added as contributing to his business information. In no sense a politician and never a seeker after public place, he has when called upon given public service as an Alderman of the city of Jacksonville. Like his brother he has been interested in the local military affairs, and served

for several years as Captain of the Wilson Battery of Jacksonville and in 1888 was commissioned Major of the 1st Battalion, Florida State Troops. Prominent in a social way, as well as in business circles, he holds membership in all the leading clubs of Jacksonville, such as the Seminole, Elks, Country Club, Germania, and church clubs, in addition to which he is affiliated with the Florida Lodge, Number one, of Odd Fellows.

Certainly, few families can be found who have contributed more to the upbuilding of various States than this Barnett family. There was the old soldier captain who did his share in West Virginia and Ohio, the able banker who contributed valuable service to Indiana, Kansas, and Florida, and now these younger men, who, at the head of the largest financial institution in the State of Florida, are doing their share to put that great Commonwealth in the commanding position to which it is entitled by virtue of its natural resources. In every generation since the Revolutionary period, this family has contributed industrious, persevering, faithful and patriotic citizens to the nation. William D. Barnett possesses the same traits of character which have made each member of the family not only valuable, but popular citizens of Jacksonville and Florida.

No sketch of the life of William D. Barnett would be complete unless it carried with it a statement of the love and esteem in which Mr. Barnett is held by his associates. To successfully fill the positions held by him requires an amount of character and ability seldom combined. The greatest evidence of Mr. Barnett's success in life is the fact that the "soldier boys" and railroad men with whom he was associated loved him, the bank clerks he controls love him, and the citizens of Jacksonville love him. Open hearted and generous, none of his associates in any business that he has been in have ever failed to find in him both sympathy and aid and a heart ever ready to respond to any appeal made by them.

Walter W. Thompson

Life even under the most fortuitous circumstances is to many men a serious problem, which they seem unable to satisfactorily solve. Even when the youthful environments are such as to afford normal preparation for its duties, with the inestimable advantage of the training and guidance of loving parents, with adequate schooling, with no stress of circumstances compelling them to begin the battle before they have approached years of maturity, it is frequently the case that existence is a struggle and mediocrity their fate. But there are some deep strong natures to whose energies obstacles are a spur, who move swiftly along the path beset by difficulties, and mount the ladder of success long before those more favored by fortune have fairly begun to realize the fruition of energies inspired by ambition, but lacking the incentive which need inspires. The life story of the successful man who is thrown upon his own resources with all a man's duties when he is still a child serves to instill hope and courage, ambition and energy in the hearts and hands of every boy and young man who aspires to become a useful citizen and surround himself with the comforts of life, and the record written by Walter W. Thompson of Key West is a notable example of what a boy may do when he is endowed by nature with metal and intellect. Left an orphan at twelve years of age with three younger brothers and sisters dependent upon him, he faced life's duties like a man, and like a man, he has forced his way to the front and attained success and prominence in the world's affairs.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Key West and is of English descent. His father was a sea captain who settled in Key West in 1870, and there Walter W. Thompson was born October 7, 1875. His parents were Caleb Thompson and Affie Russell Thompson. His early education was at the hands of a private tutor and he



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Yours truly.
Walter Thompson



had a brief course in the Key West High School. The death of his father, however, when he was only twelve years of age, left him without means and with three younger brothers and sisters. Their support he at once undertook and he can consistently, and it is befitting that he should, take pride in the fact that without aid he provided for them and has climbed the ladder of success so far that he is today interested in several successful enterprises which give every promise of increased prosperity.

His first employment was as "devil" in a printing office, and with that humble start, he learned the printer's trade and has held every position on a newspaper from "devil" up to editor and proprietor. Within ten years after he assumed the duties of "devil," he was the owner of the only daily newspaper published in the city of Key West, *The Key West Citizen*. As owner and editor of *The Citizen* he has wielded a powerful influence in promoting the best interests of Key West, and as a private citizen he has been influential and active in all movements looking to the public good.

He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce, and his fellows of the press have honored him with the vice-presidency of the Florida State Press Association. He was Lieutenant-Commander of the Florida Naval Militia, which was the first organization to volunteer for service in the Spanish-American War. During the war he was war correspondent for the Scripps-McRae League of newspapers. He is a Democrat in politics and for eight years was Secretary of the Monroe County Democratic executive committee. He was recently elected chairman of that committee for a term of four years. He is chairman of the Board of City Election Commissioners and has held the position for six years. His success in the newspaper field has enabled him to make a number of substantial investments in commercial and industrial enterprises which yield him handsome returns. He is President of the Prudential Benefit Association and Vice-President of the Consumers Ice Company. He is prominent in the social life of the city and is Vice-President of the Ban Yan Club, the leading social club in Key West. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church and is Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. He believes that the interests of Florida can best be promoted by

attracting the immigration of the right kind of people to develop the great natural resources of the State and to cultivate the millions of acres of rich virgin soil.

Mr. Thompson was married April 18, 1900, to Catherine Lowe, a daughter of Gideon and Celeste Lowe, of Key West. They have two children: Celeste and Mary Thompson.





W. Canning

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Gen. C. M. Woodward

Charles Manley Covington

The Covington family goes back to a very ancient period in both Scotland and England. The Scottish founder of the family was said to have been Colban, who flourished about the year 1120. From him came the local name of the parish which in 1190 was called Colbani. In 1212 it appears on the record as Colbaynistun. In 1396 it is called Colbanstoun. In 1480 it appears as Covington. This evolution in names and variations in spelling are very common in all of our English and Scotch names. The original meaning of the name was *Col*, black, *ban*, bone or leg. Colban, therefore, was "the blacklegged." In those days in Scotland the men wore kilts, and were bare as to the greater part of the leg. It is therefore clear that Colban was of dark skin, and as the majority of those around him had fair skin it was very natural for them to seize upon this personal peculiarity by which to designate him, this being a custom in all primitive nations. This is the Scotch derivation. The English family originated in Huntingtonshire of that country. The early name was Coventon, afterwards changed into Covington. Coven or Covan was derived from the Latin *conventus*, a convent, and Coventon or Coventon thus means a convent town, the family evidently taking its name from some convent town. The old form of Coventon survived down to the seventeenth century, and Covent Garden, London, is a relic of this old spelling. In England while the family name was spelled Coventon, a coat-of-arms was granted which is described as follows: "Az. fretty argules a saltier parted of the last between four estoiles or." Crest. "An heraldic tiger rampant gu. semee of estoiles armed and tufted or, supporting a tilting spearpre." Motto, "Invidere Sperno."

The family history in America is rather obscure. One Thomas Coventon (who later spelled his name Covington) came from England and settled at Plymouth, about 1740. He was a master mariner, and retiring from the sea purchased large property in Old

Plymouth. A younger brother, Jacob Covington, inherited his property. This family appears to have died out entirely in New England. Another branch settled in Franklin county, New York State, and changed the name of old Fort Springs Mills to Fort Covington. The Maryland family appears to be the oldest in this country, and is beyond all reasonable doubt the parent stock of all the southern Covingtons. These Maryland Covingtons came over at the first settling of that colony by Lord Baltimore. The family tradition has it that there were three brothers. The North Carolina and Virginia families are both believed to have been descended from these, and it is a tradition in the North Carolina family that two brothers, descended from one of the original Maryland settlers, came to Rockingham prior to 1776. These two brothers were John and William. A third brother settled in Covington, Ky., and gave his name to the town. Terrell Covington, father of the three brothers in Florida, was a descendant of John. A favorite name in the Maryland family was Leonard. Rebecca Covington, daughter of Leonard, married in 1750 Lieutenant Benjamin Mackall, who was one of the earliest Maryland patriots and suffered much from Tory persecutions. John R. Covington, a member of the Maryland family, became a gunner in the navy, and died in 1840. Erasmus F., of the Kentucky family, was a lieutenant in the regular United States Army, and died in 1833. General Leonard Covington, of Maryland, born the thirtieth of October, 1768, entered the regular army as a Lieutenant under Anthony Wayne in 1792, was a captain in 1795, resigned late in that year, served in the Maryland Legislature in 1805-1807, re-entered the army in 1809 as a Lieutenant-Colonel, was a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, and fell mortally wounded at the battle of Chrysler's Field, on November 11, 1813, leaving behind a record which entitled him to be classed not only as a gallant, but as a most capable soldier. Another prominent member, Judge Alexander Covington, of Mississippi, who died October 16, 1848, aged seventy-one, went from Virginia to Mississippi where he lived for forty years, was a Christian gentleman, charitable, hospitable, and of rare colloquial powers. It will thus be seen that the family is of ancient origin, has been long settled in our country, and has made an honorable record.

In Florida the five brothers, Charles M. and Henry L. Covington,

ton, of Pensacola, Robert V. Covington, of Jacksonville, A. D. Covington, Quincy, Fla., W. H. Covington, Tallahassee, together with the remaining two brothers T. J. Covington of Wadesboro, N. C., and Dr. F. P. Covington, of Florence, S. C., are descended from John, who came from Maryland to Rockingham, N. C. Charles M. Covington, of Pensacola, the eldest of the five brothers now in Florida, was born in Richmond county, N. C., on January 9, 1853, son of Terrell and Eranda (Chappell) Covington. Young Covington secured such education as was obtainable in the public schools of Richmond county, and on arriving at manhood engaged in the naval stores business, at that time the leading industry in eastern North Carolina. As the business declined in North Carolina, owing to the exhaustion of the source of supply, he, with his brother Henry L., who was associated with him, moved south into South Carolina, continuing in the same business. Then, following the pine belt, they moved into Georgia, operating near Savannah and Brunswick. Finally they located in Florida, where in 1894 they organized the Gulf Naval Stores Company, at Carrabelle, the headquarters of which they moved later to Pensacola. This company with its \$300,000 capital did a very large business, and in 1898 was merged into the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, which is the principal concern of the country in that line.

Mr. Covington is also interested in many other enterprises such as banks, lumber companies, manufacturing ventures, and land companies in Florida, and elsewhere. He is recognized as of a high order of business ability, of strict personal integrity, and a pleasant personality.

Mr. Covington has been twice married; first to Miss Louise Victoria Capel, of Powellton, N. C. She died in 1897, leaving him four children, Jessie Delilah (now Mrs. J. F. Riley, of Birmingham, Ala.), Capitola Cornelius, Louise Capel and Charles H. Covington. He was married for the second time to Miss Marie Therese Armistead, of Richmond, Va. They have two children, viz: Armistead Manley and Treadwell Downing Covington.

Mr. Covington is yet a vigorous man, a leader among the business men of his section, who has achieved his success by his own merit, and the future holds out to him the promise of yet greater and better things.

Henry Lily Covington

The manufacture of naval stores is an important industry not only in Florida, but in several other Southern States, and it is a most significant fact that so many of the successful men engaged in the industry find their way to Florida. They may learn their business and meet with their early successes elsewhere, but eventually, the superior advantages of the land of flowers, either as to production or handling, attract them, and here they make their permanent homes. Many natives of the State have been and are engaged in manufacturing or dealing in naval stores in their home State, and there are rare instances of their going elsewhere but there are continual accessions to Florida and here the industry is not only one of the most important in the State, but there are located here the greatest interests in the country that engage not only in production, but in handling in various ways, buying outright, selling on commission and exporting to the markets of the world. This industry it naturally follows, has not only produced great wealth from the State's forests of pine, but has attracted millions of capital from other States which is invested here and serves to increase the wealth of the State. A citizen of Pensacola who came here because of the great advantages offered in the pursuit of his business, a man who was successful elsewhere, and has been even more successful here and is generally ranked as one of the wealthiest men in West Florida is Henry Lily Covington, whose principal interests are in naval stores, but who is largely interested in other enterprises and industries as well.

Mr. Covington is a descendant of French and English ancestors who were among the earliest settlers in Maryland and on the James river in Virginia. He is a native of Richmond county, N. C., where he was born July 30, 1854. His parents were Terrell and Eranda (Chappell) Covington and his early years were spent on his father's



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ALFRIDENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

plantation, where he had only such educational advantages as were offered by the public schools of the county, in the troubrous times succeeding the war between the States. There are now living six brothers of H. L. Covington, four in Florida, two in North Carolina. The whole family shows unusual ability. He was only six years old when this conflict began, and as the war wiped out the family fortunes and his father was a soldier, fighting for the protection of home and liberty, he had to go to work at an unusually early age. His first venture in the business world was made in 1879 when he engaged in the naval stores and general merchandise business in Marion county, S. C. Meeting with success here after a while he sought wider opportunity, and a more extensive field and removed to Georgia, and for several years was largely engaged in manufacturing naval stores in the vicinity of Savannah and Brunswick. In 1894 he with his brother, C. M. Covington, organized the Gulf Naval Stores Company with \$300,000 capital stock. He became president of the corporation which for several years did an enormous business in the naval stores commission and wholesale grocery business aggregating millions annually. The company was in every way successful and was one of the greatest factors which entered into the organization of its successor, the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, which was formed in 1903 and of which Mr. Covington was elected vice-president. He is still in this important position and the company is one of the greatest and more successful commercial and industrial enterprises in the whole South.

He has other extensive interests as well, and is President of the Escambia Land and Manufacturing Company, Vice-President of the Yellow Pine Land Company, and Vice-President of the Williamson and Brown Land and Lumber Company of Cerro Gordo, N. C. He is also a large stockholder and a Director in the American National Bank of Pensacola.

He is one of the most progressive, enterprising and popular citizens of Pensacola, where he has made his home and headquarters for his vast interests since 1898. He is a most enthusiastic friend to the cause of education, and an advocate of public improvements. He favors draining the overflowed lands in order that they may be made wealth producing and is in favor of increasing the

means of transportation not only by the building of a complete system of good public roads throughout the State, but by the building of a good system of canals connecting the navigable waterways and increasing the facilities for getting Florida's products to market. He is also in favor of thoroughly reforesting the cut-over timber lands of the State. In politics he is a Democrat and he is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Covington was married in 1877 to Mary V. Allison of Marion county, S. C., but she survived only two months. His second wife, Mary Ella Bass, of the same county, lived until 1896 and they have four children now living as follows: Mary Edna, Henry Lily, Terrell and Thomas Bass Covington. On December 9, 1903, he was married to Augusta Rappard Denmark of Brooks county, Ga., who gracefully presides over one of the most attractive homes in Pensacola.

TOP SECRET
REF ID: A63818

ASTOR &
TILDEN FOUNDRY



James D. N. Wilson.

the system designer can make use of the available information to produce a system which is both safe and cost effective.

The first step in the design process is to define the system requirements. This involves identifying the functional requirements, performance requirements, and safety requirements.

Once the requirements have been defined, the next step is to identify the potential hazards. This involves identifying the potential sources of hazard and the potential consequences of those hazards.

After identifying the potential hazards, the next step is to develop a risk assessment. This involves quantifying the risk associated with each hazard and determining the acceptable level of risk.

Finally, the system designer can use the information from the risk assessment to develop a system design that is both safe and cost effective.

In conclusion, the design of integrated systems requires a systematic approach that takes into account the functional, performance, and safety requirements of the system.

The design process involves identifying the potential hazards and developing a risk assessment to determine the acceptable level of risk.

By following this approach, the system designer can produce a system that is both safe and cost effective.

Overall, the design of integrated systems is a complex process that requires a systematic approach to ensure the safety and cost effectiveness of the system.

By following the steps outlined in this article, the system designer can produce a system that is both safe and cost effective.

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John R. [unclear]
[unclear] & Son.
69

James Nesbit Wilson

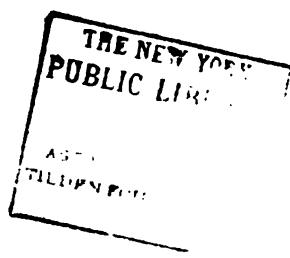
Among the large number of excellent merchants who are today contributing so much to the development of the State of Florida, as well as making a success of their own business ventures, is James Nesbit Wilson, of Sneads. Mr. Wilson was born in Henry county, Ala. His father, William C. Wilson, was a merchant who had married Miss Ordelia S. Battle. His mother was a daughter of Col. W. W. Battle, a member of a very distinguished family of lawyers, educators, ministers and public men. On February 24, 1909, at Union Springs, Ala., they celebrated their Golden Wedding surrounded by all their children and grandchildren save one. On the paternal side his family is of English origin and the first in this country came from the county of Cornwall. On his mother's side the family was Scotch-Irish.

Mr. Wilson was educated in the schools at Union Springs, Ala. That he was a good scholar is proven by the fact that he won three medals for oratory. In 1885 he came to Florida and entered upon his business life in Marianna. He was first a bookkeeper for M. L. Dekle, one of the leading business men of West Florida. He then went into the mercantile business on his own account. Later he moved to the growing town of Sneads and has served a number of terms as Mayor without opposition. In 1907 he assisted in organizing the Bank of Sneads, of which he is the president.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married. First to Miss Cora L. Daniel, a daughter of Senator W. J. Daniel, of Marianna. She left him two daughters, Satira Ordelia and Cora Lee Wilson. The second marriage was to Miss Josie R. Sewall, a daughter of Hillery and Mary A. Sewall, of Greenwood, Fla. By this marriage there are two children, James N. Wilson, Jr. and Mary Lucile Wilson.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a Democrat. In religion he is a member of the Baptist Church. He served his county as a member

of the Legislature in 1905. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Sneads High School. He is master of the Coe Lodge of the Masonic fraternity in his town. He is a strong believer in coöperative action, and he believes that there is nothing better that our fellow-men can do to better the interests of all than to get together and stand together in those things which are right. As to how to promote the best interests of Florida and the Nation, he thinks that we should cultivate a greater social intercourse between the different sections of our country, so that our people may become more thoroughly homogeneous; that legislation should be of a sane and prudent character; and that more careful attention should be paid to education to make it higher and better and more thorough. In his reading, aside from current periodicals and business magazines, Mr. Wilson has drawn the most pleasure and help from the Bible and the works of Lord Lytton. His record shows that while abundantly capable in the handling of his own affairs that he is a builder up and doer of things for the general welfare. and in consequence he is most highly appreciated, honored, and respected by the people of Jackson county. Yet in the prime of life, it is to be hoped that many years of still greater usefulness will be given him.





Yours Truly
J. D. Racey

Chapter

Jacey Point,¹ where the river about four miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, has a very distinctive feature. It was there that the first of this famous series of best water holes in the country was discovered. The river and its tributaries, the forests,

The Racy is a man of education, and a good one. He is 46 years old, and Richard is his name. His wife, and his son, William, was born at New York, and he is now living in the city, engaged in business. This life, however, does not agree with him, and he has given up his profession.

His wife is a very, very good woman, excepting that she is fond of Louisa, and that she is fond of the Earl of C———. She is a good mother, and she is very fond of her children. She is a good Christian, and she is a good wife. The Racy is a good man, and he is a good husband.



A

Charles Henry Racey

"Racey Point," which juts into the waters of the majestic St. Johns river about thirty-five miles south of Jacksonville, has been a distinctive feature of all Florida maps for more than half a century. It was there that William Henry Racey, the father of the subject of this sketch, about 1852, established for himself one of the earliest winter homes founded in the State, on a beautiful tract of 5,000 acres extending for miles along the eastern shore of the great river and covered with broad savannas, open glades and primeval forests.

Charles Racey, the father of William, was born October 26, 1779, at Clifton-on-Avon, England, and came to America about the year 1804, settling at Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y. His wife was Elizabeth Hiscox, and of their four children, William was the youngest son. William was a naturalist, explorer, artist, musician, author and inventor, and withal, an ardent sportsman, and although owning extensive plantations in Virginia, he spent much of his life in travel and exploration. Besides the Racey Point estate, he acquired during his periodical sojourns in Florida other valuable properties in St. Augustine and on the famous Indian river. His wife, the mother of Charles Henry, was Helen Catherine Lindsay, second daughter of David Lindsay, whose romantic elopement to this country from Scotland with Elizabeth Fotheringham of London England, was an interesting social episode of Colonial times. He was always alleged and believed to be, in fact, the Earl of Crawford, but on becoming an American citizen he adopted democratic principles and sentiments to such an extent that he would never refer to his family connections in the old country. He had an only son, who was drowned in early life, and the title and estates passed to a collateral branch of the family. The Racey coat of arms is described as follows: Quarterly or, and

sa, on a bend gu, three martlets of the first. In chief a label of five points erm.

The Lindsay arms is described as follows: Quarterly 1 and 4th, gu, a fesse chequy or, and az, (for Lindsay) 2d and 3d or, a lion ramp, gu, debruised of a ribbon in bend sa, (for Abernethy).

Charles Henry Racey, of Jensen, St. Lucie county, Fla., was born in New York City, August 22, 1861. His education was acquired at Stratford Academy and Sedgwick Institute, Stratford, Conn., and at Yale Business College, New Haven, Conn., whence he graduated March 31, 1880. After a year or two of travel in the West, he adopted the profession of an optician, and spent several years in practice in New York City.

In 1891 he removed to Florida, taking up his residence on one of his father's former pieces of property which he converted into a spacious and charming modern home, called Mt. Elizabeth, situated on the Indian river, near Jensen. He entered at once into all of the activities of his new home, helped to procure the establishment of a post office at Waveland; founded the Gilbert's Bar Yacht Club (1895), of which he was secretary and treasurer for several years, the meetings of which were held at his residence and the first races sailed from his private boat house; he helped to raise the funds required to insure the success of the Santa Lucia Inlet and was its first secretary and treasurer; he served as president of the East Coast Good Roads League, and of the Brevard County Good Roads Association (1900); he organized and raised money to equip the well-known Acme Base Ball Club, of Jensen (1903) and has recently (1908) succeeded, after several years of patient and persistent effort, in organizing the Mid-Rivers Country Club, and is a member of its board of governors.

Mr. Racey, who has always been exceedingly fond of all harmless and legitimate amateur sports, as well as of fruit culture, and is an expert and successful grower of pineapples and citrus fruits, is a life member of the Florida Horticultural Society, a life member of the Mid River Country Club, his wife, two sons and daughter are also life members, a life member of the National Sportsmen of Boston, Mass., a life member of the League of American Sportsmen and is its local game warden for the Eastern District. In all

of his various connections and experiences as a patron of sports, he has given freely of his time, skill, energies and means toward the encouragement of wholesome amateur sports without a thought of compensation beyond the satisfaction which accompanies success.

He is a diligent reader of all books of travel and adventure, having inherited the predilection from his father. He is an ardent patron and advocate of good roads, and earnestly believes that Florida, with complete connecting systems of good roads, would lack absolutely nothing requisite to entire perfection. His enthusiasm on this topic, and as a sportsman, has led him to the contribution of a number of excellent articles in good roads periodicals and in *Forest and Stream*; and he cherishes an ambition to organize an interstate society devoted to the protection of game and fish, which is especially needed in Florida, where millions of fish are annually wantonly destroyed by seining, and where much game is killed out of season in open defiance of the laws.

Both Mr. Racey and his excellent wife are devout Episcopalians and they united in the congenial task of raising the funds with which the handsome Church of All Saints at Waveland Jensen was erected, Mr. Racey donating the lot and acting as secretary and treasurer from 1898 to 1907.

Mrs. Racey was Miss Mary Louise, daughter of Patrick Clegg and Katherine (Dundon) Dunn; and they have three children—Edith Helen Catherine Lindsay, born July 16, 1884, at Chapel Hill, Charles Harold born April 18, 1886, and Ralph Ernest Patrick, born August 18, 1890, C. Harold going to the University of North Carolina, Ralph to John S. Stetson University of Fla., at DeLand, Fla.

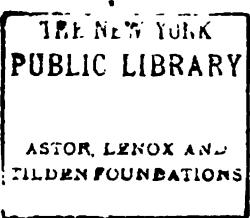
His eldest son, Charles Harold, is an all round athlete. A good baseball player, a number one pitcher and pitched for the University of North Carolina team in 1906. Ralph won the tennis championship at Stetson University by defeating the former champion who had been champion for five years. His daughter is a graduate of St. Joseph's Convent at St. Augustine which she attended five years. His boys were both personally popular at college. He has at his beautiful home on Indian river a perfectly

appointed cement tennis court for the recreation of his children and their friends.

Mr. Racey is a man of very diversified interests. For example, he is an enthusiastic stamp collector, and Doane, of New York, who is a recognized authority on philately, says that Mr. Racey has the finest collection of stamps in the South, worth many thousand dollars. In addition to one of the most beautiful homes on the Indian river, he has a fine pineapple plantation, an industry, which is now having a large development in that section, and will add greatly to the wealth of the State.

He is an expert with the gun, fond of horses of which he keeps a number of fine animals, both for riding and driving, has a splendid collection of valuable guns adapted to all forms of hunting, and a collection of thoroughbred dogs in which he takes a profound interest, and spends much time in the hunting season with his dogs and guns. However, he is not selfish in these pursuits, but makes these occasions of much pleasure to his numerous friends.

Mr. Racey is a fine example of that class of excellent citizens who, in the past twenty years, have come to Florida not primarily to make money, but to make homes. In the making of homes, they have added immensely to the prosperity of the State in a material way, and have been a most valuable acquisition in a moral and educational sense.





Yours Truly
E. A. Holt

ANSWER TO QUEST

ANSWER TO QUEST
QUESTION 1
The first question is about the relationship between the number of hours worked and the amount of money earned. The graph shows a positive linear relationship, where the amount of money earned increases as the number of hours worked increases. The slope of the line is approximately \$10 per hour, which corresponds to the wage rate of \$10 per hour mentioned in the question.
QUESTION 2
The second question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on employment. The graph shows two downward-sloping demand curves and two upward-sloping supply curves. The initial equilibrium is at the intersection of the original demand curve and the original supply curve. A minimum wage is set at a level above the original equilibrium. This creates a surplus of labor at the minimum wage level, represented by the area between the minimum wage line and the original supply curve. The new equilibrium is at the intersection of the minimum wage line and the original supply curve. The new equilibrium quantity is lower than the original equilibrium quantity, indicating a decrease in employment due to the minimum wage law.
QUESTION 3
The third question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 4
The fourth question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 5
The fifth question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 6
The sixth question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 7
The seventh question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 8
The eighth question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 9
The ninth question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.
QUESTION 10
The tenth question is about the effect of a minimum wage law on the wage rate. The graph shows the same initial equilibrium and minimum wage scenario as Question 2. The new equilibrium wage rate is determined by the intersection of the minimum wage line and the new demand curve. The new equilibrium wage rate is higher than the original equilibrium wage rate, indicating an increase in the minimum wage.



John C. G. Elphick

Granville C. Noblit

Tarpon Springs, long noted as the ideal resort on the west coast, with its beautiful winter homes, with the advantages offered for hunting and fishing, and in fact every outdoor sport is no longer simply a winter playground, but by reason of the remarkable development of the sponge fishing and resultant activities has grown into quite a commercial and industrial center. A resident of the town from its infancy who has ever given his most earnest efforts to the promotion of its every interest, who has in substantial manner contributed to its growth and improvement, who has served the municipality in various official capacities, who has grown with the town and is one of its substantial factors is Granville E. Noblit. Locating here as a mechanic he grasped the opportunities which he recognized, engaged in various enterprises, established a splendid business and has prospered with the community, being one of the large owners of city and suburban real estate.

Mr. Noblit comes of Huguenot stock. His great great-grandfather, Wm. Noblit, settled in Middleton township, in Chester County, Pa., in 1729. His ancestors were among the persecuted French Huguenots who fled from France to the north of Ireland to escape persecution at the hands of Charles IX about the time of the St. Bartholomew Massacre in 1572.

The history of the Noblit family is of great interest if our space would permit even the briefest résumé of it. As it is, it is worthy of a limited mention. The family was originally of French origin and the records of France, England and Ireland teem with the names of members of the various branches of it in as many as ten different spellings. Thus we find Noblet, Noblit, Noblett, Noblitt, Noblette, Noblat, Noblot, Noblets, Nobletz and Nobilet. We also find that there are as many as ten different coats-of-arms in the family. In some instances, the same man's name will be found

in the old records under two different spellings. The French records show Alexandre Noblet in Normandy, 1180. The English records show Reginald and William Noblet as early as 1198. The present spelling in France, England and America is Noblet and Noblit. The family appears to have been scattered through eight different departments of France, and to have, early in its history sent offshoots to England, which later on were largely increased in number during the time of the religious persecution, as many members of the family adhered to the Huguenot faith.

The American family apparently comes from the family of Noblet de Romeri, of France. Their coat-of-arms was given as follows: "D'azur au chevron, d'or accompagne de trois aigles d'argent." Now, this coat-of-arms appears in England in 1569 in Herefordshire in one Thomas Noblett, whose name, by the way, is also spelled Nyblett, and in England is thus described: "Or on a chevron gules, three eagles' heads erased argent, in the dexter chief a crescent." It is clearly apparent that this English branch came from the French branch above referred to. The records show these Noblets, in 1416, in Dorset, in 1502 in Buckingham, in 1560 in Hereford, in 1570 in the shape of a Huguenot exile from France, who became naturalized in England, Pierre Noblett, in 1619 in Essex; in 1685 appears another Pierre Noblet in Essex; in 1651 the name crops out in Wales, and in Ireland, it shows up from 1536 on. The most numerous branch of the family appears in England and have been settled in Lancashire, where the records show great numbers of them through several centuries, the favorite names being William, Thomas, James, John and Richard. The founder of the American family from which Granville E. Noblit is descended was William Noblet, born in Ireland about 1700, of Huguenot extraction, who came to Pennsylvania in 1729 with his brothers, John Richard and Francis. He died in Middletown township, Chester county, Pa., about 1777. He was a man of some prominence and in 1739 built a stone house at the junction of the Baltimore Pike and Edgemont Road, which has been conducted continuously as a hotel from that date until the present. In 1839, one hundred years after its erection, the size of it was about doubled, and a photograph taken in 1906 shows it to be in an excellent state.

of preservation. This Black Horse Hotel obtained its present name in 1787 and is a notable house in that part of the country. Among the children of this William was John, born 1734; among the children of John was Thomas, born 1766; among the children of Thomas was Thomas, born 1808 and William G. Noblit, the father of Granville E. was a son of this last Thomas. The first William had a brother John who settled in York, Pa., and from John is descended the Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee Noblits, the favorite names running through that family appearing to be William and Abraham. The family is now widely spread in France, England and America, covering in America as many as half a dozen States. The father of Granville E. Noblit was Wm. G. Noblit, a blacksmith and his mother was Catherine Kraft. He is closely related to John Hyndman Noblit, who is a member of the Huguenot Society of London, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania and the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Granville E. Noblit was born in Brockwayville, Jefferson county, Pa., April 6, 1862. The only education he received was in the public schools of Pennsylvania from 1868 to 1876. In 1880 he was apprenticed to a carpenter and serving his time at that trade became an expert mechanic. Removing to Florida, he located at Tarpon Springs, July 25, 1884, and went to work at his trade. There was plenty of work to be done and he soon became engaged in general contracting at which he was remarkably successful. In 1886 he engaged in merchandising, handling hardware and kindred builders supplies, and building up a splendid business. In 1892 he purchased the Safford Livery Stables and managed them in connection with his other business until 1903 when he disposed of this interest to advantage in order that he might the better meet the increasing demands of his business upon his time and attention. Feeling the need of larger quarters, he designed and constructed the splendid stone structure known as the Noblit block on Tarpon Avenue, and which is adapted to the needs of his business. It is beautifully finished and contains within its walls a finely selected stock of hardware and builders supplies, it being said of him that he can fill any order from a tack to a diving suit. He is a man who

is capable of looking after diversified interests and anything that is of interest to Tarpon Springs interests him. He was largely influential in perfecting the organization of the Tarpon Springs Board of Trade of which he is president. He is a Director in the Sponge Exchange Bank of Tarpon Springs and one of the largest owners of desirable city and suburban property that there is in the city.

He has served his community as tax assessor, as chairman of the Board of School Trustees and as City Councilman, having recently been re-elected to the latter office for a fourth term. He has been a notary public for eight years and for about the same length of time was a member of the Hillsboro County Republican executive committee. Recently, however, he has affiliated with the Democratic party.

When it was decided to establish a system of water works and provide a proper sanitary sewerage system the executive work was wisely placed in the hands of Mr. Noblit and as superintendent of construction, he has secured in substantial improvement the value of every dollar expended and the city has a splendid up-to-date system that with extensions from time to time will meet her needs for years to come.

While not a member of any church, Mr. Noblit is in faith a Universalist. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He realizes the benefits to be derived from the intelligent advertising of the attractions offered in Florida, and thereby securing desirable settlers and an influx of capital. He is an advocate of internal improvements believing that convict labor should be utilized in building good roads. He also believes in the improvement to the highest degree of utility the harbors and waterways of the State. He believes that all public offices should be filled with able, honest, upright men, of character and of responsibility, selected from the sterling citizenship of the State. He advocates the government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems. He suggests for the improvement of home conditions that fruit and vegetable growers should form an organization through which to place their products on the market. Florida offers so many advantages for

stock raising on a large scale that he believes it would be profitable to prepare stock for the market and butcher it at home, tanning the hides and manufacturing the by-products into fertilizer.

To those who would attain success in a mercantile career he suggests: "To be a successful merchant, one must be a judge of quality and must buy at the right time and place. Sell at one price to all, extend credit to only those deserving it. Press collections of accounts when due, and pay your own obligations promptly. Give every one a square deal. Be ever found pushing your business, your town's, county's, States's and country's best interests, and if you have grit, grit, and gumption, you ought to succeed."

Mr. Noblit was married November 16, 1888 to Emma Ewing a daughter of Christopher C. and Adaline (Metcalf) Ewing of Lawndale, Logan county, Ill. They have three children, Ruby Noblit, Roy Ewing Noblit and Granville E. Noblit, Jr.

George McCall Boyd

It is not infrequently the case that what can at the time of their happening only be viewed as great public calamities, in the light of history come to be regarded as blessings in disguise. The disastrous fire which destroyed such a large portion of the city of Jacksonville has unquestionably been of general benefit to the city, While millions in property were swept away, and in some instances private fortunes irretrievably lost the people were for the moment stunned by the visitation, but when they came to realize the situation, there was aroused within them every latent energy, and there was scarcely an individual residing in the city but who at once went to work possessed with a determination to rebuild Jacksonville on a grander and greater scale than would ever have been possible, even if contemplated, had not fire cleared the way for private and public improvement.

Streets were widened, and better paved; public buildings of a more extensive, artistic and substantial character were erected. More magnificent churches replaced those which the elements had swept away, and more modern and beautiful homes were erected not only in every portion of the city that had been visited by the flames, but adjacent thereto. The character of these public improvements was extended into every section of the city, and inspired everywhere a spirit of development and improvement which has made of Jacksonville the beautiful city that it is today, which would scarcely be recognizable by the visitor of only a few years ago, who was uninformed as to the progress that had been made. The spirit of the people which was thus manifested has long existed and to this is due the fact that Jacksonville is not only the metropolis, but is of so much importance in the commercial and industrial world and is of the cosmopolitan character that it is. Commerce has long centered here and every character of industry has prospered. The



George McCall Boyd

It is evident by a case that at one of the times of view of some of the calamities, in the history of Jacksonville, in our state. The fire which swept away a large portion of the city, had been of general benefit to the city, as it was very sweeping, and in consequence many lost the people were, or were absent when they came to realize their loss. In them every kind of life, and the property in the city became once more available, in addition to that of Jacksonville, which would have been impossible, had the water not been cut off.

Another period of time, when there was a constant change. More than half of the houses were those which had been swept away, and the rest of the beautiful structures, only a very few, of course, remained, and by the way, I may say, that most of these were improvements, we extended to every house in the city, and as he does a spirit of development, and improvement, in his business, and in the beautiful structures to day, which would not be recognizable by the same, only a few years ago. The former is to the latter, that is to say, that the town which has been built up so long ago, is in effect, at Jacksonville, only the most recent, and complete, and perfect, and no longer the older, or rather the former, town, which is still in existence, and character, in my opinion.



Very truly yours
Geo. M. Boyd.



shipping interests by land and sea are of inestimable importance. There are enormous exports of lumber and naval stores and cotton, and in fact every raw material and manufactured product for which this section is noted. The railroads of the southeast all seek Jacksonville because of the enormous output of her products, of forest, field and orchard and there is scarcely a line of commerce or industry which is not profitably conducted in this splendid city. Not only is every class of retail business prosperous to a degree, but there are here located some of the greatest wholesale houses in the south, notably those handling groceries, hardware, drugs, and drygoods. It is a center, too, of the naval stores and lumber industries and of many less important commercial enterprises that are more or less peculiar to Florida. In a city of such great commercial and industrial importance there are naturally unusual opportunities; not only for the investment of capital, but for the intelligent application of industry and energy. There have been, therefore, attracted to the city the most able and ambitious men not only of the South, but of many Northern States.

While they came for various reasons, all who have seen fit to make their homes here have sooner or later been influenced to seize upon the splendid opportunities which are so plentiful and to become actively engaged in profitable business and at the same time in adding to their material prosperity and advancement of the section. While in a great many instances many have continued to engage in that business for which they had prepared themselves, it is more frequently the case that they recognize the opportunity for more rapid advancement and greater returns on their capital or industry and take up some other line of work. But there is always success for the man of ability and application, and adequate returns to the extent of the efforts which he expends.

A notable instance of the rise to influence and success of a young man who entered upon life's duties in the humble capacity of a clerk is furnished in the case of George McCall Boyd, who is firmly established in the busy life of Jacksonville, and who has accumulated no small share of this world's goods.

Mr. Boyd is a man of southern birth, and his family for many generations were prominent in the social and political affairs of

the State of South Carolina. They were among the earliest settlers in the Palmetto State, and there flows in their veins blood of the best races of the Old World. Mr. Boyd is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the first known of the family in America is that five brothers came over together from Scotland locating in various of the Colonies including South Carolina. On his mother's side Mr. Boyd is of German and English descent. There is combined in him the best elements and characteristics for which the sturdy people from whom he is descended are noted. His father who was noted as being one of the most prominent lawyers in South Carolina and possibly the best equipped man in the State in civil practice served throughout the war in the Confederate army, making an enviable reputation as a soldier. For a while he served with much credit to himself as adjutant on the staff of Brigadier General Early. His mother's people were wealthy planters.

Mr. Boyd was born at Darlington, S. C., March 25, 1868, his parents being Robert Watson and Mary Elizabeth (McCall) Boyd. He received his primary education in the public schools and as a youth took a course in the Darlington Military Academy. He also had the advantage of a course in the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, S. C. Having decided upon a business career, he then took a commercial course in Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and returned to South Carolina, where he perfected himself in commercial law by a course of six month's reading in his father's office. He was then appointed to a clerkship in one of the local courts, and was engaged in keeping books until 1889, when having thoroughly equipped himself he began business on his own account at Darlington by opening up a furniture establishment and also conducting a coal and wood business. He was more or less successful, and engaged in commerce in his native town for several years, but finally went to Chattanooga, where he held an important position in one of the railroad offices of that city.

His final, and most successful move, however, was made in 1893 when he came to Florida, and located in Jacksonville. He became connected with the wholesale grocery house of C. B. Rogers and Company as bookkeeper, and was employed by this

progressive and prosperous firm for a period of twelve years. He was promoted from time to time, and when he severed his connection with the company, was one of its most valued employees. He had, however, ever since his residence in Jacksonville realized the splendid opportunities which were afforded by reason of the city's rapid growth, and development in the handling of real estate. It was to engage in this business that he withdrew from the grocery establishment. He at once took up the business to which he had been attracted, and introduced into it some plans that he had long considered and was gratified with the success that attended his efforts.

He is not only a real estate agent, but a dealer as well and the firm of George M. Boyd and Company of which he is the head, is not only one of the leading firms of the city engaged in this business, but is known throughout the State for its enterprise and progressive spirit. They have handled some of the largest deals of recent years, and through their efforts many sections of the city have been improved and beautified. The firm buys, builds and sells and does not confine its efforts to the people of this immediate section, but has succeeded in interesting people outside the State, and in bringing both capital and population to Jacksonville and to the State. He is also President of the Suburban Investment Company, and is interested in numerous commercial and industrial enterprises in the city. He takes a lively interest in all public affairs, and is always willing to contribute his means and his energy towards the public welfare. He is not a member of any church, but is partial to the Methodist doctrine, and is an active worker in the ranks of Democracy.

Mr. Boyd was married February 10, 1897 to Meta Long Holt, daughter of Dr. P. A. and Mrs. Meta Long Holt.

Herbert Brearly Race

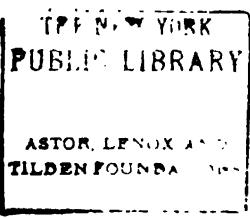
Experience is the most valuable of schools and the splendid financial condition of the State of Florida and the soundness of her banks today is certainly in part due to the lessons of the past. The State had not recovered from the wildcat banking experiences of the early days when the Civil War served to bring about renewed conditions of acute financial distress. Reckless bond issues, defalcations of public officials and the extravagance of the decade following the war constituted a burden from under which it seemed impossible to emerge, but how the State has arisen to prosperity and solvency is history.

Wise banking laws and jealous scrutiny of banking methods, have made it impossible for any except men of the most unimpeachable character, integrity and ability to attain any prominence in banking circles and the banks of Florida, State and national, are officered by as prominent and high standing men as there are in the financial world. Prominent among them is Herbert Brearley Race, of Jacksonville, who entered upon the financial career that has proven so successful when only sixteen years of age, and has risen by degrees holding every position in a bank from messenger to president.

While Jacksonville has been the scene of his success in life he is a native of Cheraw, S. C., where he was born, July 20, 1876, his parents being Asa A. Race, and Sarah (Keeler) Race. His father's people came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania in Colonial days, while his mother's ancestors were English settlers in Connecticut where they made their home in 1770.

His father was a merchant and removed to Florida with his family in 1886, settling in Palatka, where the son attended the public schools as a youth. When only sixteen years of age he went to work for the Southern Savings and Trust Company of Jackson-





ville, which has since become the Florida National Bank. He showed a natural aptitude for business, was prompt, courteous, attentive to duty and by his ability won promotion from time to time until he had held every position in the bank where he originally went to work, up to cashier.

In 1907 he was elected Vice-President of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company and in 1908 was elected President. The same year he was elected President of the St. Lucie County Bank of Jensen, and in 1909 he was elected President of the Brevard county State Bank of Cocoa. In 1903 he was elected a Governor of the Jacksonville Board of Trade.

He saw three years service in the State Militia. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Congregational Church. He is a leading member of the secret fraternities, including the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Race was married September 7, 1901, to Emma E. Hernandez, a daughter of L. R. and Sarah H. Hernandez, of Jacksonville. They have one daughter, Erma Keeler Race.

Rivers Henderson Buford

In cities with a limited population where the people are gathered together by common interests and held in a bond of common sympathy, they are better able to judge with unerring instinct of the ability of their fellows for any special line of work which they undertake, as well as to know beyond possibility of error in just what way this work is conducted. Hence, it is an accepted fact that men in professional life who serve more populous communities are less liable to the intimate and almost personal supervision of their acts, their motives and their achievements than is the inevitable portion of the lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, or the teacher in a small town. To the man whose whole life is clean and clear cut as to its every incident, this supervision is often more helpful than hurtful, but if he were for any reason unable to show an untarnished record, he would first of all resent the friendly interest of his patrons and neighbors and would straightway seek other fields for the performance of his professional duties. When, therefore, a man chooses one locality in which to spend his life, and that locality is not over populous, and when he there wins the endorsement and approbation of his fellow townsmen, it is safe to assert that his life and his work well warrant the fullest commendation which can be given it. An instance which strikingly illustrates these points is found in the career of Rivers Henderson Buford, of Quincy, Gadsden county. Mr. Buford has spent his whole life in this section of Florida and has been practicing law ever since he reached maturity. His life has been marked by the fullest measure of success and he has won the trust, confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

The Bufords are identified with the early history of America. The first of the name settling in Virginia during Colonial days, but about 1820 Albert Buford, the grandfather of Rivers H. Buford,



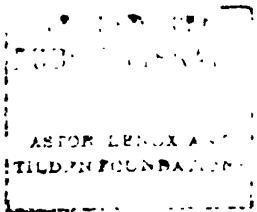
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Rider's Twinderson Butch

John set up
at Biford



*Yours truly
R.H. Burford.*



left Virginia, and with his four brothers settled in Tennessee. It was in Pulaski of this State, on January 18, 1878, that the subject of this sketch was born. His father was Albert Buford, a civil engineer, and his mother was Mattie Bowling (Rivers) Buford. His grandfather, Dr. R. H. Rivers, of Alabama, was a prominent clergyman, educator, and author, who attained distinction in the life work which he followed. On January 3, 1882, Mr. Buford's father and his family moved to Calhoun county, Fla., from Tennessee, and since that time the family has been thoroughly identified with the development and progress of Florida.

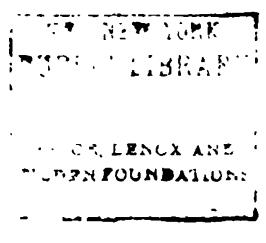
Mr. Buford received his early education in the public schools of Calhoun county, but later he attended Giles College, at Pulaski, Tenn., from which institution he was graduated in 1899. The following year, 1900, he was admitted to the bar in Florida and began practicing in Marianna. In 1903 he removed from Marianna to Quincy, and from that time he has remained in Quincy in the performance of his professional duties. His ability as a lawyer and his value as a citizen were both of too obvious a character to be over-looked by the people, and in 1901 he was elected to the State Legislature as a representative of Calhoun county. The people of Quincy have also shown their appreciation of his upright and progressive citizenship and he has served the city as Chairman of its City Council. During his years of political activity he has continued his legal connection in Quincy in partnership with Y. L. Watson, under the firm name of Buford and Watson. He is now Prosecuting Attorney for Gadsden county and City Attorney for the City of Quincy.

Mr. Buford has formulated for himself a fixed rule of conduct which, tersely but forcefully expressed, is "Be open, frank, and fair," a precept of which his own life has been a striking example. He has been a close and thoughtful observer of conditions both in the State of Florida and in the nation, and he thinks an urgent need in the State is for a Constitutional Convention to make some changes in the Constitution, which he believes can never be accomplished by legislation. He believes, too, that good roads and the encouragement of immigration will materially increase the happiness and prosperity of the entire country. He is a constant reader of legal

works and has found himself often entertained, interested and even helped by diversifying his legal studies with the reading of current fiction.

In politics he is a Democrat and is allied with the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mr. Buford was married in 1904 to Mary Munroe, a daughter of Dr. Thomas F. and Mrs. Martha Harnett (Jones) Munroe, of Quincy. They have had three children, of whom two are now living, Martha Hanze Buford, and Maxine Buford.





J. H. Halee

A handwritten signature in black ink. The signature reads "J. H. Halee" in a cursive, flowing script. A horizontal line extends from the end of the "e" in "Halee" towards the right edge of the page.

IS GUT

Proceed
with
method
as set

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. H. Lee". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "C" or "H".

James Simpson Reese

James Simpson Reese, President of the Peoples National Bank of Pensacola, Florida, public-spirited citizen, progressive and prosperous business man, a descendant of a family distinguished upon two continents as statesmen, churchmen, patriots, soldiers and men of affairs for more than a thousand years, was born at Lowndesboro, Ala., July 4, 1866. When a child of tender years he was brought to Pensacola by his parents, George Reese and Anna Pickens (Simpson) Reese, where he has resided ever since.

Though Pensacola is one of the oldest settlements on the North American Continent, in population and commercial importance it was scarcely more than a fishing village in 1871, when Mr. Reese's parents settled there, hence, not only has James Simpson Reese witnessed its developments into one of the most important marts of export and import trade on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico—a busy, progressive, prosperous city of more than thirty thousand inhabitants, but in the wonderful development of his adopted home, Mr. Reese has cheerfully borne his share of the burdens since he joined the ranks of the toiling sons of the South who have made this section rich and prosperous with no other capital than their brawn and brain, backed by an inflexible determination to succeed.

Of English descent Mr. Reese comes of old pioneer stock, his immediate ancestors having played conspicuous rôles in the foundation of this great Republic.

The first of the family to emigrate to America were several brothers, and two sisters, of whom Rev. David Reese settled in Pennsylvania, and his son, David, who moved to North Carolina, was the founder of the southern branch of the family. Of the four original pioneers of the family, Charles remained in Delaware, where he died within a few years, and his family migrated to Pennsylvania. Another brother, George, settled in Maryland, and was the father of a large family.

The family originated in Wales, and its history can be traced back through its various branches for more than one thousand years. The original Welsh name was Rhys, meaning: a twist, or change. The spelling was first modified to Rys, then, in England to Rees, again to Reece, and finally to its present orthography, Reese. In Wales the records of the family date back to about the year 875. For some three or four hundred years following this, or until Wales lost its independence, members of the family were princes of that country. Space forbids a complete chronology of the genealogy of the family, but after numerous generations, one Lord Rys, who married Lady Elspeth, daughter of Rhys Ap Tudor, became the progenitor of the English branch of the family. Immediately following this period we find Sir David Ap Rees, a descendant of Lord Rys, who was the father of the Reverend David Ap Rees, a Presbyterian minister, at Southwark, England.

In the year 1700 the family of Rees emigrated to America, and at about this time the final "e" was added to the name, changing the spelling to Reese. As stated above, there were several brothers and two sisters who first came to the New World. They landed first at New Castle, Del. Rev. David Reese, of which branch of the family James Simpson Reese is a descendant, and his two daughters, Ruth, and Esther, settled in Pennsylvania, while David, his son emigrated to North Carolina. It will be recalled by students of history that the early settlers of North Carolina were a people of extremely independent character, who, upon every possible occasion demonstrated their excessive love of liberty. Indeed, as early as 1770, a number of these liberty loving pioneers were in practical rebellion against the British government, and in 1775, one year prior to the promulgation of our Declaration of Independence, a number of these independent North Carolinians assembled at Charlotte, and on May 20, 1775, signed the instrument recorded in history as the "Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence." One of the signers of that Declaration was David Reese, a son of the first David. This David was a man of marked distinction. Five of his sons were soldiers in the War of the Revolution. He was married in 1737 to Susan Polk, a granddaughter of Robert Polk, of Maryland.

The Polk family are of Scotch-Irish descent, the original name having been Pollock, and their name, like the Reese name, has undergone changes which has resulted in the distinguished historical name of Polk. In the Cromwellian period these Pollocks were prominent Presbyterians in England. In 1689 Robert Pollock, the founder of the family in America, settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, where his name was promptly changed to Polk.

Among his descendants were Charles Polk, Governor of Delaware, Trusten Polk, Governor of Missouri, and United States Senator, Col. Thomas Polk, of Revolutionary fame, and James Knox Polk, President of the United States.

Reverting to David Reese, the signer of the "Mecklenberg Declaration;" he was the father of a family of ten children, the eldest of whom was James Polk, born in 1739, and the youngest, Ruth Elizabeth, born in 1760. George Reese, son of David was the seventh child and the fourth son. He was born March 11, 1752, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. He married Anna Story, of Sumter, S. C. on January 20, 1785. His wife was a member of the distinguished Story family, which has given to the country, Chief Justice Story, of the United States Supreme Court, Julian Story, the artist, and William W. Story, sculptor and author. The family was of French Huguenot origin.

George Reese and Anna (Story) Reese were the parents of eleven children. The seventh child was Thomas Sidney Reese, born August 12, 1799. Thomas Sidney Reese married Susan McGregor on March 8, 1827, and ten children were born to the union. Their fourth child, who was also the fourth son, was George, born April, 2, 1834, died January 14, 1906, who was married to Anna Pickens Simpson, of Pensacola, Fla. He lived in Alabama, was a gallant soldier in the Confederate Army, and following the Civil War moved to Florida, where he spent the last thirty-five years of his life. He was a strong, manly, earnest, good citizen—an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and during the latter years of his life was a Brigadier-General of one of the divisions of the Florida Division of Confederate Veterans.

Thomas Sidney Reese, grandfather of James Simpson Reese, and a grandson of the old Mecklenburg signer, was sent to Phila-

adelphia in his youth to be trained as a merchant. The calling selected for him by his parents proved distasteful to him, and he set out to travel, going down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, he landed at Vicksburg, and after a serious and prolonged illness there, he traveled on horseback through the country to Pendleton, S. C., where his family lived.

An ardent supporter of John C. Calhoun, he willingly gave six sons to the Confederate Army, one of whom fell in battle. In the early days of Alabama, several of his brothers having settled in that State, he too emigrated there, and spent the remainder of his life in the State. He was an accomplished gentleman of the old school, polished in manners and of high courage. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Greatly respected and beloved by his neighbors, he died in Lowndes county, Ala., in 1863.

The early educational advantages of James Simpson Reese were meager, as were those of a large majority of the youth of the South during the period immediately following the great Civil War. However, he secured a common school education such as was afforded by the schools then in existence in Pensacola, and in 1881, he joined the ranks of the youthful breadwinners of that period, in an humble capacity in the First National Bank of Pensacola. This position he resigned, however, to enter the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala. In 1885, before finishing the course at Auburn, he returned to Pensacola and accepted employment with a firm engaged in the exportation of lumber and timber. Shortly afterward he was again offered a position with the First National Bank, which being more to his taste than the timber and lumber business, he accepted.

His close attention to business soon earned for him a deserved promotion, and he continued to merit recognition from the officers and directors of the bank until he reached the position of assistant cashier. In this capacity he remained in the employ of the First National Bank for a number of years, resigning in March, 1904, to accept the presidency of The Peoples Bank of Pensacola, which he organized under the banking laws of Florida.

Under his direction the Peoples Bank grew rapidly, and

enjoyed an enviable reputation in the community. During the early part of 1908, its capital was doubled, and the institution was converted into a national bank.

In the varied and busy activities of Pensacola, James Simpson Reese is an influential factor, and his judgment is implicitly relied upon by all who know him. He is a close student of economic questions, and believes that the interests of the State and nation would be promoted if every citizen devoted more thought to these questions. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a Free and Accepted Mason of high degree, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In the social life of Pensacola, Mr. Reese's position is the best. He is a member of the Osceola and Pensacola Country clubs, the two leading social organizations in Pensacola. He is, however, very domestic in his habits and tastes, preferring to spend his leisure at his home, in the society of his most interesting family.

Mr. Reese was married January 4, 1894 to Laura Lemanda Wright, a daughter of George W. and M. Emma Wright, of Pensacola. To the union four children have been born, of whom three survive, as follows: Valarie, George Wright and Jamie Reese. His home, situated in the heart of the best residence section of Pensacola, is in every sense of the term, a home—one of those genuinely hospitable homes of the Southland which it is a pleasure to visit.

William Ringwood Carter

The general public has no conception of the enormous expense involved in the issuing of a daily newspaper. It is frequently the case that a paper which makes its inaugural under the most auspicious circumstances, well equipped with a modern plant and adequately financed, experiences a more or less brief career on troubled waters and finds its finish in the Sheriff's hands. This being true, when a newspaper has its start in a small room, without a plant, and barely sufficient capital to meet a few weeks meager pay roll, for that paper to win its way to public favor and prosper until it occupies its own building and the latest improved machinery, speaks volumes for the ability and energy and management of its founders, especially when they were twice the victims of fire in addition to the usual difficulties that were to be expected.

William Ringwood Carter, editor and part owner, is one of the founders of *The Metropolis*, of Jacksonville, and to his abilities the remarkable success and popularity of that journal is unquestionably due. Before his entry into the journalistic field Mr. Carter had an interesting career. He was the son of William Henry Carter, a sea captain who before the war engaged in slave trading and had many thrilling adventures bringing over and safely landing his cargoes of "black ivory." During the war Captain Carter engaged in the no less adventuresome business of blockade running and made large profits bringing supplies into and taking cotton out of Southern ports.

William Ringwood Carter was born on the merchant ship Helen R. Cooper, in the waters of Pensacola Bay, February 28, 1861. His mother was Jane E. (Moore) Carter. During the war the family lived in New York City. After the war closed Captain Carter again engaged in the merchant marine and took his family on a voyage that was intended to extend around the world. While



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in India, however, in 1869, both parents and an infant brother died leaving William Ringwood Carter an orphan. He was cared for by friends of his father, however, and finally taken to Calcutta where he attended La Martiniere College which was modeled after such famous English schools as Eton, Rugby, etc., and was the best educational institution in the East.

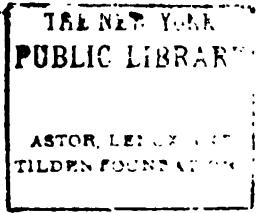
In 1878 he left college and went to sea on the *Ice King*, of Boston, one of the famous Tudor line of clipper ships which carried ice out to the East Indies. After a year on the sea he returned to the United States and undertook to recover some property left by his father in Iowa. Expensive litigation exhausted his means and when the case was decided against him he was compelled to seek a means of livelihood and for a while engaged in selling books. Finding his way to Pensacola, he secured a position as school teacher and followed that calling for two years. After this experience he sold sewing machines for a while traveling overland. Finally locating in Jacksonville, he became a reporter on *The Evening Herald*, which at the time was edited by John Temple Graves. He continued in this capacity until the paper was consolidated with *The Morning News* under the name of the *News-Herald*.

Mr. Carter and Rufus A. Russell, the foreman of the *Herald*, founded *The Metropolis*, issuing the first paper July 2, 1887. They began business with only about \$1200, one-half of which was borrowed. The first issue was necessarily of limited scope as they had no plant and foresaw the difficulties to be overcome if their venture was to live. In the beginning Mr. Carter constituted the editorial staff while Mr. Russell was the business office. They met with a degree of encouragement, however, which nerved them up to their best efforts. Business grew, the editorial and business forces were enlarged along with the paper and increased facilities and more room were demanded and acquired. They grew and prospered, meeting with no reverse until 1891 when fire did extensive damage to the building and plant, necessitating a removal to other quarters. They had, of course, met with opposition and made enemies, but were supported by the public generally and every effort to invade the afternoon field with an opposition journal has been uniformly disastrous. The great fire of 1901 wiped out the

tangible property of *The Metropolis*, but its spirit survived, and brought out a paper as usual the day after the fire. Purchasing a site, the paper erected a suitable home which it now occupies and which is splendidly equipped with the most modern paraphernalia for the rapid work necessary in the issue of a present day newspaper. The paper has a wide influence and a strong following because it is a legitimate newspaper enterprise, publishing the news and steering clear of all entangling alliances.

Mr. Carter is devoted to his profession. He is a Democrat but no office seeker. He is an active member of the Jacksonville Board of Trade and belongs to the Seminole Club. He is a student of history and predicates his estimate of coming events upon the experience of the past. He believes that the best interests of the people as a whole would be served by a closer observance of the law by the public generally.

Mr. Carter was married November 19, 1902, to Mrs. Annie L. Hosmer, a daughter of Mrs. Annie L. Tibbetts.





Yours truly
G.B. Rawlinson

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John C. H. Smith
1860-1861

Kightley Braxton Raulerson

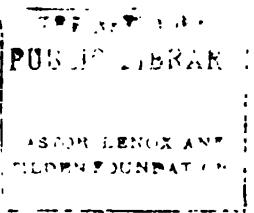
Very few people outside of those interested know anything of the magnitude of the cattle industry in Florida. When the stranger hears of men in Florida owning five, ten and twenty thousand head of cattle, he puts it down as a fable, because these immense herds are associated in his mind with the vast ranges of Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and the western plains States. But Florida was in the cattle business when these States were ranged over by Indians, trappers and buffalo. As far back as 1850, Florida was raising more cattle than the local population could use, and was also exporting the surplus to the West Indian Islands. From that day on the business has been of large proportions. Up to a comparatively recent period, it has been the leading industry of the southern half of the peninsula, as it was the very first business out of which ready money could be made in a remote section distant from any markets. The cattle could be driven on their own legs to the market, which made the industry a preferred one to those things requiring transportation by the slow methods prevailing forty and fifty years ago. In one ten-year period Florida exported to Cuba \$7,000,000 worth of cattle. In a later five year period, \$2,600,000 worth were exported. This was entirely above and beyond the local consumption.

Our subject, K. B. Raulerson, of Fort Pierce, is a cattle man, and though he still adheres to the primary industry of the State, he is a thoroughly up-to-date citizen upon all questions of modern import. Mr. Raulerson, like most of the men engaged in the cattle business, is a native of the State. He was born at Seville, in Volusia county, on September 19, 1861. The family is of Welsh descent and their first progenitor in this country settled in Georgia. Wade H. Raulerson, the father of K. B. moved from Georgia to Florida in 1858 and married Katherine Hart of Seville, Fla. Young

Raulerson obtained such education as the public schools at Geneva, Fla., could give him, and in 1881, then barely grown, he engaged in farming and stock raising in Orange county, Fla. With growing knowledge and larger capital he concentrated his energies, in 1896, in the cattle business, and in 1903 organized the East Coast Cattle Company, of which he has since been the president. Mr. Raulerson is a thoroughly capable man in his line, who has worked himself forward to a position of prominence in the community and is recognized as one of the substantial men of St. Lucie county. He has served his county as a Commissioner for one term and was for three terms Chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Brevard county before St. Lucie county was cut off from Brevard.

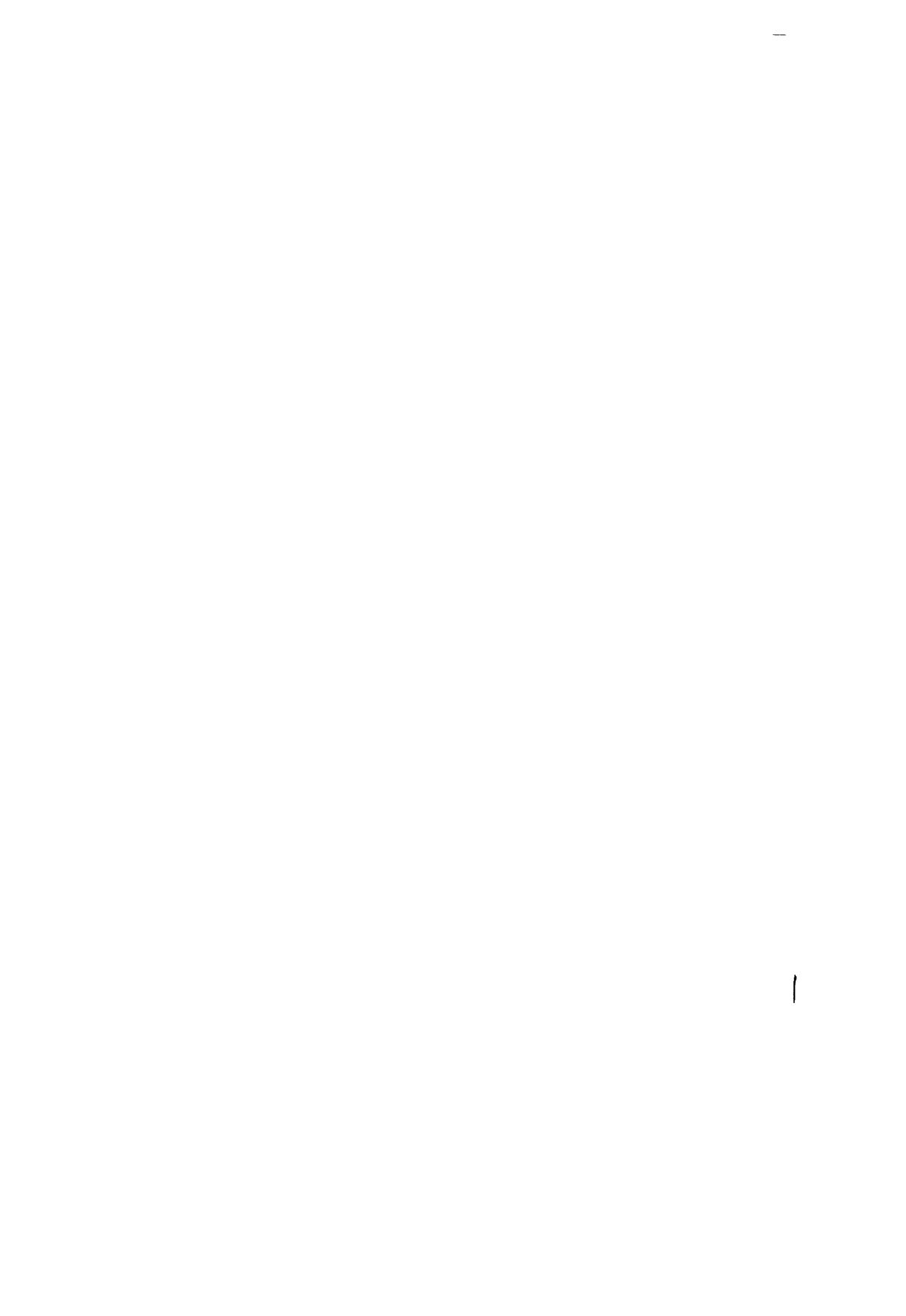
Mr. Raulerson has been twice married. First, to Miss Elizabeth Randolph, a daughter of Lucius and Isidore (Preston) Randolph. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Effie Alderman, who was the daughter of Eli O. and Lucy (Geiger) Morgan, of Florida.

In politics Mr. Raulerson is identified with the Democratic party and is a communicant of the Methodist Church. He is associated with the Board of Trade of Fort Pierce, and is a live member of a live organization in a live town, and unless all the signs fail, Fort Pierce has before it an even larger future than its most sanguine friends now anticipate. To that future Mr. Raulerson, yet in the prime of life, will undoubtedly contribute his full share. Upon questions of public importance affecting his State, Mr. Raulerson believes that the convict lease system should be abolished, that the convicts should be worked on public roads and that the Everglades should be drained. In this last opinion of his there seems to be some differences even between intelligent men in Florida, but to the impartial outsider it appears a very sound position. If the 5,000,000 acres of extremely rich muck land now covered by the Everglades could be brought under cultivation, the development of that great acreage in sugar farms would yield enough sugar to supply every pound of the millions of tons used by the United States and would carry into Florida the one hundred millions of dollars we now pay each year for the sugar imported from abroad.





Yours truly
Frank E. Chase





Frank E. Chase

Frank Emanuel Chase

While every business enterprise demands a high degree of energy, watchfulness and careful development before it shall have reached a successful stage, yet much also depends on the environment selected as a basis for business operations. Many localities, by reason of the position, are in many ways inaccessible thus necessitating high railroad rates and often insufficient railroad connections while the character of citizens who compose a community are often a powerful influence in determining business success. The city of Jacksonville, Fla., is admirably adapted to a high class of commercial enterprise. Geographically, it is centrally located and is in direct rail communication not only with all portions of the State, but with all parts of the country.

In addition it has water facilities which create a competition in the transportation line and naturally gives better rate adjustments for the merchants. Then, too, the people of Jacksonville are of a high degree of cultivation. They are often natives of other parts of the country where the development has most rapidly advanced and their tastes and inclinations are, therefore, such as to require certain conditions in their new home such as they left in the old. This demand has naturally raised the standard of demand for manufactured articles and has served in a great measure to cultivate and create needs which might not be so keenly felt by a less cosmopolitan population. The people, however, who are natives of Florida have had always the advantage of this wider contact, and it has served to make the State the peer of any, even the most populous one in the Union.

The mercantile life of Jacksonville can be statistically proven to far excel in point of financial return, that of any other city of its size in the South, and it is this growing commercial importance which has attracted to the city men of progressive and aggressive

business methods. That they have found here the very field for which they sought and in so finding it have remained to reap the rich harvest which waits only to be gathered is amply borne out by the records of those who have selected the city as a place of permanent residence, and a point from which they may trade not only with the surrounding country, but with all other parts of the South as well.

Commercial enterprises which involve much capital and whose output is of the very highest order are numerous in Jacksonville, and one of those which has shown marked success in its management and which owes its growing success to the intelligent guidance of its President is the Cable Piano Company of which Frank Emanuel Chase is the President. To many it might seem that the business of managing a piano company would not differ in many particulars from that of any other business enterprise, but this business is of so exacting a character and it presupposes so large an outlay of capital in its every transaction that it requires many years of careful training in this particular line to enable any man to reach success in this field.

Mr. Chase comprises in himself many of the elements which unite in creating for his business a certain high character and with his years of training, his charming and cultivated personality, he has proven not only an acquisition to the business world of Jacksonville, but to its social life as well. He has lived, as it were, in a sort of musical atmosphere, his father being a music teacher, and he himself having never been engaged in any other business.

He was born in Columbus, Ga., December 9, 1866, his parents being Geo. W. and Abie (Hoyt) Chase. He began his business life in the town where he was born, and at the early age of twenty, he was a piano dealer of no mean proportions. In fact, so successful was he in this business that he soon received an offer to act as general agent for the largest house in Atlanta which he accepted and in which capacity he served his employers with the utmost satisfaction until he decided to become the Florida manager of the famous Cable piano. This necessitated his moving to Jacksonville, which he did in 1898, since which time his business has grown steadily until it is today one of the leading music houses in the entire State.

Mr. Chase received his education in the public schools of Columbus, Ga., and so well did he avail himself of what he learned there and what he has since acquired in the world of men and of affairs that he is one of the leaders in all prominent affairs in Jacksonville, and is one of its most respected citizens. He believes that the best interests of the State and of the nation can be best subserved by applying honest business methods to their management, and he declares that business success is won only by energy, hard work and the closest attention to every detail combined with an unflagging ambition to make his own enterprise the very best that could be had under any and all circumstances. He is an ardent advocate of all reform which tends toward the betterment of mankind, and he daily practices his own theories in this particular. He believes that one's fellowman can best be helped by the constant application of common sense and strictest honesty to conditions as they confront one day by day, and his own career is a striking illustration of this ideal.

He is a man of broadest humanitarianism and he holds the position of President of the Jacksonville Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, while he is also an influential member of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, and the Jacksonville Base Ball Association. From these diverse positions it will be seen that Mr. Chase is a man of varied and cultured tastes, progressive and enterprising as well as an advocate of judicious sport. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Elk's Club of Jacksonville, but is affiliated with no church. He is a man who has given considerable thought to civic affairs and, especially to those relating most directly to the State of Florida and the result of his observations is the belief that the State would be materially helped by a system of good roads extending over it in all directions and that it would also be improved by some small reforms in the convict lease system, and by better educational facilities.

Mr. Chase was married November 17, 1891, to Miss Jessie J. Watt, a daughter of the postmaster of Columbus, T. J. Watt. They have one child, a daughter, Bessie May Chase.

Thomas Walter Shands

Having made a splendid success of life by his own merits Mr. T. W. Shands, of Gainesville, can afford to take pleasure in and be proud of the excellent stock from which he comes.

Like so many good families in the South and West, the Shands family goes back to Virginia as the American starting point. Just when the first progenitor came to Virginia cannot be definitely stated, though enough is known to make it certain that he was among the early settlers. According to the family tradition he came with his uncle, one Mr. Minge, who was secretary of the colony. Later, the brothers, John and Joel Wingfield, of Sussex, married the sisters Elizabeth and Sallie Shands. These Wingfields were descendants of one of the very early colonial governors, and the sisters were descendants of the first Shands.

In 1722 we get on solid ground, as on February 18, 1722, there is recorded a patent from George II through Drysdale, then governor of the colony, under which 250 acres of land in Kent county is deeded to William Shands. This William is said to have married his wife Margaret about 1700, and the land above mentioned, together with other lands, remained in the hands of his grandchildren until 1850.

The first William had four sons, William, John, and two whose given names are unknown, but one of these unknown sons left a widow, Elizabeth Shands. One of his daughters married Nathaniel Mitchell, and is known to have had a son, John Mitchell. Another daughter married a Stuart, and had a son, James Stuart. A third daughter married a Golightly, and had a son named Shands Golightly. The will of William Shands is dated January 4, 1759, and was probated on August 17, 1759. The second William married his wife Priscilla on November 9, 1738. They had children as follows: Lucy, born January 9, 1740, Mary, born in 1742, Phoebe,



Thomas Mauter Shands

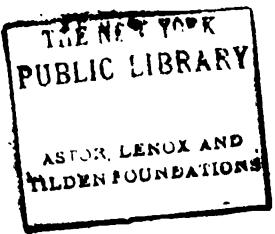
1. *What is the best way to increase sales?*

Sold to Mr. J. Feil, February 17, 1871.
and to Mr. H. C. Ory, the 1st of
March, 1871. The price is to be paid
in full. When it is paid, the prop-
erty will be given to the hand of the
person to whom it is sold, in the place
of payment in the city of Long Branch.

given to his son, the Rev. Mr. John Williams, who died in 1779, leaving a widow, Mrs. Mary Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. John Williams, of Northfield, Mass., the author of a valuable history of her husband's life. A daughter, a daughter-in-law, and a son, — see Jones's "History of Connecticut," — were later married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. John Williams, and died shortly. The wife, William's second wife, died May 4, 1790, and was buried on August 17, 1790. The second wife's name was Lydia, born November 9, 1758. She had three children with her first husband, — Lydia, born January 9, 1781; Mary, born in 1783; a brother,



DW Shands



born January 21, 1734, Augustin, born April 18, 1746, Amy born September 8, 1749, Elizabeth, born February 14, 1751, Thomas, born in 1753, William, born in 1755, William, born September 5, 1757. (It is probable that the first named William died in infancy and the name was then passed on to the next and last child.) The will of the second William Shands bears date of October 13, 1774, and appointed his son Augustin as executor. Receipts given in March and May, 1777 show final receipts from heirs, given to Augustin as Executor, in settlement of their shares of the estate.

Augustin was the eldest son of the second William. He was born April 18, 1746, and on February 6, 1770, married Amy Adkins, who was born May 1, 1748. They had children as follows: John, born November 5, 1770; Thomas, born January 9, 1773; Priscilla, born December 26, 1774; Elizabeth, born September 1, 1777, (died July 12, 1780), William, born September 2, 1783; Augustin, born July 25, 1786; Lucy and Phoebe, born February 27, 1789, (twins).

Augustin's will bears the date of November 19, 1813. The second Augustin was the fourth son and sixth child of the first Augustin. He was born on July 25, 1786, and came to Florida probably after the territory was acquired from Spajn. On March 17, 1829, he was married to Sarah C. Glenn, by the Rev. John Jennings. Of this marriage the following children were born: William Augustin, born April 5, 1830, died September 3, 1875; John Fletcher, born March 2, 1832, died June 28, 1856; Amy Elizabeth, born December 21, 1833; Sarah Jane, born August 31, 1835, died April 10, 1840; Mary Arabella Glenn, born January 16, 1838; Thomas Josiah, born November 11, 1841; Martha Frances, born October 10, 1844, married a Jackson and died December 4, 1881.

In the various generations there were intermarriages with many of the best families of the country. One of these deserves mention. Lucy Shands, the oldest child of the second William, born January, 1740, married William Rives and was the grandmother of certain distinguished Virginians of that name. One of her grandsons, William C. Rives, was United States Senator from Virginia, and twice Minister to France. He left sons and daughters who are now prominent and wealthy residents of New York and Boston.

Alexander Rives, a brother of William C., was an able lawyer and died while occupying the position of United States District Judge in Virginia. Francis E. Rives served two terms in Congress, from Virginia. Timothy Rives, who died during the Civil War, was a distinguished lawyer and orator. The above were grandsons, and the great-grandchildren in the present generation are notable people.

In every war from the Revolution down the Shands family have been represented. In the Revolutionary generation a grandson of the first William was one of the fiery Virginians who helped to expel Governor Dunmore from Virginia; later he was captured by the British and was stabbed by a drunken soldier of Cornwallis' army for refusing to drink the health of King George.

William Rives who married Lucy Shands, was taken prisoner by the British, carried to the West Indies, and kept there twelve months. A son of this William Rives, married back into the Shands family. In the War of 1812 Francis E. Rives and his brother-in-law, —— Shands, were officers in the Virginia militia, and stationed at Norfolk. In the Mexican War, Thomas Shands, a brother of the 1812 militiaman, served as a soldier in the Virginia regiment. In the Civil War the family had a large number of representatives in the Confederate Army, and Mr. William B. Shands, of Virginia, says that as near as he can estimate one-half the able bodied members of the family, in both the male and female lines, either fell on the battle-field, or died from disease contracted in the service.

The Florida family began with the second Augustin. His oldest child was William Augustin, who was born in South Carolina near Spartanburg on April 5, 1830. William Augustin Shands was a farmer, soldier and merchant. He married Sarah Jane Jackson, and prior to the Civil War had become quite prominent in his section. On July 4, 1860, he was commissioned Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment Florida Militia. May 11, 1861, he was commissioned as Captain of Company No. 4, in the same regiment. Later Captain Shands became a private in the Fifth Florida Regiment, C. S. A., under Col. O. B. Lamar, and after long service was promoted to Second-Lieutenant of Company "F," March 10,

1864, as the old furlough paper preserved by his son shows, he had never had a leave of absence, and as he was then down with scurvy, he was furloughed for forty days. He never saw further active service, for when he reported the surgeons pronounced him unfit for duty, and he was detailed to recruiting service in Florida.

After the Civil War he moved to Bronson, Levy county. In 1859-1860 he had served as County Commissioner, in Hamilton county, and in Levy county he was pressed into the public service. In the early seventies, he served as Justice of the Peace, County Superintendent of Schools, County Surveyor, and was County Judge at the time of his death. An upright, useful and most highly esteemed citizen.

Thomas Walter Shands, of Gainesville, was born at White Springs, Hamilton county, on July 11, 1866. His parents were Captain William Augustin and Sarah (Jackson) Shands. After such preparatory training as the local schools of Bronson afforded, he attended Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., but did not remain to graduate. In 1885, then a mere youth, he engaged in mercantile business at Bronson, in which he was successful from the start. Later on he added the operating of turpentine farms, and in this line he was also successful. In 1902 he moved to Gainesville as affording a better field. He conducted the mercantile business, at the same time retaining his turpentine interests, until 1906, when he sold out the mercantile interest and organized the Gainesville National Bank, of which he was made president, and which position he still retains. His interests have widened and diversified; he has been uniformly successful and is now recognized as one of the most capable and enterprising men in middle Florida. He is now Vice-President of the Gulf Fertilizer Company (Tampa), President of the Gainesville National Bank, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Alachua, Director in the Bank of Biscayne Bay (Miami), and the owner of a half dozen turpentine plants. In addition to his private enterprises, he has been active in the public service. While a resident of Levy county, he served as County Commissioner for two years, and from 1889 to 1899, ten years, was County Treasurer. Since moving to Gainesville, he has served as President of the City Council.

In 1886 he married Miss Corris Annie Parker, of Bronson. They have six children, as follows: James S., William Augustin, Jr., Joseph Walter, Alvin Glenn, Corris and Velma Shands.

In politics Mr. Shands is a Democrat. Like his father before him, he is a communicant of the Methodist Church. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masons, the Shriners, and the Elks. Like many busy men Mr. Shands has been compelled to confine his reading to current periodicals, and he thinks they can be of great benefit to thoughtful readers.

Mr. Shands had three brothers, Joseph Fletcher, Alvin Turner, and William Augustin, all of whom have passed away, leaving of his immediate family only his sister Leila, now Mrs. Glenn Coursey, of Tampa, and himself. Dr. J. M. Jackson, of Miami, is a double first cousin.

Yet a comparatively young man, he has achieved a notable success by hard work, good judgment and strict integrity. His good qualities have won for him a large measure of personal popularity, which is most desirable, when as in this case it comes spontaneously and not as a result of political arts. He comes of generations who were good citizens in peace and good soldiers in war. In his hands the family name has suffered no loss, but has gained added luster. He is of that highest of all American types—the good citizen.





Sincerely yours,
Marcy B. Varnall

ANSWER

1. *What is the name of the author?*
John Milton
2. *What is the title of the book?*
Paradise Lost
3. *What is the date of publication?*
1667
4. *What is the name of the publisher?*
Samuel Johnson
5. *What is the name of the printer?*
John Smethwick
6. *What is the name of the binding?*
Leather
7. *What is the name of the paper?*
Wove
8. *What is the name of the ink?*
India
9. *What is the name of the type?*
Copper
10. *What is the name of the paper size?*
Quarto



Yours truly yours
Alfred B. Narvale

Marcy Bradshaw Darnall

Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of fifteen years, Marcy B. Darnall has been printer, soldier, musician and editor, filing each station with credit to himself and taking up a new line only where his own best interests were thereby served. His unremitting devotion to whatever work he was engaged in and inherent belief that only "by learning the business" could success be attained did much to smooth the pathway, and prepare him for grasping and handling opportunity when it became his so that it was an easy transition from bandmaster in the army to business manager of a daily newspaper. It was no unfamiliar field upon which he entered, nor was his natural ability to adapt himself to conditions as he found them his greatest help. That lay in his preparedness acquired by reason of his devotion to his work in former years. As business manager of *The Key West Citizen* he seems to have "found his stride" as he has met with gratifying success and has plans full of promise for the future.

Mr. Darnall is a native of Illinois, having been born at Edgar, in that State, January 27, 1872. His parents were A. D. Darnall, a lawyer, and Arietta Bradshaw Darnall. His mother died when he was only five years of age and he was raised by her parents, attending the public schools at Edgar, Ill., and Union Star, Mo., and the normal school at Stanberry, Mo. He left the latter when fifteen years of age and the greater part of his education has since been obtained in the school of experience. He served as a printer's apprentice for two years, interrupted by one year's experience as clerk in a store at Union Star, Mo. During this time he became interested in music, which fact played an important part in his subsequent career, and became connected with a local band. He joined Typographical Union No. 40 at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1890, and worked on the *News* and the *Gazette*, daily newspapers, fre-

quently playing in local bands until February 27, 1892, when he joined the Seventh U. S. Cavalry Band at Fort Riley, Kan. He studied music during his three years' term of service and a portion of the time was regimental printer. Upon his discharge he returned to Missouri and for several months was engaged in giving instruction to bands and to private music pupils, but with a view to continuing his own musical studies joined the Twentieth U. S. Infantry Band at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He went to Cuba with this regiment in General Shafter's army, which left Tampa June 14, 1898. Requesting service in the ranks he was assigned to a company, with which he participated in the fight at El Caney, July 1, and was afterwards among those sent to assist in holding San Juan Hill where they remained, frequently engaged in fighting until the surrender of Santiago de Cuba, on July 17, 1898. On this date, by a coincidence his term of enlistment expired and he started for home, having for several days previously suffered from chills and fever. Returning to St. Joseph, Mo., he divided his time between teaching music and printing, also doing considerable writing for musical journals including *The Dominant* of New York, of which he was for several years the associate editor. He was also Vice-President of the Musicians Union of St. Joseph and represented that organization at the State Convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor at Jefferson City and again in the National Convention of the American Federation of Musicians at Denver, Col., in May, 1901. He was appointed chief musician or bandmaster in the regular army June 18, 1901, and assigned to the duty of organizing the newly authorized Ninth Artillery Band at Fort Riley, Kan. While leader of this band he also edited the *Fort Riley Guidon*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Garrison, at the same time continuing his writing for various musical journals. His band was ordered to the Key West, Fla., barracks for duty and made the change of stations in July, 1904. In November, 1905, he secured control of *The Key West Citizen*, a weekly newspaper, which he conducted with his wife's assistance, for a year, and retained his army position. In November, 1906, a consolidation was effected with *The Daily Inter-Ocean*, and he resigned his position as bandmaster in the army to become business manager of the consolidated enterprise, which was

incorporated as The Citizen Publishing Company, the paper retaining the name of *The Key West Citizen*. Under Mr. Darnall's management, with the assistance of his wife as circulation manager, the circulation of *The Citizen* has been increased nearly 100 per cent, the size of the paper has been doubled and the gross receipts have grown over 200 per cent, all in eighteen months.

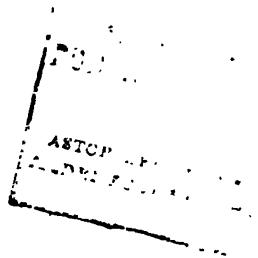
His entry into business life was a distinct loss to the musical profession in which he was considered an authority, especially in band organization and management. He was the composer of a number of military marches, one of which, "American Army Life," seems destined to live. His army experience, however, was very valuable in giving him an opportunity to study the art of handling men and upon receiving his final discharge from the army he was given by his commanding officer a very flattering recommendation for a commission in event of war, in which it is stated that his special qualification is "executive ability." This is a requisite and a valuable asset in the management of a daily newspaper and to its possession may be attributed much of his success. Although identified with the Democratic party, he is not a partisan nor is he irrevocably bound to any party or political organization. He has no political ambitions, preferring the more certain rewards of a business career to the uncertainties of political life. He has a natural aptitude for directing others and getting the most out of the men and material at his command. This with an innate honesty and sincerity of purpose, in connection with the guidance of the Golden Rule, has earned for him the good opinion of his fellows and is valued more highly by him than any possible material advantage or personal prominence.

Mr. Darnall has always been a close student of biography, in which he has found much inspiration, and is a careful reader of trade journals, by means of which he keeps up to date in business and professional lines. His prominence is not confined to business affairs. He is an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Key West Commercial Club, the Banyan Club and the Monday Night Club, a member of St. Andrews Athletic Association and an honorary director in the Centro Asturiano. He is an honorary member of Typographical Union No. 40 of

St. Joseph, Mo., and of Musicians Union No. 51, of St. Joseph, Mo. He owns one-half of the capital stock of The Citizen Publishing Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and business manager. Aside from his business, his principal hobby is Masonry, in which he has attained the rank of Knight Templar and the Thirty-second Degree. He is a member of Anchor Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Key West, and is at present (1908) High Priest of Island Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, Captain General of Baron Commandery No. 3 of the Knights Templar, member of the Scottish Rite bodies at Key West and Florida Consistory No. 2 of Jacksonville. By virtue of his office as High Priest of his Chapter and Captain-General of his Commandery he is a member of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of Florida.

Mr. Darnall was married January 23, 1899, to Lutie Milliken, a daughter of Hiram Rankin and Sarah Rebecca Milliken of Bolivar, Mo., and they have had two children, Dorothy, who died at the age of two years, and Louise Milliken Darnall, who is living.

Mr. Darnall believes that the best interests of Florida can be served by so advertising the State's wealth of natural resources and her wonderful climate, that men and capital will be attracted.





Truly Yours
H. E. Sewall





John G. Nichols
1866-1938

Henry Edwin Sewall

Henry Edwin Sewall of Sewall's Point, Fla., though reared in another State, is a native of Florida, having been born at St. Augustine, on August 22, 1848. His father, Rufus King Sewall, was a lawyer of note and the author of many popular historical works bearing upon the State of Maine. His mother's maiden name was Anna E. Whitehurst, who first married a Hanson, and in 1843, being a widow, was married to Rufus King Sewall, of which marriage there were five children. The Sewall family in this country traces its ancestry to Henry Sewall, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, and he in turn was descended from Henry Sewall, who was Mayor of Coventry, England, in 1589 and 1606. It is said that the family ancestry can be traced back to the days of the Norman Conquest in England. Samuel Sewall, the first of the family in Maine, lived at York. One of his sons, Henry, was the father of another Samuel, who was pastor of the Congregational Church in Edgecomb in 1807. This Samuel was the father of Rufus, who in turn was the father of Rufus King Sewall, who was the father of Henry E. In 1846 Rufus King Sewall and his wife removed to Florida, but only remained until 1849 when they returned to Maine where Henry E. grew up and obtained his education in the public schools of that State. In 1865 the lad entered the Merchant Marine Service, which he followed until 1876. His last voyage was around the world in the ship *Benjamin Sewall* of Boston. His uncle, Capt. Egbert T. Sewall, in command of the barque, *Istria*, was lost at sea off Cape Hatteras, on June 11, 1868. In 1876 Mr. Sewall left the sea and engaged in the wholesale retail coal business in New York, under the firm name of H. E. Sewall and Company. The business was successful and in 1889 he sold out and came to Sewall's Point, Fla., to perfect the titles of the Hanson grant, which was finally accomplished by decree of the

United States Court, after fourteen years of litigation. In 1890 he took an active part in county affairs and in 1894 represented Dade county in the Legislature for two years. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the development of the section where he lives. He has held the place of Postmaster at Sewall's Point since May 12, 1891, and also served as County Commissioner in 1893.

On December 23, 1873, he married Miss Abbie E. Thomas, a daughter of Seymour and Mary (Evans) Thomas, of Nicholas, N. Y.

Captain Sewall is a Congregationalist and a Democrat. He is commodore of the Gilbert Bar Yacht Club, a life member of the Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M., of New York City, and a charter member of the Mid Rivers Country Club. He is an active member of the Pineapple Growers' Association and the Pineapple League. For Florida Captain Sewall thinks that the most important question is good roads, with cheaper and better transportation, which will encourage the immigration needed and build up the State. In his reading he is very partial to historical works and rates very highly such current periodicals as *The Independent* and other magazines of that class. As a matter of interest in his career, it may be mentioned that at the time the barque *Istria* was lost, as above stated, he was the second mate and was one of the four saved, washed ashore on wreckage after being in the water 9 hours.

Captain Sewall comes of that New England stock which has written such marvelous pages upon the history of our land. Their sturdiness of character is illustrated by the strength of their convictions. A man reared in Maine who is a lifetime Democrat does not need any other testimonial as to the rigidity of his principles, and the Sewall family of that State are prominent in that respect. One-third of the Hanson tract of land to which he perfected titles after such a hard struggle has been in his family since the year 1823, or just four years after Florida was acquired from Spain. During his life as a sailor he voyaged around the world several times on sailing ships, making very long trips, and acquired a world experience, which has been valuable to him in later life. Since settling at Sewall's Point and perfecting the titles to the lands he has been

engaged in building up a select colony at that place, and the government engineers have but recently recommended a very large appropriation for improvements to be made in that vicinity. It is but just to state that to his efforts mainly are due the splendid improvements already made at Santa Lucia inlet, and Captain Sewall believes that if the present contemplated improvements are carried out that the Santa Lucia inlet will be the gateway for freight to the west coast of Florida. A man of affairs and capable in business he occupies in the community in which he lives that commanding position to which his merits and his labors entitle him.

Edwin Wallace Davis

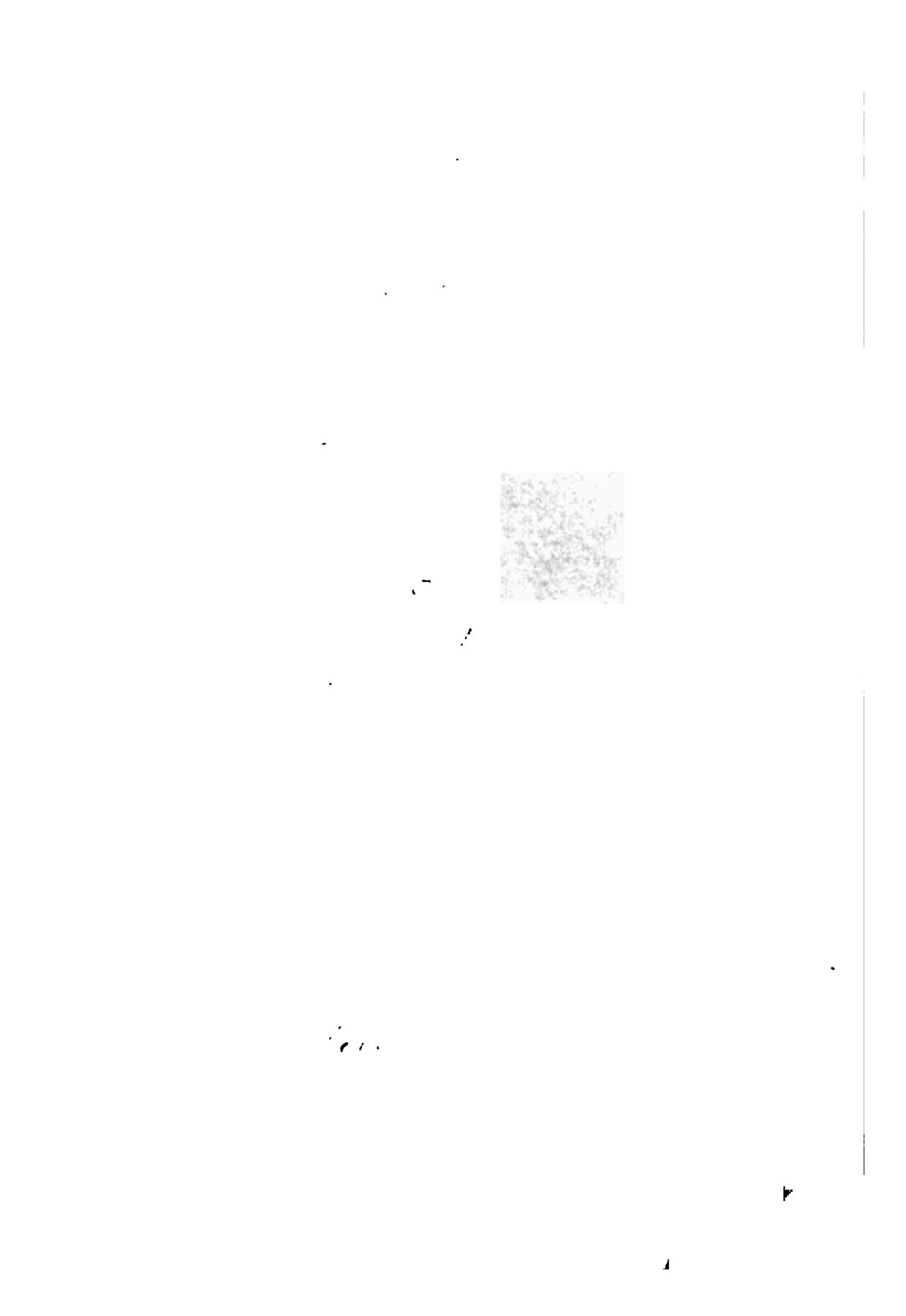
The American States give and take. They have unlimited free trade in men. The human flood flows from east to west and back to the east again. From north to south, and from south to north, flow other currents less strong, but contributing much to the enrichment of the life of the different Commonwealths. As a result of this freedom of movement, after absorbing twenty-five millions of aliens in one century, we are yet the most homogeneous people on the globe. For in no part of our country do we find the barbarous dialects which all over Europe make of every country a dozen little separate communities out of touch with each other, and held only by the bond of a ruler in common.

Minnesota is one of the newest of our commonwealths. It has taken much from the older States, and has absorbed a great mass of sturdy Scandinavian blood. Yet as late as 1862 it was swept by the bloodthirsty Sioux Indians with fire and sword, as to one-third of its then settled territory.

Full grown these twenty years past, now it is giving to both the older and newer States some of its strong young men, proving the scriptural statement that scattering sometimes results in increase.

Ocala has in Edwin Wallace Davis, State's Attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, one of these Minnesota men who has come from the extreme Northwest to the extreme Southeast, and found a rich field of usefulness in his adopted State. He was born near St. Paul, Minn., on August 21, 1869. His father, Wallace Davis, was a business man and soldier, who came from Wales to America in 1843.

His mother was Helen Dorliska Winslade, whose father came from Canada to eastern Wisconsin as one of the first settlers and she was the third white child born in Madison, Wis. The name is believed to have been of Indian origin. Frederick Davis, now



Introduction

Mr. Paul, Mr. ...
and Mr. ...

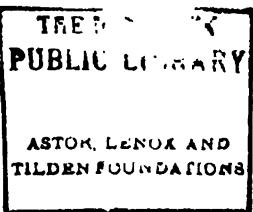
His position is that he has no right to do this, and that he must be compelled to do it.

be the 1-clone of 1st order. The 1-clone of 2nd order is the 1-clone of 1st order.

W. H. G. (1988) *Principles of Soil Physics*, Academic Press, London.



yours truly
E. W. Davis



prominent as a Legislator and political leader in Minnesota is an uncle of E. W. Davis.

Young Davis obtained a substantial education in the public schools of Canton, Ohio, and in 1886 came to Ocala where he entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Miller and Spencer. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar in Ocala, and at once began to practice.

There followed fourteen years of steady professional work, which resulted in making such a legal reputation for Mr. Davis that in 1906 he was elected State's Attorney for the Fifth Circuit for the term 1907-1911. This position he now fills with ability.

On March 9, 1892, he was married to Miss Sarah Wallace, daughter of Archibald and Helen Wallace, of Pennsylvania. They have four children, viz: Wallace E., Robert C., Sarah W. and William T. Davis.

Mr. Davis is an active member of the Democratic party which has already honored him, and his friends believe that other honors are yet in store for him. His religious leaning is towards the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. He is a fraternalist as shown by membership in the Masons, Elks and Woodmen.

Outside of his law books, Mr. Davis has found current literature most helpful to him. Like all thoughtful citizens, Mr. Davis has convictions as to our future welfare and he believes that the prosperity and happiness of the people of Florida will be greatly promoted by their giving immediate attention to the necessity for abolishing the present system of leasing convicts to private industries, and by giving close attention to the moral life of the State.

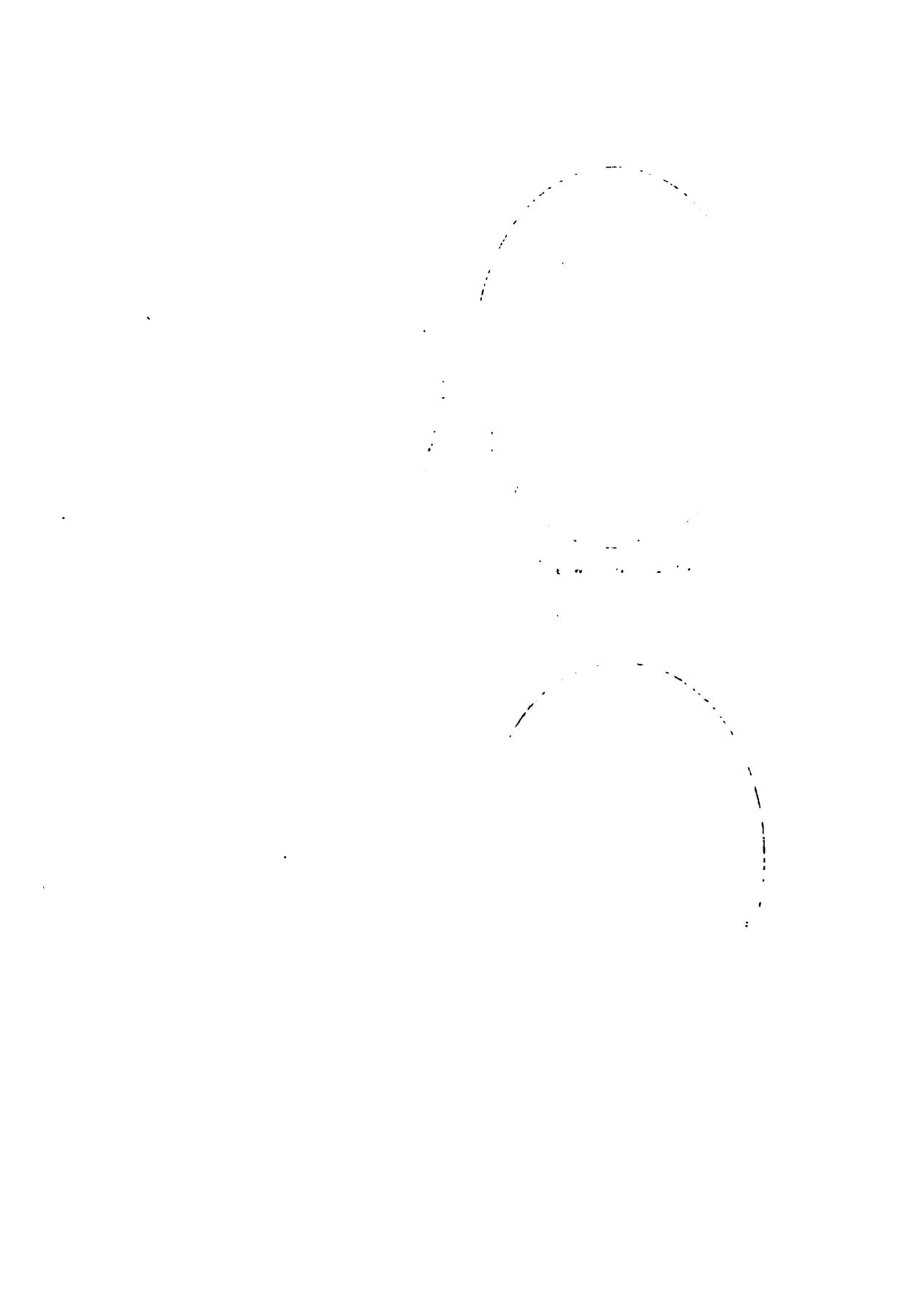
John Charles Hancock

Indiana and the other great States of the Middle West were settled largely by the children of the New England settlers; and just as the hardihood and fortitude of the New England pioneer were the foundation and mainstay of its future growth and prosperity, so did their descendants in moving westward carry with them those splendid characteristics. Among the offspring of this good old New England stock is the subject of this sketch, John Charles Hancock whose ancestor and namesake presided over the Continental Congress at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. John Charles Hancock was born at Greencastle, Ind., on October 26, 1858. His father was Rev. Thomas Jefferson Hancock who was prominently connected with public affairs of Indiana in his time; his mother before her marriage was Miss Martha J. Wheatley, a lady whose family was prominent in affairs of church in her native State —Ohio.

John Charles Hancock received his preparatory education in the excellent public schools of his native town and afterwards entered the Indiana State Normal College from which he graduated in 1881, having taken a three years' business course with special attention to business and commercial law. Shortly after graduation he was employed in one of the largest manufacturing concerns of his State and his knowledge of commercial law was of incalculable benefit to him and to his company as he had charge of all its legal matters. He held this position for twenty years.

Mr. Hancock married early in life and the lady of his choice, Mamie L., daughter of Capt. George A. and Rosa A. Lentz, is a lady of exceptional grace and culture. One child has been added to his small family, Charles Frederick Hancock, and he is now at college, at Sewanee, Tenn., University of the South.

In 1902 Mr. Hancock moved with his family to Stuart in Dade



John Charles Hancock

the other great States of the Middle West were the children of the New England settlers; and it is the pluck and fortitude of the New England pioneer and殖民者 and the future growth and progress of the country in moving westward carry with them the New England spirit. Among the offspring of this bold and hardy race, the subject of this sketch, John Charles Hancock, author and namesake, president over the Continental Congress at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Gloucester, Mass., on Dec. 12, 1737. His father was Rev. Ebenezer Hancock, a man prominently connected with the religious affairs of Boston, and his mother by her marriage was Miss Mary Moulton, who, though very prominent in affairs of state, died when John was but a boy.

John Hancock received his preparatory education in the schools and seminary of his native town and after entering the University of New Hampshire from which he graduated in 1755, he took a three years' business course with a视 to become an attorney-at-law. Shortly after this he was elected a member of the State Legislature of his State and soon after became a student of law, vising the valuable benefit of an attorney's office as he had done before him. He studied law for twenty years.

Mr. Hancock married in 1765, the late Mrs. Anna Memie, and they have two sons, John and Paul A., later to be distinguished men. On the death of his wife he left Sewell, N.J., where he had resided for some time, to go to Europe, where he may be said to have



JOHN CHARLES HANCOCK



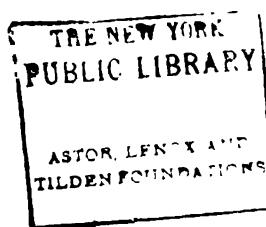
EDWARD GALE QUINA



FRANK L. MAYES



WILLIAM BINGHAM LYNCH



county, Fla., where he has acquired large property interests among which is a beautiful home on the St. Lucie river. There he has given most of his attention to pineapple growing which he considers the most profitable industry of the kind. He now has three plantations with about one hundred acres, several acres of which are in pineapples. While this has been his principal business he has other interests; at the same time he finds time to write for the local and State papers and takes an active interest in political affairs. In 1903 he was appointed Justice of the Peace and is now serving as such and at the same time he is Notary Public and Assistant Postmaster. He is also local representative of the First National Bank of St. Augustine.

As seen from the foregoing, Mr. Hancock is a very busy man, but all this does not keep him from being an ardent outdoor sportsman; especially is he interested in yachting and he is a member of the Gilbert Bar and Eau Gallie Yacht Clubs.

Mr. Hancock is a member and Lay Reader in the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a prominent secret society man, being a member of the Woodmen, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, in all of which he has held official positions.

"Judge" Hancock, as he is familiarly known by his friends is a an ardent believer in "Sound Money" politically which may be accounted for by the fact that he was personally known and intimately acquainted with the late Grover Cleveland, who had a winter home at Stuart where they often fished together. He is very optimistic as to the possibilities of the East Coast of Florida and thinks there is a great future before it, financially and every other way.

Frank L. Mayes

Frank L. Mayes, of Pensacola, Fla., editor of *The Pensacola Journal*, and one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of Florida, was born in Rockford, Ill., December 16, 1873, son of James O. and Jennie T. (Johnston) Mayes.

His father was a farmer and Frank's boyhood was spent upon the farm in Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota. When he was thirteen years of age his father died, leaving a widow and five children—he being the oldest—without means of support other than what their South Dakota ranch yielded. He now had to face difficulties, and the next few years were spent in helping his mother run the farm. He attended the country school during the winter. Biography was his favorite reading matter, and he found profitable a study of the lives of Moses, Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, and the men who made English and American history and literature.

A succession of years of drouth and crop failures decided him against making agriculture his life-work. Having been born with a bent for both books and business, as well as an indomitable perseverance and grit, he determined to go to school, and he entered Dakota University at Mitchell, where he studied for three years, earning his livelihood at the same time. He then taught school for two years, and in 1896 he became a reporter on *The Pensacola Times*. He stayed with the *Times* eighteen months and then sought the cold of Dakota again, becoming part owner of the *Mitchell (South Dakota) Gazette*. In 1899 he returned to Pensacola, and later became controlling owner of *The Pensacola Journal*.

Mr. Mayes is President of The Journal Company, of the Mayes Printing Company, and of the Perdido Land Company. He is also controlling owner of *The Meridian (Mississippi) Dispatch*. He was President of the Pensacola Chamber of Commerce for the year 1906. He served two years in the South Dakota National

Guard. Socially, he is a member of the Osceola Club, of the Concordia Club, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the MacCabees. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Y. M. C. A. Politically, he is a Democrat and in 1908 he was elected as a Bryan Delegate from Florida's Third Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention at Denver. He was chosen by the Florida delegation to serve on the Resolutions Committee which wrote the National Democratic platform for that year, and as proxy for Florida's National Committeeman he helped organize the National Democratic Committee which met at Mr. Bryan's home after the convention adjourned. He was elected President of the Bryan and Kern Club at Pensacola and did effective work in raising a campaign fund for the National Committee in the campaign of 1908.

On December 25, 1899, Mr. Mayes was married to Miss Lois Kingsbery of Hartford, S. Dak. They have three children, Howard Lee, Charles Albert and Margarita Mayes.

Mr. Mayes believes hard work is the mainspring of success in life, other things being equal. Of important questions for consideration in Florida, he thinks that good roads and more people to cultivate the State's resources, are paramount.

Edward Gale Quina

Our subject, Edward Gale Quina, who is a grandson of Desiderio Quina, was born in Escambia county, near Pensacola, on October 22, 1878, and although a young man in years, he has exercised and developed a business sagacity, and judgment that gives him rank among the older and more prominent men in his section of the State.

The Quina family has been identified with Pensacola for more than a hundred years. In 1780 before the close of the American Revolution and while Florida was still Spanish territory Desiderio Quina, a native of the city of Rome, Italy, came to Pensacola and made it his home. The family also has some French connections.

Edward Gale Quina, Sr., the father of our subject, was a man of considerable influence and position, holding as he did the honorable office of Mayor of Pensacola, and serving for a length of time as representative in the State Senate, and House of Representatives. He was a prominent insurance man, and to him the city of Pensacola owes its first electric plant and its valuable system of waterworks, both of which he built. Mr. Quina was married to Miss Alice Swaine, a daughter of Edward and Margaret Swaine.

Young Quina attended the local public schools and when ready for college matriculated at Spring Hill College where he remained for two terms. His first employment was with the L. & N. Railway as messenger boy. In 1902 he engaged in a large furniture business, which was established in 1888. associating with himself Mr. Frank Marston, under the firm name, Marston and Quina. The firm is still doing business and is regarded with confidence by the patrons and in the commercial world.

Mr. Quina is not only a progressive man in the trade, but has held several enviable and important positions in his home town. He is recognized as a promoter and developer of hotels and various

other important enterprises in Pensacola. He has been a member of the city executive committee since 1908, was a Director of the Carnival Mardi Gras Association for eight years, and was honored by being made King of the Carnival in 1907.

Following the faith of his forefathers, Mr. Quina is a good Romanist, and attends the Catholic Church regularly. He belongs to several fraternal orders and social clubs, among which are the Elks, the Country Club, Osceola Club, Concordia Club and the Y. M. C. A.

Apart from his active and successful business enterprises, Mr. Quina has found time to indulge in much reading, and enjoys most of all the current magazines and newspapers as a means of acquiring a broad and general fund of knowledge. He is a public spirited citizen, and a useful member of society. He is young yet but the future holds many promises of advancement for him, which by his own ability he is sure to bring to fulfillment.

William Bingham Lynch

The name of Lynch, has for many years been identified with civic, national and ecclesiastical affairs in the history of America. Of that Lynch family, which has taken part in important public movements and activities the subject of this sketch, William Bingham Lynch, is descended.

In 1725 three brothers emigrated to this country, one settling in Virginia in or about the present site of Lynchburg. For that or a descendant of his the city was named. Tradition in the family also declares this early settler in Virginia to be the original "Judge Lynch." Another brother settled on Lynch Creek in South Carolina. It was the son of the South Carolina branch of the family that signed the Declaration of Independence, and became a factor in public affairs when it meant something to be in politics. North Carolina was the State selected for a residence of the third brother and there in Orange county, he established himself, and was eventually killed at the battle of Guilford Court House. This distinguished citizen and soldier was great-grandfather to the subject in hand. His son was a cavalry captain in the War of 1812 and his son, Thomas Lynch, who afterwards became a Presbyterian minister of wide influence, was his First Lieutenant in the same company.

It will be seen that William Bingham Lynch is descended from a long line of statesmen and soldiers. Besides he was allied to the brains and culture of the days of scholarly attainments, for it was his grandfather who was one of the early professors in the University of North Carolina, and founder of the Bingham School. An uncle of Professor Lynch was identified with the Bingham School, as one of the foremost educators of that institution. His name was William J. Bingham.

William Bingham Lynch was born in Orange county, North Carolina, on the nineteenth of January, in the year 1834. His

father, Thomas Lynch, and his mother, Mary Shaw Bingham, were prominent members of the most exclusive and cultured society and promoters of the high and broad issues of the day.

In his youth, Professor Lynch attended school at the University of North Carolina, and from that college he graduated as first honor pupil. His salutatory was delivered in Latin, and embodied some of the noble thoughts that has made his career notable. His graduation occurred in 1859. From 1851 until 1854 he taught a private school, thereby securing funds for the completion of a higher education that was already begun.

His election to the chair of Greek letters was a deserved compliment to his ability, and later he removed to Bingham School, where he taught for twenty years.

About this time, the health of Professor Lynch showed signs of failing, and by order of his physician, he took up a residence at Sanford, Fla., where he continued teaching in the public schools of that city. A promotion shortly followed and he was made principal of the Sanford High School. Later he was elected superintendent of the entire system of schools for Orange county and since 1898 he has held that position.

His marriage was with Miss Rebecca M. Neal, a daughter of Stephen Neal and Francis Adaline Neal, and of this union was born ten children. Those living are Robert Bingham Lynch, Mrs. Rubie Thompson and Mrs. Maggie McNeal Lartigue.

His political principles have been built upon the Democratic platform, and his religion that of his early training, Presbyterian. Professor Lynch has for many years been a member of the Masonic Order. He is also a fraternity man, his association being with the Delta Psi Fraternity.

The life of this gentleman and scholar, has been a useful and a busy one. There has been little time for outside activities, but his influence has been felt in many inspirational ways. In his relation to life he has been upright and conscientious. His hand has been open to the needy, and his heart to the sorrowing. His ideals have been high and he has stood firm for the betterment of man and his uplifting. Professor Lynch is a strong Prohibitionist and believes that the suppression of the liquor traffic will go a long way towards accomplishing higher development of the people.

Laura De Mary Thompson

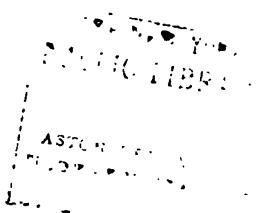
Mrs. Thompson is one of the connecting links between the Florida of today and the Florida of fifty years ago. She is the widow of Col. Samuel Beard Thompson, who came to Florida at the age of eighteen as an orderly sergeant in the United States army during the Seminole War. He was a Virginian from Hampshire county, in the great valley. After leaving the army, he became a merchant at Middleburg, in Clay county. He was a prominent man in his day, of fine personal character, a good soldier, highly esteemed by all who knew him; and died on January 21, 1891. Mrs. Thompson is a native of Georgia. She was born near Eatonton, in middle Georgia, daughter of Dr. Josiah Ashurst and Eliza Rebecca (Lucas) Ashurst. Both her father and mother were natives of middle Georgia. On the maternal side she is descended from the Lucas, Baskerville and Wyche families of Virginia. Nine of her uncles and two grandfathers served in the Revolutionary armies, and she is proud of the fact that not one of her ancestors was a Tory. One of her brothers, Robert J. Ashurst, served in the Second Florida Regiment in the Civil War. Another, Peyton Watson Ashurst, served in the artillery under Colonel McDonald. Mrs. Thompson, while on a visit to Alabama in her youth, received educational training from Professor Hentz and his famous wife, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. She subsequently attended school at Limestone Springs, S. C., Columbia, S. C., and lastly at Barhamville College, S. C. About 1850 her parents settled at what is now Ocala, and removed thence to what was known as "Craig Place," on the south side of St. John's river, near Jacksonville. This place is now known as Alexander Mitchell's winter home. The Ashursts called it "Liveoak" When her education was completed, she returned to "Liveoak," and on October 8, 1857, married Colonel Thompson. Of her marriage four children were born of



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Cordially yours
Laura D. Thompson



whom Samuel Boteler Thompson, now a resident of New Orleans, has two children. A daughter, Willie Florence, married J. C. Getzen, of Webster, Fla., and they have six children. Her youngest daughter, Birdie Lee, died on March 15, 1906, and her youngest son, Robert Lee, died when five years old.

Mrs. Thompson is a very prominent member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and organized the first chapter known as "Stonewall Jackson," in Lake City, Columbia county, Fla., which she served a number of times as president. She is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and an occasional contributor to the *Jacksonville Times-Union*, and Lake City local papers. Though she has not a vote, she calls herself a Democrat, and it cannot be doubted that she is a much more loyal one than some of the men who have a vote. She is an accomplished woman, whose circle of friends is as wide as her acquaintance. She now lives in a beautiful old home adjoining Lake City, to which Colonel Thompson moved in his lifetime, and in her quiet retirement spends her declining days in extending a cordial hospitality to those who have the opportunity of spending a few hours in her delightful home.

The battle of Olustee in Florida was fought almost under her eye, and she has furnished a very interesting description of it to the *Lake City Index*. Josiah Flournoy, a very prominent member of Congress from Georgia in the early days, was a great-uncle of her father, Josiah Ashurst. The late Frederick Lucas, of Athens, Ga., was a first cousin of her mother, and she is connected by marriage with the Cobbs, Jacksons, Longstreets, Colquitts, and other old Georgia families. Those who have had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Thompson at her home describe it as one of the most beautiful retreats to be found anywhere in the country, and Mrs. Thompson is simply a fountain of reminiscences. Her life covers such a stirring period in our country's history and her own contact with notable people has been such that her friends have requested her to write a book of the principal incidents which have come under her observation. This she hopes to do. One incident is worthy telling here. Her mother was a cousin of Cecilia Stoval Shellman, of Augusta, Ga. Mrs. Shellman as a girl was on a visit to

West Point, and there became acquainted with Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, then a cadet. Mr. Sherman became greatly enamored of her, but the young lady did not reciprocate. On his devastating march to the sea thirty years later, Mrs. Shellman's home was in the track of his army. Her place was spared and he left with the old negro who was in charge of the place the following note: "You once said that I would crush an enemy, and that you pitied my foe. Do you recall my reply? Although many years have passed, it is the same now as then, 'I would ever shield and protect you.' This I have done. Forgive all else, I am but a soldier. (Signed) W. T. SHERMAN."

The following account of the Battle of Olustee was published in the *Lake City Index* and was given by Mrs. Thompson, one of the honorary presidents of the State of Florida, who was almost an eye-witness of the battle. It occurred on February 20, 1864, and was one of the most brilliant victories won by the Confederates during the Civil War. The following is Mrs. Thompson's own account of her recollections of that memorable day:

"How vividly it comes up to me this dark cloudy morning, after a lapse of nearly forty years—that battle of Olustee. How well I remember the time, February 20, 1864, I was young and enthusiastic, ever hopeful and confident of the success of my beloved Southland, knowing that she was right, still realizing that she had the world to defeat. So when a battle was to be fought in this my adopted State, the belief never for a moment crossed my mind that the enemy could ever get a foothold here, but the cry rang forth, 'The Yankees are coming!' They were marching through the country to take Tallahassee, our capital. Soldiers were dispatched by General Beauregard under command of that able officer, General Colquitt, of Georgia. We were refugeeing at Madison, Fla. At the time Capt. J. J. Thompson, of Virginia, was at home on furlough, having been wounded in one of those hard-fought battles of Virginia, but was sufficiently recovered that he was appointed by General Colquitt as one of his aides, and they proceeded at once to Olustee, where they met the enemy under the command of General Seymour. Among these soldiers was a young Lieutenant-Colonel belonging to a Georgia regiment. How well

I remember the sad expression on the face of my friend, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, as the troops were marching before us, and she pointed out this officer to me, saying that he had a presentiment that he would never return alive to wed the beautiful Georgia girl to whom he was engaged. As the troops tramped along to the depot, while the band played the spirited tune, 'Oh! Listen to the Mocking Bird,' it seemed more like a dirge to me, so filled was I with sympathy for this young stranger.

"The battle began about 12 o'clock the twentieth of February, opened by Captain Gamble's Artillery, and was a determined onward march by the Confederates, the enemy persistently resisting our assaults. One of the incidents of the battle, was the capture of a Federal battery by what was termed the 'New Issue,' consisting of boys under 18 years of age, and old men from Hamilton, Madison Marion and Hernando counties, a company from each. These boys had never been in a battle before, or met the enemy in any way, but they fought like Napoleon's Guards. They pressed forward, unheeding danger, and closed upon the enemy's infantry. Cannons belched forth grape and canister, forcing the enemy to retreat, leaving two of their guns in our possession, and only with superhuman strength and effort they succeeded in getting away with the other two.

"As a matter of history, these two guns were transferred to the Federal army in Virginia, and at the battle of Cold Harbor, these same Florida soldiers, with the other soldiers in Virginia, in a decisive engagement, succeeded in capturing these two guns. And still as a matter of history, these guns were the same that figured in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, in the year 1846, at the time when General Taylor rode up to the officer commanding and said: "A little more grape, Captain Bragg."

"There was no interval of intermission in the progress of the battle until late in the afternoon, the Confederates advancing against the stubborn resistance of the Federal soldiers. In the latter part of the day, messengers came from the line of the battle to General Colquitt, saying, 'Our ammunition is growing short.' He immediately sent Captain Ely, his quartermaster, for the ordnance wagon. Other messengers coming to General Colquitt on the same errand, he sent his aide, Newnan D. Cone, for ammunition. Still the

cry from the front was, not a cartridge in their boxes. General Colquitt not being able to obtain ammunition, dispatched an officer of the staff to General Finnegan for fresh troops. General Finnegan told the officer where he might find Col. Chas. Hopkins and Scott's Eleventh Florida Regiment, Col. Zachary's Twenty-Seventh Georgia and Major Baunard's Battalion, who were immediately ordered to proceed to the front, which they did in double-quick time. The ordnance wagon now arrived, and the soldiers were supplied with ammunition, and the battle went on with renewed vigor. Each soldier vied with the other in making the battle doubly successful, and those who had waited so long without ammunition now felt that their time had come, and they would make the best of it. So with the Confederate yell, vehement and determined along the entire line of battle, they compelled the enemy to give way with precipitation, leaving the battlefield of Olustee in the hands of the victorious Confederates.

"History does not record such a spectacle as was enacted on this battlefield when the Confederate soldiers, having expended every cartridge, stood there immovable pillars for nearly an hour, receiving the fire of the enemy undaunted and undismayed. Had they yielded under the circumstances, they could not have been blamed, but their patriotism and bravery knew no such contemplation. They were ordered to stay by their officers, and they obeyed orders. The officers knew the ammunition would come, as it did, and with its coming victory was theirs.

While the infantry was without sufficient ammunition, Captain Wheaton, that grand and good soldier of the Savannah Chat-ham Artillery, including two of the Charleston Battery, making six guns in all, engaged in the fight. The other two guns of the Charleston Artillery were detached and serving with the cavalry on the right of the Confederate Army, and on the south of the railroad, which branch of the service was of no use in the engagement, not that the soldiers were less brave or willing to be carried into battle, but because of disobedience of orders. In this interval the Chat-ham Artillery kept up a vigorous and incessant fire that was terrible to witness, and held the enemy in check until the ammunition arrived. After the battle, many of the wounded were sent that night to Madison, where I was refugeeing.

"On the morning of the 21st, my friend, Mrs. Dr. Johnson, in company with other ladies, called for me to accompany them to the courthouse to do what we could for the wounded. Alas! Alas! Among those who were there lay this brave Georgia Lieutenant-Colonel, a tranquil smile upon his handsome features. His premonitions were realized. He was dead. His fiancée would see him no more.

"The fatalities of the 18th Georgia Regiment, Colonel Neil in command, were one out of every three, which is a fair estimate of the loss of the entire army engaged. The loss of the enemy must have been greater, as our men were better marksmen and cooler men."

The following pathetic lines were written by Mrs. L. D. M. Thompson, when only twelve years old. They were printed and commented upon by the editor of the Ocala paper at that time, and we herewith reproduce them from the *Index*:

"The following verses, were recently addressed by a young girl, now in school in South Carolina, to her mother in Ocala. They breathe a touching sweetness, which is only excelled by their tenderness and affectionate devotion of an absent daughter:"

TO MY DEAREST MOTHER.

Are thou thinking of me, mother?
Art thou thinking, mother dear,
Of her whose seat is vacant—
Whose chamber's lone and drear?

Dost thou miss me in the morning?
Dost thou miss me in the evening?
Dost thou miss the ringing laughter
That from thy ear is gone?

When thy heart is weary, mother,
And thy soul is full of care,
Dost thou miss me even then
And wish that I was there?

Dost thou never, never listen
To hear thy daughter's tread,
And raise thy hand unthinking,
To lay it on my head?

LAURA.

Silas Leland Biglow

Silas Leland Biglow, of Tampa, is of that stiff necked old Puritan stock which in the past three hundred years has made such an indelible mark upon our national life. The predominant trait in the old Puritans was a stubborn determination to carry through whatever they might undertake, and never to concede themselves defeated. Their descendants are today scattered not only over the United States, but to the remotest corners of the earth, and wherever the blood is met with, the predominant quality is found in greater or less degree.

Mr. Biglow was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 12, 1841. His parents were John Boynton and Charlotte Haskell (Leland) Biglow. Both parents were natives of Vermont, where his father was born in 1808, and his mother in 1809. The family is of English descent, the first ancestor of the Biglows in America came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and the Lelands came from England to Sherburn, Mass., in 1652.

Young Biglow grew up in Brooklyn, attended the public schools there until the age of fourteen, when he began clerking in a mercantile establishment, which occupation he followed until the breaking out of the war between the States in 1861 when he became a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the 18th Army Corps and was stationed for the greater part of the war at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, and Newbern, N. C. In 1865 he went West, and for eighteen years was engaged in transportation work, and in the service of railroad and express companies.

In 1884 he came to Tampa and was for three yeas agent of the Southern Express Company, and was also engaged in mercantile business. When the city of Tampa was incorporated in 1886 he became Councilman from the third ward and served until 1891. From 1891 to 1894 he was chief of sanitary department. With the

organization of the board of public works in 1895 he became Clerk of the Board and has held the position continuously to date. From 1901 to date he has been Secretary of the Ybor City Building and Loan Association, and from 1902 to date he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Ybor City Land and Improvement Company.

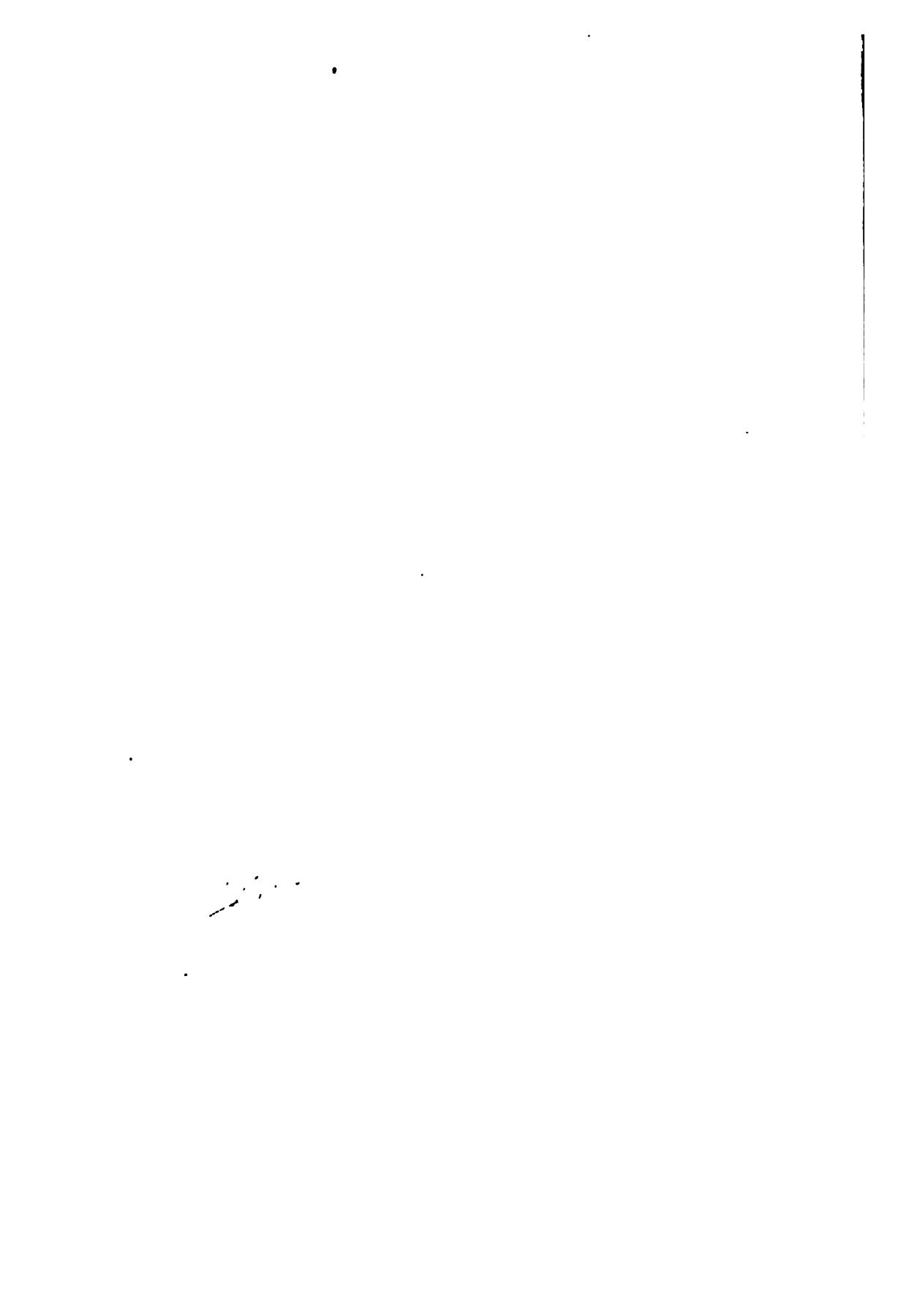
Mr. Biglow has been twice married. In 1872 he married Mary L. Ferguson, daughter of Alexander and Anna Eliza (Gould) Ferguson then of Illinois, to which State the family came from New Hampshire. His first wife died in 1890, and in 1900, Mr. Biglow married Mattie L. Lucas, daughter of Geo. Troup and Sarah Emeline (Edwards) Lucas, of Georgia. Of these marriages six children have been born, three by each wife, all living: Mary Edith, Leland Gould, John Alexander, Troup Lucas, Charlotte Louise, and Edwards Boynton Biglow.

Mr. Biglow has found his chief literary recreation in historical and geographical works. He is identified politically with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Tampa County and Yacht Club, and the Tampa Automobile Club. Descended from hardy pioneer stock which in its generations has helped to develop Massachusetts, then Vermont, and then the West, and in the meantime contributed valuable fighting men to the Revolutionary armies, Mr. Biglow has lived up to the traditions. Imbued with energy, business sagacity, enterprise, and public spirited to the core, he has probably during the past twenty years been as valuable a factor in the development of Tampa and its suburban towns as any other one man. Ybor City owes to his companies much of its rapid growth, and prosperity, but while doing so much for Ybor City, he has found time to fill important positions, and to contribute largely with both counsel and work to the betterment of Tampa. That he has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townersmen is the logical result of his labors, and that he has become one of the foremost figures in the splendid development work which is making of Tampa a metropolitan city is but a sequence of the application of his great capacity to the public welfare.

Morris Benson Lyman

Among the substantial business men of the East Coast, Morris B. Lyman, head of the M. B. Lyman Company, at Lantana, and Treasurer of Stranahan and Company, at Fort Lauderdale, appointed Treasurer of Palm Beach County July 26, 1909 by Gov. Albert W. Gilchrist, holds an honorable position. Like many of the prominent business men of the State, he comes from another section, being a native of Canada. born in Bosanquet township, Lambton county, Ontario, on September 22, 1860, son of Morris K. and Rachel Lyman. At the time of his birth his father was teaching school at Port Franks, where our subject was born, but he moved away at the completion of that term, and for several years taught elsewhere in the same section.

The Lyman family has a long and honorable history in New England since 1620. Unlike a multitude of American people, who have neglected to keep up with their family history, the Lymans have a clear-cut record for ten generations back. The American family dates back to Richard Lyman, of High Ongar, England, who lived from 1580 to 1640. Then comes Richard Lyman second, of Northampton, Mass., 1617 to 1662; then Richard Lyman third, of Lebanon, Conn., 1647 to 1708; then Isaac Lyman, of Suffield, Conn., 1682; Benjamin Lyman, of Bolton, N. Y., 1734 to 1799; Benjamin Lyman second, of Kitley, Canada, 1761 to 1846; Barnabas Lyman, of Kitley, Canada, 1784 to 1865; Robert F. Lyman, of Kitley, Canada, 1811 to 1894; Morris Lyman, of Georgetown, Canada, 1836 to 1909; Morris B. Lyman now of Lantana, born in 1860. Morris B. Lyman is therefore in the tenth generation from Richard Lyman of England and founder of the family. It will be noted in this record that the later generations lived to a much greater age than the earlier ones, due partly, possibly, to a more suitable climate, and partly to improvements in sanitation and medical science during the last few generations.

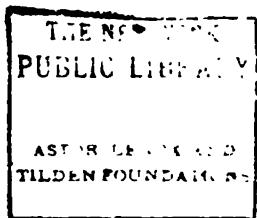


• 1999 • 2000 • 2001



yours truly
M. B. Lyman





Mr. Lyman's early education was obtained in the section in which he was born, and between the years 1872 and 1876 he divided his time between school and serving in a store then conducted by his father. The business was not successful, and after winding up his affairs in 1876, in February, 1877, he moved to the undeveloped country in the northern part of Ontario, known as the Muskoka district. Young Lyman took up the trade of carpenter along with that of boat building, and followed that until July, 1883, when the family moved to Michigan. The weather being very severe in that section, a growing predilection for the South overmastered Mr. Lyman, so about the tenth of December he headed for Birmingham, Ala., but before arriving there changed his mind and went on to Jacksonville. In June 1884, he sailed on the schooner *Bessie B.* from Jacksonville for Lake Worth. After going through a very heavy gale of three days' duration, the wind being so severe as to throw a fifty pound grindstone off the deck, they arrived safely at Lake Worth. They could not get over the bar, and ran down to where Palm Beach now stands. The first six months of his residence was spent with Mr. A. Geer, and his time was occupied in building Delmore Cottage for Mr. R. B. Moore. In the fall of that year he erected the frame of the first store building on Lake Worth for the firm of Brelsford Brothers. He then took passage for Jacksonville, and through several changes of vessels arrived in Jacksonville in four days, then considered a remarkably quick trip. After the usual hard experiences of the newcomer, Mr. Lyman had fallen into pretty steady work. His father joined him that first winter, and later on the rest of the family came down from Michigan. In December, 1884, he returned to Marlett and married Miss Mary A. Beltz, on Christmas eve. They returned to Jacksonville, and he worked in that city at his trade until 1886, when he again went to Lake Worth, as a general utility man for Brelsford Brothers. 1887 found him again in Jacksonville, employed as a wood worker on various contracts. When yellow fever was declared epidemic, on August 9, 1888, he, with his wife and two children, went down to Mayport, where he camped for twenty-one days, and through the kindness of the port doctor was enabled to get health papers and go on to Lake Worth. After

much trouble with the health officers and many delays, they arrived at Lantana on September 22, 1888. They had no house to live in, the home occupied by his father and brother being too small for the family then in it. Through the kindness of the Rev. Pat Lemon, he secured a small amount of lumber and built his own house, using pine poles for a frame and cabbage palmetto for a roof. Mr. Lyman immediately obtained work in the line of his trade, and in December went into Lake Worth post office, where he took charge of the rebuilding of the steamer *Lake Worth* owned by Capt. N. D. Hendrickson, which he had built first in 1886. He spent several months on this job, then finding that the firm of Brelsford Brothers wanted to sell their schooner, the *Bessie B.* he bought this schooner and took up the run between Lake Worth and Jacksonville. This business was a success from the start, as he remembers his only light load was the first one. They ran regular trips during the season, making the trips in from fifteen to twenty days. On one of his trips down, they were caught inside the bar, and were closed in by the sand drifting, which was a serious matter. It took the united strength of the community and a spell of very hard work to get the inlet reopened, which did not occur until January, when the freighting business was resumed. In the summer of 1889 he engaged in mercantile business on a small scale, at Lantana, being the third mercantile establishment on Lake Worth. This is the business now running under the style of the M. B. Lyman Company, Incorporated, dealers in general merchandise, fertilizers, crate material and paper. They have a capital of \$25,000 paid in, and are doing a large volume of business. The other firms have long since retired from business, and the M. B. Lyman Company, one of the pioneer concerns, still grows and prospers.

It would be very interesting if space permitted to enter into a great many of the lesser details of the experiences of this hard-working and enterprising man. His twenty-five years in Florida have been years of constant and incessant labor, and to this may be attributed largely the measure of substantial success which has come to him. He has been ready to turn his hand to anything, from the building of a boat to the running of a freight line, from the selling of merchandise to the building of his own house with his own hands.

In addition to his industry, he has been quick to see an opportunity and ready to grasp it. The Lyman family have in him a most worthy representative, who has lived up to the best traditions of the family, which during the past ten generations gave to our country and Canada some of their best citizens.

He now has a family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are Floridians born, and who it cannot be doubted will maintain in a creditable manner the family name. They are: George G., born June 4, 1886; Edgar B., August 13, 1887; Arthur R., April 20, 1889; Walter H., May 28, 1891; Frank B., June 10, 1895; Rachel M., January 19, 1901.

MILITARY CONDUCT

After the first
month of his
service he was
selected for
the rank of
Private First
Class.

He was promoted
to Private
First Class
on January
1, 1944.

He was promoted
to Private
First Class
on January
1, 1945.

A few days before
his graduation
from the
Army
Academy
he was promoted
to Private
First Class.

He graduated
from the
Academy
on June 1,

1945, and
was assigned
to the 100th
Infantry
Division
in the
United States.

He was promoted
to Private
First Class
on January
1, 1946.

He was promoted
to Private
First Class
on January
1, 1947.

He was promoted
to Private
First Class
on January
1, 1948.

He was promoted
to Private
First Class
on January
1, 1949.





Yours truly
R.P. Goodbird

Robert Lee Goodbred

Robert Lee Goodbred, chief physician of the Florida Hospital for the Insane at Chattahoochee, and one of the most prominent citizens of that section of the State is a resident of Mayo, Fla. He was born in Old Town, Fla., October 25, 1869. He is descended, on his father's side, from a large and influential family who settled in Virginia during the early Colonial period. Representatives of the family served in the Revolution and the War of 1812, and were among the prominent citizens of the State. The name is still a familiar one in Virginia. Dr. Goodbred's Virginia ancestors intermarried with the Lees, the Westmorelands and the Randolphs. His grandfather removed from Virginia about 1830 and located in Alachua county, Fla. In 1856 his family removed to that part of what was then Madison county, that is now Lafayette county. His father, Thomas S., was a planter and stock raiser. He was a Confederate soldier and served the entire four years of the war, with the exception of six months, when he was in a Federal prison at Cedar Key, Fla. He escaped from prison and rejoined his command. Beginning in 1884 he was a member of the Florida Legislature for four consecutive terms. He married Lucy Annie Peacock, a member of a prominent South Carolina family.

After securing in the public schools the necessary preparatory training, our subject matriculated at the Florida Normal College at White Springs, in 1887, having previously taken several short terms in other normal schools between terms of teaching in country schools and was graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1889. He afterward took a medical course at the Atlanta Medical College, from which he was graduated March 3, 1892.

Thus equipped, he began the practice of his profession at Mayo, Fla., within a month after his graduation. He kept up a general practice for thirteen years in Mayo, until 1905, when he was elected chief physician of the Florida Hospital for the Insane at Chatta-



Want to Connect

He was born at the commencement of the first
quarter of the present century, in the
village of Cahir, County Tipperary, Ireland. He
was educated at the local school, and at the
age of fifteen years he became a pupil of Dr.
John Purcell, the Physician to the Royal
Hospital in Cork, Ireland. After a course
of study of three years he was admitted
as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons
in Ireland, and subsequently received
the degree of M. D. from the University
of Cork. He then removed to Dublin,
where he studied law, and was admitted
as a member of the Bar.

He was admitted to the bar in 1800, and
soon after removed to New York, where he
practiced law for a short time. In 1802 he
removed to Boston, and practiced law there
until 1805, when he removed to New Haven,
Connecticut, where he practiced law until
1808, when he removed to New York, and
practiced law there until 1812.

After a short time he removed to New York,
and practiced law there until 1815, when he
removed to Boston, and practiced law there
until 1818, when he removed to New Haven,
Connecticut, and practiced law there until
1822. He then removed to New York, and
practiced law there until 1825, when he
removed to Boston, and practiced law there
until 1830.

Thus equipped, he began the practice of law
in Mayo, Florida, in the autumn of 1830, and
continued in practice for that one year. In May of 1831 he was appointed
Chaplain of the Florida Hospital for



Yours truly
R.L. Goodbird

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ASTOR, LENORE TILDEN,
TILDEN FOUNDATION

hoochee which position he now holds. Dr. Goodbred is a careful student and well informed on all matters pertaining to the practice of his profession. He has enjoyed an extensive practice and stands high in his profession as a skilled and experienced physician and surgeon. Though still a young man, he has filled many important positions. From 1893 to 1895 he was President of the Lafayette County Board of Health, from 1897 to 1899 President of the Suwannee River Medical Association and from 1901 to 1905 Surgeon of the Florida Railway.

Aside from his professional duties he is deeply concerned in matters of public interest and has taken a prominent part in local and State politics. From 1896 to 1900 he was Chairman of the Lafayette County Democratic Executive Committee and from 1900 to 1904 a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Dr. Goodbred keeps himself informed on the advancement of medical science and all matters pertaining to his profession. He is a constant student of medical journals and scientific publications which serve to keep him abreast of the most advanced thought along these lines. Outside of these he is interested in and has derived much benefit from the study of historical works and biographical subjects, from which he has been able to extract and apply to his own career precepts and examples of great value and usefulness.

He writes with ease and dignity, and expresses himself with clearness and the directness of the scientist. He is a frequent contributor to various medical journals and to the daily press on professional and current topics.

Dr. Goodbred is a leader in the medical organizations which tend to the advancement of scientific knowledge as well as professional ethics and has rendered the profession valuable service in this respect.

He is a member of the Suwannee Medical Association, Florida Medical Association, American Medical Association and Atlanta Medical Alumni Association. Dr. Goodbred is a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

He was married June 3, 1896 to Claudia May Sheppard, daughter of Col. C. R. M. and Mary (Barnett) Sheppard of Old Town, Fla.

William Andrew Hobson

The successful man of affairs who by industry and frugality accumulates a fine property, builds houses and establishes a prosperous business can befittingly take pride in his work and the results achieved, but how much greater a degree of satisfaction may becomingly be felt in the heart of the man of holy calling who by his zeal and untiring efforts builds up a great congregation, erects a magnificent church edifice, and under his leadership sees his one time scattering flock become a great moral and intellectual force in the community! The First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, under the pastorate of Rev. William Andrew Hobson has grown from a small membership and an unpretentious building to a powerful and enthusiastic congregation of over seven hundred members, with a splendid house of worship, perfect in every appointment.

Dr. Hobson has been pastor of the First Church since 1900 when he was called from Alabama, of which State he is a native, and where his honored father, Rev. Francis M. Hobson was for forty years the beloved pastor of Liberty Baptist Church in Tuscaloosa county. He was born in Bibb county, June 5, 1862, his parents being Rev. Francis Marion Hobson and Mary Catherine Shows Hobson. He attended the public schools of Tuscaloosa county, and the Tuscaloosa High School in his youth and rounded off his education in Howard College, at Birmingham, and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. He graduated from Howard College in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught school for a while, but determining to enter the ministry, took the theological course at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

His first charge after leaving the Seminary was the Woodlawn Baptist Church at Birmingham, Ala., which when he took charge had a small membership, and was able to pay for only one-half his time. He put all of his time and ability into the work, however,



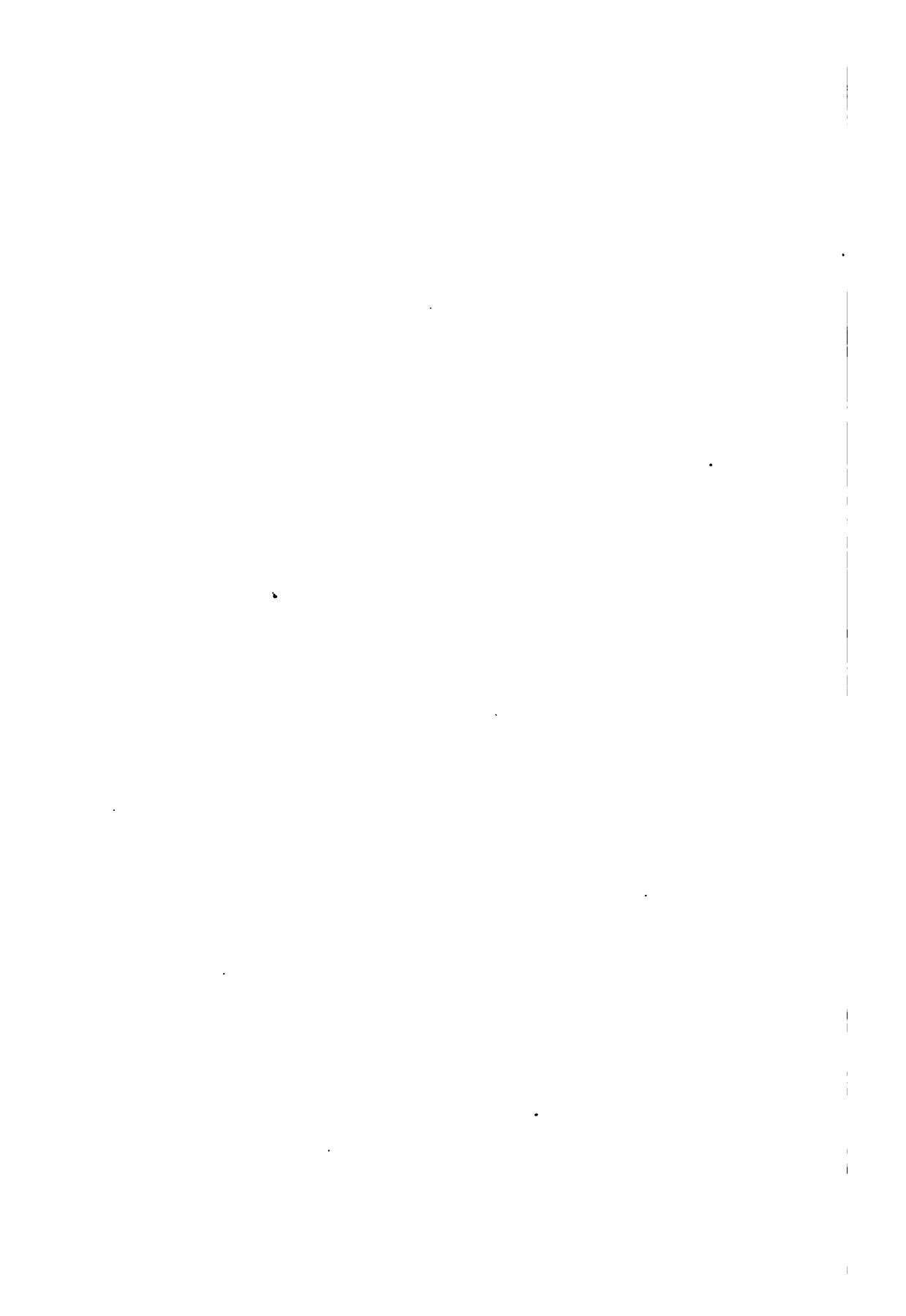
William Andrew Hobson

For the cause of world Christianity
and the salvation of souls in Christ Jesus, he
was called to take up a field of work
which he entered for a second time, in
the year 1851, at the age of 25 years.
He had been born in the year 1826, in
the village of Llanidloes, in the
county of Montgomeryshire, Wales.
When he was about 18 years of age,
he was converted by the preaching of
the Rev. Mr. John Evans, who
taught him the truth which he
had never known before, and
which he had been taught to
reject by his parents and
by all around him.

He was educated at the school of
the Rev. Mr. John Evans, and
then in Howard's Seminary, at
Albion, at the same time, in
1842, with three other young men
who became his associates in
cooperation for the salvation of
the world. He left Albion in
1844, and came to America,
and settled in New York City,
where he labored for the salvation
of souls, and the propagation of
the principles of his God, for
the space of six years.



W.A. Shober



and within a year had so greatly increased the membership and aroused the cooperation of the members that they not only paid off all the church debt, but paid their pastor for full time and erected a small but comfortable mansion for his home. In 1896 he was called to East Lake Church, which is attended by the faculty and students of Howard College, the Baptist educational institution where Dr. Hobson had only a few years before been a student. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Howard College in 1897. His ministry at East Lake was characterized by the same earnest efforts and satisfactory results that had marked the period of his first pastorate; the membership was increased and new life infused into the congregation. A long standing debt was lifted and thorough organization perfected for effective work along every line. His services were not limited, however, to his church as during his four years pastorate he occupied the chair of Biblical Literature in Howard College, was President of the Board of Ministerial Education and edited the Young Peoples Department in *The Alabama Baptist*.

The First Baptist Church called him to Jacksonville in 1900 and on May 1, he entered upon his duties in the largest field he had yet filled, and has accomplished results in proportion. While the church is now great and strong and prosperous, it had only a small membership at the beginning of his pastorate and occupied a small and unpretentious building. Now the membership is upwards of seven hundred, and its splendid and artistic stone edifice, which is fitted in becoming taste and elegance, is as uniformly filled with overflowing congregations as any church in the city. The church in itself and through its pastor is a tower of strength and a powerful factor in the elevation of the moral tone of the community. When Dr. Hobson began his work in Jacksonville there was but one Baptist church in the city. Now there are eight with the old First as the honored mother.

Dr. Hobson voluntarily took up the editorial duties of *The Florida Baptist Witness* after the death of the editor, Rev. J. C. Porter, and by his earnest devoted efforts doubtless preserved the organ of the Florida Baptist State Convention from untimely end. He takes great interest not only in education, but in all organized church work. He is one of the most devoted Trustees of John B.

Stetson University. He is a member of the Educational Commission of the Florida Baptist State Convention; Vice-President of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention and President of the Florida Training School for Christian workers and a Trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He is an occasional contributor to both the religious and the secular press. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Hobson married Miss Lou Alma Cheek, a daughter of Dr. Tolbert Fanning and Mary Jackson Simmons Cheek. They have one son, Tolbert Francis Hobson. Richard Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, is a cousin of Dr. Hobson.





Judge Frank
A. Pickrell

and this



W. T. Parker
A. H. Pick

Henry Arline Pickett

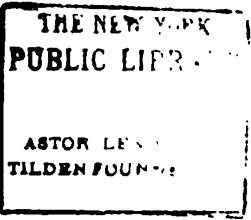
It is perhaps true that the young men of no generation in history ever had greater difficulties to surmount upon their entrance into the active work of life than the youth of the Southern States who grew up during and immediately after the great Civil War. In proof that they have acted their parts well, the present conditions in these States, which are the results of their labors, is ample evidence. One of these men who has made good in every direction is Henry A. Pickett, merchant, banker and cotton buyer, of Newberry, Fla. Near the close of the Civil War, his mother found herself a widow with ten small children dependent upon her efforts for the necessities of life, as well as for training. In those dark days there were no rich neighbors to render assistance to the feeble folk.

Henry A. Pickett was born in Georgia, from which State his parents moved to Florida and settled near Alachua in 1858. His father, William W. Pickett, was by occupation a farmer, who married a Miss Chestnut. The Picketts are of English descent and long settled in Virginia, the first location of the American family. When General George Pickett led his division of Virginians to the immortal charge at Gettysburg he placed the family name high on the roll of fame for all time to come. Young Pickett had absolutely no educational advantages, notwithstanding which he managed in some way to get the rudiments of an education, on which he has built until he is now a well-informed man. After a hard struggle in early youth, 1880 found him engaged in the sea island cotton business in the county where his life has been spent. The hard conditions of his boyhood had taught him both industry and thrift. Having strong natural abilities, he applied these to his business enterprises, and steadily grew. After thirteen years of mercantile experience and dealing in sea island cotton, in 1893 he took hold of the fertilizer business, and sold the first car of cotton fertilizer

ever delivered in Alachua county. This business has grown steadily and he now sells every year a number of cars. Backed by his hard work and his capacity his various interests grew, and the establishment of a bank in Newberry found him the most suitable man for the position of president, which he now fills with ability, in addition to looking after his other interests, and the bank has prospered under his management. A Democrat in his political beliefs he has never been an office seeker, but is content with the position of a private citizen. A persistent reader of agricultural papers, which aside from the other journals, has been his preferred reading, he has come to the conclusion that the best interests of Florida are to be served through more diversified and better farming.

In 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth Higginbotham, a daughter of Joseph Higginbotham. Of the seven children born of this marriage five are now living, as follows: Mary, Alice, Melissa, William and Clem Pickett.

Mr. Pickett is a communicant of the Baptist Church. The Civil War with all its stories of heroism can show nothing finer than the development of the Southern States along industrial lines by her sons who at the close of that gigantic struggle were penniless. Old and young all faced a situation as desperate as any which ever confronted any people, with an heroic courage born of the blood of the men who had conquered a wilderness. Their ancestors who came from the old country seeking homes in the wild lands of the West and who went to their fields with rifles on their shoulders to protect themselves and families against wily savages had no higher order of courage than these men who faced evil conditions, neither repining nor whining, but buckled on their armor, and in the short space of one generation have built up a dozen great Commonwealths, rich in the present, and destined to be much richer in the future. Among these men, Henry A. Pickett deserves an honorable position. He has been and is one of them. He has overcome every possible obstacle and achieved a position of financial independence, the respect of his neighbors and the reputation of a good citizen.





*Yours Respectfully
S. W. Wm. J.*

of the *Archaeological Survey of India* show
the presence of a Vedic temple
of St. Peter's in

the town of the same name at "A
ross". Now, the village and village
part of the town have had a very
long history. In the year 1856, the
Emperor of India, King George V,
is a guest of the Emperor of
Portugal at the town of A
ross. His first work
of years

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أعوذ بـك
من الشيطـان الرجـيم

Frank A. Wood

On the west side of the beautiful sheet of water known as Tampa Bay lies a peninsula which goes under the euphonious name of Pinellas Peninsula. Near the bottom of this peninsula with Tampa Bay in front and the Mexican gulf only a little way off at the back, stands the little city of St. Petersburg, one of the best located and most beautiful towns of Florida, which has grown in a few years from nothing to a modern city of 4000 people. One of the show places of this city is the handsome residence of F. A. Wood, President of the National Bank of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Wood is a living contradiction of the old adage that "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Not only has he been a rolling stone during the greater part of his life, but he has gathered a very abundant crop of moss in the way of material possessions.

He was born under the English flag at Brownsville, Ontario, Canada, March, 1861, and is a graduate of the Brantford Collegiate Institute, at Brantford, Ontario, and of the Ottawa Normal College, at Ottawa, Ontario. His first work was at teaching school, which he followed for some four years, and then, in 1881, he came to the United States, where he was engaged as bookkeeper for lumber firms in Big Rapids, Mich. Later on he became general manager of T. D. Stinson's large lumber interest. In 1888 he was attracted to the Pacific Coast by the remarkable growth being made there and engaged in the lumber business at Seattle, meeting with considerable success. In 1891 he became interested in silver and lead mining in British Columbia. In 1893 he moved to Los Angeles, Cal., where he remained for two years, when he returned to British Columbia, and became associated with E. H. Tomlinson and others in what is known as the Last Chance Mining Company.

In 1900 he sold out his interests in British Columbia and came to St. Petersburg. His faith in the future of St. Petersburg was

evidenced by his immediate building of the Wood block which is one of the best business properties in the town. Certain business interests then called him to Alaska, but he soon returned and built his handsome residence. Finally, in 1905, he organized the National Bank of St. Petersburg, of which he has been president since its organization.

The Pinellas Peninsula is cut off from the rest of Hillsboro county by the main body of Tampa Bay and its northwest extension known as old Tampa Bay. This peninsula being nearly surrounded with warm water has a peculiarly delightful climate, and being in touch with the outer world, both by water and by a branch of the Atlantic Coast Line which runs to St. Petersburg, it is much more heavily settled than the other portions of Hillsboro county, outside of Tampa. Very naturally there has grown up a strong agitation for a new county to be created, to be known as Pinellas, and as a champion of this movement, Mr. Wood found himself, in 1908, a candidate for State Senator on a platform of county division. By descent he is of Scotch-Irish blood, and all men know the fighting qualities of that blood. Mr. Wood went into the contest with an overwhelming majority of the people in his county against him. He carried on one of the most active and effective campaigns ever seen in that section. His methods were vigorous, but absolutely clean. He was not successful, but he made such an impression and won so many friends from the opposition that he received 90 per cent of the entire vote of Pinellas Peninsula, together with 500 votes from Tampa, which had been supposed to be solidly opposed to division, and it is universally conceded that but for this question of county division Mr. Wood would have been elected to the State Senate by a large majority.

When the old Chamber of Commerce of St. Petersburg was succeeded by the present Board of Trade, Mr. Wood became its first president, and made a most active and efficient leader in all matters pertaining to the interests of his town. In 1907 he was elected Vice-President of the Florida State Bankers' Association, and in 1908 was unanimously elected president.

The record as given above, even without comment, would show that F. A. Wood is a man of unusual force and ability. He seems to

have prospered wherever he stopped or whatever line he engaged in. All that might be due to mere unusual capacity, but when we see him settling in a town like St. Petersburg and in a few years forging to the front, taking the lead in public matters, almost winning in a hopeless cause in the most populous county of the State, made President of the State Bankers' Association after four years' connection, a very high compliment in itself, due to the known conservative character of the men who make up bankers' associations, it becomes evident that Mr. Wood is a man of most unusual force. He is yet in the prime of life, located in a town whose possibilities no man can venture to prophesy, and it is quite safe to believe that in coming years he will forge to the front as one of the most prominent and valuable citizens of his adopted State.

June 21, 1899, he married Miss Annie B. Shepard, teacher of voice culture at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., a lady possessing an unusual volume and quality of voice.

William Kopman Hyer

Pensacola claims to be the oldest city in the United States. It was unquestionably of early importance as a seaport, and to this fact is due the settlement here of many enterprising and progressive men from other shores, who were attracted by the business advantages and opportunities generally for the profitable employment of both talent and capital. Throughout the world the Germans are recognized as one of the most desirable classes of citizens, not only because of their enterprise and wealth-producing characteristics, but because of their reliability, integrity and right living, as well. One of the most prominent families in Pensacola today is descended from a native of Germany, who came to Pensacola early in the last century, seeking his fortune in the new world. He prospered and reared a family which is now in its fourth generation, and continues to make its home in the town of their ancestors' successes, and in which success has been won by each succeeding generation.

One of the older representatives of this family is William Kopman Hyer, who has ably served his country in peace and in war, and is one of the most successful business men of the city, having long been engaged both in ship brokerage and the lumber business.

Mr. Hyer was born in Pensacola, August 26, 1836, his parents being Henry and Julia Kopman Hyer. His father was a native of Bavaria and came to Pensacola as a youth in 1822, and was for many years one of the leading merchants of Pensacola. His mother was a native of Bohemia. Mr. Hyer received his education in the old Pensacola Academy which has since become the Pensacola High School. His first business experience was as a clerk for a big cotton house in New Orleans, but after two years, he returned to Pensacola, and in 1859 began the business of ship brokerage, to which he has since largely devoted his attention.



William Kopman Hyer

Pensacola claims to be the cradle of the Unitarian Church in the United States. It was in Pensacola in early 1800 that Casparus A. Cole, a fact is well known, claimed here as a very enterprising and successful merchant. He was a native of New England, who were attracted by the opportunities of the port to seek a greater fortune than could be found at home. Throughout the world he made himself known as one of the most distinguished men of his time, and their enterprise and wealth procuring him a high reputation for reliability, integrity and truth. His son, George, a prominent lawyer in Pensacola, was a native of Germany, who came to Pensacola in 1812, seeking his fortune in the new country. He married a young girl from a family which is now in its fourth generation, and they became home in the town of their adoption. Their names have been won by each successive generation.

The present representative of the family is William Kopman Hyer, who has always served his country in peace and war, and is one of the most successful business men of the day, having long been engaged both in ship brokerage and the lumber trade.

Mr. Hyer was born in Pensacola Aug. 1st 1846, his parents being Henry and Julia Freeman Hyer. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Pensacola as a youth in 1812, and was for many years one of the leading merchants of Pensacola. His mother was a native of Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Hyer received his education in the old Pensacola Academy which has since become the Escambia High School. His first business experience was as a clerk in a big cotton house in New Orleans, but after two years, he returned to Pensacola, and in 1854 began in the business of ship brokerage, which he has since largely devoted all his attention.



*Yours truly
Mark H. Hayes*

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ASSEMBLY AND
TRANSPORTATION

When the South needed his services he laid aside his business, and enlisted in the Seventh Alabama Cavalry. He saw service in Florida during the early part of the war, but was later under Forrest in Alabama and Tennessee. He was quartermaster of his regiment with the rank of Captain when the war closed. After the war he returned to Pensacola, riding on horseback from Columbus, Ga., and took up his old business as ship broker, and also became interested in lumber and has successfully managed these two interests ever since the war. He has prospered to a highly satisfactory degree, and is one of the substantial business men of his city.

Mr. Hyer has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has freely given his time and talents in whatever capacity the people demanded them. When the State Board of Health was created in 1889, he was appointed one of the first members of that body, and served for three years, later being appointed agent for the Board. He was also a member of the Escambia county Board of Health and has served the city of Pensacola as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was Escambia county's representative in the Legislature in 1897, and in the contest for the United States Senatorship, gave his support to the late W. D. Chipley. He believes that by hard work and honest dealing success may be attained. He is in favor of encouraging the building of more railroads, and believes that the public road system should be perfected throughout the State. He is Senior Warden of Christ Episcopal Church, of which he has for many years been a consistent member. He is an active member of the firm of Hyer Brothers, ship brokers, and is Secretary of the Florida-Alabama Lumber Company, in which he is largely interested. He is a member of the Osceola Club, and of the Country Club, and in politics is a Democrat. He is an enthusiastic member of the United Confederate Veterans.

Mr. Hyer was first married to Belle Abercrombie and then to her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Armstrong, both being daughters of James A. and Sarah Abercrombie. He has seven children living, as follows: Mrs. Sarah Dunwoody, Wm. K. Hyer, Jr., Robert Abercrombie, Mrs. Louise H. Turner, John W., Henry and Alberta Hyer.

William Kopman Hyer, Jr.

In Florida no man of ability and discernment is necessarily confined to any one line of business. There are so many opportunities for profitable employment in every line that the energetic man may have as many profitable interests as his ability will permit his giving attention to and frequently when engaged in one business to which he has more or less exclusively devoted his attention he will recognize the opportunity for something better and make the change. There is plenty of room for industry and enterprise and it meets with better rewards here than in most any section of the growing and developing South. One of the most prominent financiers of the city of Pensacola, who was in his early years successfully devoted to the lumber business is William Kopman Hyer, Jr., President of the First National Bank, and interested in and connected with several of the most important industrial enterprises of this section. Mr. Hyer is one of the younger members of an old family, the representatives of which have uniformly been among the successful and leading men of Pensacola since their first American ancestor settled here in 1822.

He is a son of William Kopman and Belle Abercrombie Hyer, and was born in Russell county, Ala., where his mother had taken refuge during the war, on July 20, 1861. He was, however, reared in Pensacola, receiving his early education in the public schools here and later attending the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Va.

He began his business career in Pensacola, in 1879, with the lumber firm of Hyer Brothers. During the eight years that he remained with this firm he had the opportunity of mastering every phase of the lumber business and acquired a commercial experience that has since proven of inestimable value to him, learning the intricacies of banking through his connection with the private banking house of his father and uncle.

In 1887 he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was engaged in the wholesale oil and grain business until February, 1889, when he was called back to Pensacola to take the position of Cashier of the Merchants Bank. This bank a year later purchased the stock of the First National Bank, and he became cashier of the consolidated concern which continued business under the name of the First National Bank. There was another consolidation in 1892, of the First National Bank with the banking house of F. C. Brent and Company, and he then became assistant cashier, which position he held with marked ability until 1897, when he was elected manager of two important industries, the Brent Lumber Company, and the Pensacola Land and Lumber Company. His thorough familiarity with the lumber business enabled him to render valuable services to these interests. In 1900, however, he was again officially interested in banking through his election as Cashier of the First National Bank. He retained his interests in the industrial concerns, and was for a while manager of the Land and Lumber Company. On January 1, 1909, Mr. Hyer with his friends purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank with which he had been identified for nearly twenty years. This institution with a capital and surplus of \$560,000 is one of the leading banks in the South, and occupies a marble building in the center of the city which is one of the most beautiful banking houses in the country. He is also largely interested in other enterprises in Pensacola and has been a powerful factor in promoting the commercial and industrial welfare of the city. He was for a time President of the Young Men's Business League, and since September, 1905, has been a member of the Board of Bond Trustees of the city of Pensacola.

He is a Democrat in politics and a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, having for several years been a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Osceola Club, of which he has been president for the past two years. He is also a member of the Pensacola Country Club, of which he was for two years the secretary and treasurer. For several years Mr. Hyer has served as President of the Florida and Alabama Land Company, one of the most important land and milling companies of the Pensacola district. This like every other interest committed to his hands

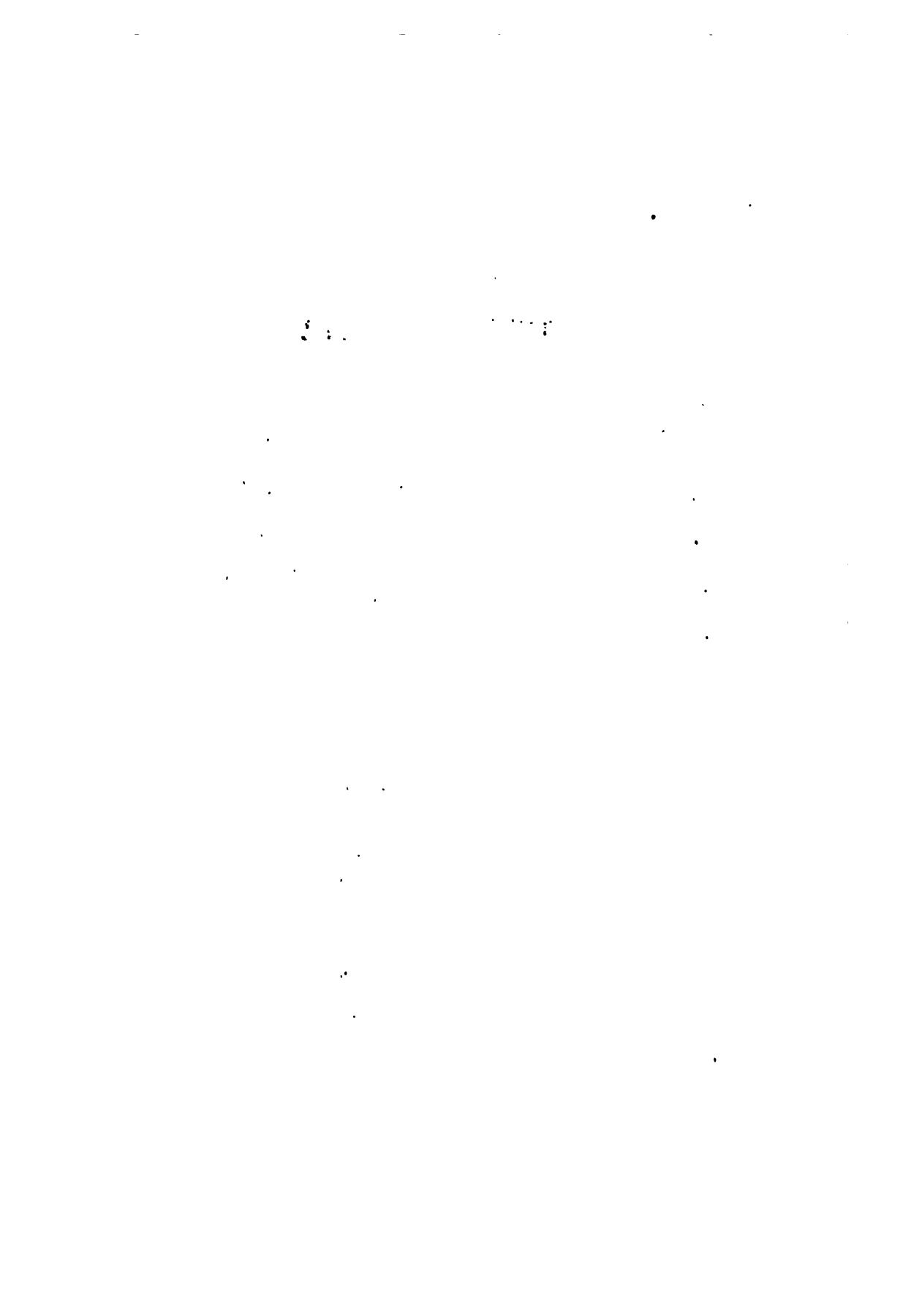
has the most careful attention. On January 1, 1909, Mr. Hyer with his friends, purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank, with which he had been identified for nearly twenty years, and of which he is now the efficient president. This institution, with a capital and surplus of \$560,000, is one of the leading banks in the South and occupies a marble building in the center of the city which is one of the most beautiful and best equipped banking houses in the country.

Mr. Hyer was married December 9, 1884, to Leila M. Stone, a daughter of Joseph T. and Victoria A. (Morton) Stone, of Georgia. They have one son, Albert Marion Hyer.





Yours truly,
John G. Neihardt





Franklin
Theodore

Gen. E. GALLIVAN

It would appear practically impossible for any man to crowning one life of thirty-seven years more's accomplishment than has been done by George E. Gallivan of Marquette, Michigan, a lumber and timber Lumber Company, a large concern operating with a capital of \$1,000,000. Mr. Gallivan was born near Liverpool, Ontario on January 6, 1871, and is now a little over his thirty-seventh birthday. His parents were Henry and Alice J. Lumbering Gallivan, who came from England to Canada in 1859, and moved from there to St. Louis, Mo., in 1862.

The family returned to Canada in 1872, and the father built and operated one of the first commercial cheese factories in America. In 1874 he moved to Marquette, where he owned cheese factories and farms until his death in 1892.

On the maternal side of our hero come from the Laversham, a very old English family whose seat was at Laversham Castle near Dowlais, Devonshire, England. The Lavershams were brothers of the same name. Several of the brothers were decorated for valiant military service. Our name in America.

The military record of a brother of our subject's mother is quite remarkable. A midshipman of the British Navy, a lieutenant in the army in the Crimean Campaign, an explorer into the heart of Australia—one of four survivors of a party of thirty; released by the British Government for service in China he became Adjutant General to the famous Christian Hero "Chinese" Gordon in subjugating the Tae Ping Rebellion. In leading desperate charges against fortifications he was twice severely wounded. Later as a member of Lord Napier's Magdala Expedition he entered Abyssinia, remained there, and through the native prince, Kassa, was by directing his military campaign instrumental in consolidating the various warring principalities into the Empire of Abyssinia over which

Kassa ruled as King John, assuming his name of John as a compliment to him. Ambitious to open up the country to civilization, he twice visited England as ambassador of the king, soliciting a British Protectorate over the country, but the embroilment of Britain in Egypt prevented it. In an effort to promote peace between Egypt and Abyssinia he lost his life in 1877, by Egyptian treachery.

As a boy Mr. Galliver attended the preparatory schools at Fostoria, Mich., and at the age of thirteen he began work as a telegraph operator and then for seven years, having in quick succession advanced through various branches of railroad work on the Pere Marquette Railroad attained finally the official position of Secretary to General Manager. This service was broken in upon by occasional periods of attendance at Albion College, Albion, Mich. His railroading was followed by service with a manufacturing and mining company of Mexico. He then became connected at different times with various Chicago business houses in the manufacturing line. Later he was Assistant Superintendent, then Sales Manager and Assistant Secretary of the Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Company and the Chicago Sewing Machine Company combined.

Solicitous of his time, impatient of accomplishment, this period became a crucible by which habits of intense application and concentration of mind and working power were extraordinarily developed in him. For not only did he prosecute his business duties through many steps of promotion and higher responsibilities, but he devoted all his evenings, Sundays and holidays to night school and study, specializing upon economics, sciences and medicine for seven years without intermission or vacation, finally graduating in medicine as president of his class in 1900, and passing State Board examination, was licensed to practice in same year. But he limited his practicing to charitable clinical work. Fitted now for either business or profession, or both, he was secured by Parke, Davis and Company, the largest manufacturers of pharmaceutical, biological and chemical products in the country, to be their scientific representative in Chicago.

In the meantime a vast consolidation of bicycle manufacturing

institutions had occurred, and the American Bicycle Manufacturing Company, "the bicycle trust" was formed. Mr. Galliver's record with the old Monarch Company had not escaped notice and he was sought by the big company. They engaged him as sales manager in 1901. From this time on his professional work in medicine was relegated to diversion only and specializing in industrial lines now engrossed his attention.

Several years prior to this, while with the Monarch division of the trust, the traffic or railroad relations of the western end of the big aggregation was given to him to direct, in addition to his other duties. This brought him in contact with many of their factories, and advantage was taken of it by him to study industrial organization, systematization, and production as displayed in the actual operation of these plants. He collected many forms and made copious notes. His business library also began to assume proportions.

When the Stearns and Culver Lumber Company, formed in Chicago for operation in Florida, needed a manager, they turned to Mr. Galliver, and in 1903 he came to Florida, having taken an interest in the company, and became its manager. This work he pursued for three years in a most efficient manner, and then resigned to accept the secretaryship and general management of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company at Newark, N. J., one of the oldest institutions of this kind in the country. This company he practically reorganized and rejuvenated, giving three years of most assiduous and arduous attention to it. While at Newark he also organized the National Sweeper Company of New Jersey, a manufacturing concern making carpet sweepers, and established the most complete factory for this purpose in the world.

He was recently recalled to Florida by his friends on the Board of Directors of the Stearns and Culver Lumber Company, and is now conducting the operations of that huge concern as its general manager. He has interested himself in Florida real estate and has abounding confidence in the future of the "Land of Flowers and Opportunity."

That he has made upon the people of that section a strong impression during his first incumbency is evidenced by the universal expressions of gratification at his return. The citizens there affirm

that while he is an active, energetic, positive man, very alert to give faithful service to his company, he is yet always considerate of the rights of others, taking an active interest in local affairs, and is willing to do his part in moving things along for the betterment of the community. A local paper said of him, that no more public-spirited man has ever lived in the community.

On July 7, 1901, he married Miss Ethel Lillian Campbell, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah Carter Campbell, of Deland, Ill. Mrs. Galliver's mother is a lineal descendant paternally of the Virginia Carters of Shirley, and maternally of Riley, one of the pioneer colleagues of Daniel Boone. Mrs. Galliver is a most estimable and accomplished woman, a graduate in medicine, and having passed the State Board examinations of both States, is licensed to practice in Illinois and Florida. For two years she directed a women's clinical dispensary in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, and was also identified with University Settlement work in Chicago. She is devoted to her home, practices medicine charitably only, is active in Arts and Crafts work, and gardening, and is regarded as a great accession to the community by the best people of the section where they now live.

Mr. Galliver has been a great traveler. He has visited every State in the Union in addition to which he is a native of Canada and has seen active service in Mexico.

He is a member of the Methodist Church, a Republican in national politics, but governed locally by the quality of candidates and the issues for which they stand. In a social way he is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York City, the Osceola Club of Pensacola, the Country Club of Pensacola, the Chicago Medical Society, the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and Maccabees fraternal societies. In addition to being a stockholder in and General Manager of the Stearns and Culver Lumber Company, who are also large land holders and manufacturers of naval stores, he is a stock holder in the American Gas and Electric Company, in the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Utah Copper Company, the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, and the National Sweeper Company, and owns residence property in Arlington Heights, New Jersey, overlooking New York City and harbor.

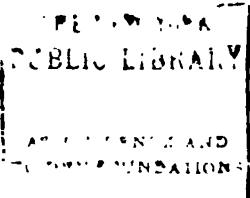
It will thus be seen that his activities extend into many industrial fields. He has contributed considerably to trade papers upon manufacturing, selling and advertising, and has perfected minor inventions in sewing machines and carpet sweepers, in addition to a complete "formaldehyde antiseptic carpet sweeper."

He has been an extensive reader of scientific and industrial works in addition to the periodical press, has a large library of reference, scientific, business and educational books, and is a close student of human nature. As a public-spirited citizen, watchful of everything that affects the general welfare, Mr. Galliver believes that the best interests of Florida would be promoted by improving educational, agricultural and industrial affairs, in particular.

Educationally, he prefers to see manual training and study of useful arts and sciences leading in our schools, and is an advocate of University Extension work and libraries for the masses. Agriculturally, the more extended use of modern machinery, and the diffusion of scientific farming knowledge practicable to Florida soils, with associations, conventions and fairs. And for industry, which he considers more particularly his own sphere, he believes thoroughly in the efficacy of modern "efficiency-engineering" practice, staff and line organization, and employment of statistics in directing increasing performance. He says that successful manufacturing demands maximum productive results at minimum cost. That these results are obtained by interplay of men, machines, materials and methods, but for each and all of these factors it is necessary that unit *standards of efficiency* be predetermined and recorded, and then, continuously, work must be so directed as to improve upon them, establishing concurrently new standards only to be bettered in turn. That in the *direction* lies the crux. The best workers and the best machines and good materials are not enough. They are present in many failures. Direction in efficiencies is of the first importance. The standards referred to properly collected by the accounting departments and balanced with the general books form the indispensable cost records. From these records, compiled comparatively, pointings for future direction in the line of cost reduction are afforded as well as bases for fixing profits. Analyze past records only in order to synthetize future schedules. State-

ments prospective of current general accounts forecasting daily, weekly, monthly, and even annually, particularly all those bearing upon finances, are requisite for guidance and protection. Then work to beat the forecasts. Coordination or team-work, based intelligently upon all such facts and figures, will win. These principles apply not only to manufacturing proper, but as well to the commercial departments and the administrative business. Their application in general is coextensive with all industrial lines, even including mining, railroading and public utilities, and will make for success and progress in them all. Florida has the resources, of course of her kind, and the successful exploiting of them industrially should receive a great deal of study on the part of her people.

Yet a young man in the first flush of his strength, he has accomplished results worthy of a gray-haired veteran, and Florida is to be congratulated on having men of this type as leaders in the industrial campaign which is now making the State great.





Constance
C. Glinday

M
C
A



George Loring
C. & G. Glenday

Charles Hutchins Stewart

Charles Hutchins Stewart, prominent banker, merchant and politician, of Melbourne, was born in Joliet, Ill., September 22, 1867, and is the son of Rev. William Fletcher and Julia Ann (Hutchins) Stewart. He has been a resident of Florida since 1885.

Mr. Stewart is of Scotch descent and traces his genealogy to Colonial times, his early ancestors immigrating to America and settling in New England in the first half of the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather, Daniel Stewart, born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1762, was an enthusiastic patriot at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and when less than fifteen years of age assisted in winning our national independence. In 1802 he emigrated to Ohio, settling on a large tract of land now comprising Athens county. His son, Rev. John Stewart, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a pioneer in the history of the Methodist Church in the West and a minister of much note in his day. He was the author of a celebrated work, entitled "Highways and Hedges, or Fifty Years of Western Methodism," being an autobiography of his life's services in the early Methodist ministry in Ohio.

The education of Charles Hutchins Stewart was obtained in primary schools of Evanston, Ill., and Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and Northwestern University, in Evanston; though he did not graduate. In 1885 he came to Florida, and after spending several winters in various parts of the State, located in 1888, at Daytona, where he opened a drug store. This he conducted until 1894, when he disposed of his stock and business at St. Lucie, where he formed a partnership with Mr. F. H. Fox under the firm name and style of Fox and Stewart for the purpose of carrying on hardware and furniture business. The firm opened a branch at Melbourne and Fort Pierce, and was active until 1900. In 1900 they sold their interests in Melbourne and Fort Pierce to the C. H. Stewart Co. of St. Lucie.



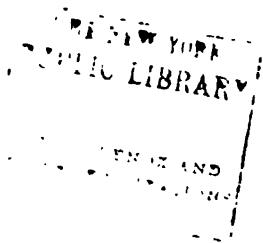
In 1905 Messrs. Fee and Stewart were incorporated as the Fee and Stewart Company. During the same year Messrs. Fee and Stewart formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general banking business. This institution is one of the leading factors in the financial and economic welfare of Melbourne and has the confidence and substantial support not only of the people of that city, but the public in general wherever the bank is known.

While devoting to his private business affairs that attention they deserve, Mr. Stewart takes a deep interest in politics, ranking high in the councils of the Republican party, in which he is a leader, both in his county and the State generally. He has served as a member of the Florida Republican Congressional Committee, and in 1908 had the distinction of receiving the nomination for Presidential Elector from his district. With the political and civic life of Melbourne he is especially identified, as evidenced by the people having called him to serve them several terms each as Mayor, Clerk and Alderman.

But it is in the economic welfare of the State and the material interests of its people that Mr. Stewart is mostly concerned. The greatest need of the State, he affirms, is the development of its natural resources, and this could be more easily and properly effected by giving greater encouragement to new settlers and the inducing of Northern capital to make investments within the State than by any other means that could be adopted. He has himself made large investments on the East Coast and is actively engaged in promoting its many and varied interests.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and for a number of years was also identified with the Congregational Church of Melbourne as organist. He ranks high in the Masonic Order, being a R.A.M., K.T., A. &A.S.R., and A.A.O. N.M.S., and has held the offices of Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Standard Bearer and District Deputy Grand Master of the Florida Grand Lodge.

In 1888 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Annie Mabel Nash, of Daytona, the daughter of Clarence and Annie (Hyatt) Nash. Of this marriage three children have been born, two of whom are living, viz: Gladys Hutchins and Fletcher Clarence.





John C. Stetson

John Allen Ewing

While Florida offers opportunity for profitable employment in almost any capacity the development of her natural resources and the industrial field generally have been the basis of many fortunes and of the success of many men. To the man of ability and those who have capital to employ there is no more inviting field known. While the progress and development of recent years have been something wonderful to contemplate, still it may well be said that what has been accomplished is but the beginning. The extent of the untouched forests and of the fertile lands yet to be cleared and made to blossom as the rose can only be appreciated through an investigation. A tangle of primeval wilderness covers as rich soil as has ever been scratched and only awaits the touch of industry to become wealth producing. Naturally, ambitious men seek this section as a scene for activity and one of the comparatively recent accessions to the business and industrial interests of Florida is John Allen Ewing, now of Pensacola, a successful turpentine operator and naval stores factor, who began at the bottom and worked his way to the front. He is experienced in every phase of the business and his coming to Florida was a distinct accession to the business interests of the State. He is progressive, enterprising and public spirited, and has won an established place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

John Allen Ewing is of Scotch descent, and comes from one of those families of early Scotch settlers, who located in eastern North Carolina in Colonial days. He is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Montgomery county, March 28, 1862. His father was D. I. Ewing, a pioneer turpentine operator and his mother was Liddie McCaskill Ewing.

The Ewing family is widely distributed in America. The original stock all came from Scotland, a part by way of the North of

Ireland, where they stopped for a generation. The general impression is that the two main branches first settled in New Jersey and North Carolina, but the records do not bear this out.

The original spelling was Ewin, but the name is now generally spelled Ewing. The first of these Ewings appeared to have landed in New Jersey, in the early days of that colony, to have passed on to Pennsylvania and thence to Virginia where they settled in Bedford and Rockingham counties. At that time these Virginia Ewings adhered to the spelling Ewin, but a dispute having arisen over some property, in the generation of William Ewin, of Rockingham, one of the brothers adopted the present spelling of Ewing, which is now generally accepted.

Another branch settled in New Jersey. The head of this branch was originally one Findley Ewing, a Scotch Presbyterian, who settled in Londonderry, Ireland, probably about 1670. He had a son, Thomas, who came to New Jersey in 1718, and located at Greenwich, Cumberland county.

Thomas married Mary Maskell. They had a son, James, who was in the Legislature of 1774, later was for many years auditor of public accounts and from 1797 to 1803, Mayor of Trenton. He was a trustee and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton. Thomas married Mary Boyd, and they had one son, Charles, born June 8, 1780. This Charles Ewing was an accomplished scholar and able lawyer, who rose to be chief justice of New Jersey in 1824. He married Eleanor Graeme, daughter of Rev. James F. Armstrong, for thirty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. They had six children, one of whom, Dr. Francis A. Ewing rose to eminence as a physician.

The Ewing descendants are widely scattered through that section, and the family has given many useful men to the country. The third branch is the North Carolina Ewings, from which line comes John Allen Ewing. The family tradition has it that originally five brothers came from Scotland, no two settling in the same colony.

The immediate ancestor of the North Carolina family was John Ewing, who about 1787 was located in Queen Anne county, Md. He married Miss Pratt, and with a young family they moved to Richmond county, N. C. Isaac Ewing, son of John, married

Phoebe Thompson, and they had John, William, Joseph, Isaac, Ann, Rebecca, Keziah, Mary and Phoebe, nine children. Mary and Phoebe did not marry, but the other children left numerous descendants, who today make up the family throughout the South. Daniel Isaac Ewing, (father of John A.) with his brother Thomas, and his sister, Sarah Ann, were children of J. E. Ewing, and great-grandchildren of John Ewing, the progenitor of the Richmond county family.

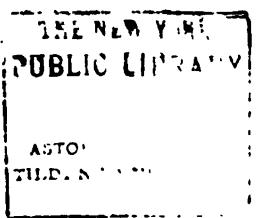
All these Ewing families came from the same Scotch root, and their descendants today retain many of the strong characteristics which have made the Scotch such a notable people. The family has a long record of good citizenship in many States.

John Allen was educated in the county schools of Montgomery county, and at an early age engaged in the manufacture of turpentine. In 1887 he began business for himself as a turpentine operator in Georgia and after successful operations in that State he removed to Florida, where he remained but a few months, going to Mississippi, where he was actively engaged in business until 1906, and where he still retains his interests, when he again removed to Florida, and located at Jacksonville.

He is a member of the firm of Barnes, Jessup and Company, one of the prosperous enterprises which not only handles naval stores, but operates large turpentine plants both in Florida and in Mississippi. Mr. Ewing is also a Director in the J. R. Young Company of Savannah, Ga., extensive naval stores and commission merchants, and on November 3, 1908, he was elected President of the J. R. Saunders Company, of Pensacola, vice Mr. J. R. Saunders, deceased, of whom a sketch appears in this work.

This is one of the largest concerns in the State. Mr. Saunders died in the prime of life, and his place had to be filled by a vigorous man of the highest capacity, and Mr. Ewing was chosen. This necessitated his removal to Pensacola, which is now his headquarters. He is an earnest advocate of the building of a system of good public roads throughout the State, and believes that the next most important question demanding attention is that of our monetary system. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Ewing was married April 4, 1905 to Malinda Cunningham, a daughter of John B. Cunningham of Noxubee county, Mississippi. They have one daughter, Adylein Ewing and a son John Allen Ewing, Jr.





Yours Truly
Leland J. Henderson.

the same time, the number of dead species is much smaller than the number of extinctions, suggesting that most species still exist, though at a greatly reduced rate of extinction.

In great part, the extinction of species is due to



Yours truly
Eland P. Henderson

Leland John Henderson

For a new and young country these United States can show some remarkable changes. Thus the first English settlement is a heap of ruins, the second English settlement is a sleepy, country town, and the first Spanish settlement is merely a winter resort. Fort DuQuesne is now Pittsburg. Kaskaskia is a forgotten village, and Fort Dearborn has risen under the name of Chicago to be a city of 2,000,000 people. Sixty years ago the South was in the saddle, it was the richest section, it had an extended seacoast and many navigable rivers, hence its shipping points and ports were of great importance in a day when railroads were not.

Apalachicola was then a great port, its population was not great, but its exports exceeded in value those of Philadelphia. The times changed, and the Florida port went down to poverty. But again the times are changing, and men are beginning to see that around the great inland sea which we call the Gulf of Mexico is going to grow a cluster of splendid and prosperous cities far surpassing anything the Mediterranean has ever known because of the richer supporting country.

Apalachicola is coming into the heritage which belongs to it by right of position. It is already feeling the pulse beat of this vigorous new life. Prominent among the men who are pressing the battle in the interests of Apalachicola is Leland John Henderson, civil engineer, Secretary of Apalachicola Board of Trade, of the Mississippi to Altantic Inland Waterway Association, of the Chipola-Flint-Chattahoochee-Apalachicola Waterway Association, of the Florida Land and Abstract Company, of the Florida Coast Realty Company, of the Florida Corporation.

He was born July 1, 1874, at Harrisburg, Oregon. His parents were John Leland and Harriet E. (Humphrey) Henderson, both of excellent families of English descent. The great

great-grandfather of our subject came from England to Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, was that John Henderson, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, of whom Daniel Webster said that he was the greatest land lawyer in the United States. His father, John Leland Henderson, is a lawyer.

Mr. Henderson was educated in the common schools, high school, and Olympia Collegiate Institute, at Olympia, Washington. The year 1893 found him, a youth of nineteen, established in Bay St. Louis, Miss., as a civil engineer and abstractor of lands. His business steadily prospered and he opened an office in New Orleans, and a business at Pass Christian, Miss., both of which he yet maintains. In 1906, attracted by the advantages of Apalachicola, he moved his headquarters and his family there, and at once became a leading factor in the business and public life of the city.

That he is a "general utility" man is proven by the list of organizations with which he is officially connected. Not content with the performance of routine duty, he is a constant contributor to a large number of periodicals, possibly fifty all told, among them such journals as the *Chattanooga Tradesman*, *Jacksonville Times-Union*, *Jacksonville Metropolis*, *Atlanta Georgian*, *Columbus Ledger*, *Pensacola Journal* and *Apalachicola Times*.

On June 1, 1898, he married Mary A. Ansley, daughter of Michael L., and Margaret M. Blackwell Ansley, of Bay St. Louis, Miss. Three children have been born to them, of whom one, Ruth Henderson, survives. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Methodist Church, the Democratic party, and the order of Knights of Pythias. He is an active and devoted church man, and in addition to his multifarious business duties finds time to act as a local preacher of his church.

A constant reader, with a discriminating taste and judgment, he has accumulated a large and excellent library. Such a man naturally has clear cut views on all matters affecting the public welfare. He believes the best interests of Florida and the Nation may be promoted by the development of our inland waterways and improvement of our ports, by the careful conservation of our natural resources, by ceasing to export raw material

and substituting the manufactured article, and by the building up of a merchant marine. Also he is strongly of the opinion that the obliteration of competition in necessities (for the purpose of reducing cost of production), would greatly benefit our people. He thinks life is becoming too complex, too artificial, and that greater simplicity and sincerity should be cultivated. An urgent question, needing the attention of every good citizen, is in Mr. Henderson's opinion, such an adjustment of the tariff as will restrict the power of a few to amass the wealth of the country.

Mr. Henderson's public spirit and incessant labor exemplified by his motto, "Work—honesty," has been rewarded by the universal esteem of the people of Apalachicola.

Thomas Edward Fitzgerald.

The combination of newspaper work and law practice is an ideal combination of professions. The newspaper provides a wide field that enables him to choose his work with considerable freedom, making that he deems best. It also gives the ability of quickly picking up the latest news and events. In law the practitioner is one's very own master, and can study a field of legal knowledge at his own convenience, drawing legal material from different sources. An instance of the successful lawyer who has been practicing law and is of the best type of men, and who as editor has made a brilliant record in his newspaper is Thomas Edward Fitzgerald, attorney.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of Elroy, Wis., where he was born May 20, 1879, the parents being M. C. and Catherine Fitzgerald. He received his early education in the public schools, but when fourteen years of age he entered a printing office as apprentice, and learned the trade at Ellsworth, Wis. He came to Daytona in December, 1900 and located at Daytona, where he purchased the *Daytona Gazette News*, which paper he still owns and edits, at the same time practicing law. He also published the *Daytona Daily News* during the tourist season. His ambition for the law was developed after he had manifested his ability to successfully manage and edit a newspaper. He studied law at John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and in his early practice showed such ability in law that he was chosen for the office of city attorney of Daytona in 1907 and was re-elected for 1908. He also has a remarkable general practice. He is a prominent figure not only in the professional world, but in the social life of Daytona. He was for three years



Very respectfully
J.Q. Fitzgerald

Thomas Edward Fitzgerald

The combination of newspaper work and the practice of law is an ideal combination of professions. The competent lawyer acquires a use of English that enables him to choose the words that will convey the exact shade of meaning that he desires, while the editor's training develops the faculty of thinking quickly and facilitating his expression. In both the professions one's views are broadened, there is acquired a fund of human knowledge and afforded the opportunity of studying human nature from different viewpoints. A conspicuous instance of the successful lawyer-editor, who has made a success practicing law and is of the highest standing in his profession, and who as editor has made a bright, popular and influential newspaper is Thomas Edward Fitzgerald of Daytona.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of Elroy, Wis., where he was born May 10, 1879, his parents being M. C. and Catherine Fitzgerald. He received his early education in the public schools, but when fourteen years of age he entered a printing office as apprentice, and learned the trade at Ellsworth, Wis. He came to Florida in December, 1900 and located at Daytona, where he purchased *The Daytona Gazette News*, which paper he still owns and edits, at the same time practicing law. He also published the *Daytona Daily News* during the tourist season. His ambition for the law was developed after he had manifested his ability to successfully manage and edit a newspaper. He studied law at John B. Stetson University at Deland, Fla., but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and in his early practice showed such ability and learning that he was chosen for the office of city attorney of Daytona for 1907 and was re-elected for 1908. He also has a remunerative general practice. He is a prominent figure not only in the professional, but in the social life of Daytona. He was for three years



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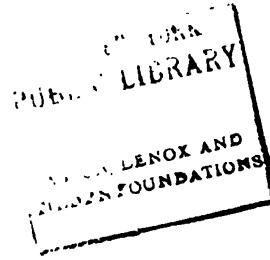
Thomas Edward Fitzgerald.

The combination of law, letters and drama is an ideal combination of professions. The combination gives a use of law, a considerable claim to education, and will convey the exact idea of meaning that the author is well educated and has the ability of thinking quickly and clearly. Mr. Fitzgerald, the professor is one's very best teacher, and he is a friend of human knowledge, and a man who loves helping human nature from direct personal contact. He is a man in instance of the success of his law practice, which is a success in the business practicing law and is of the law school. He is a man who has made a name for himself, and who as editor has made a name for his paper. The editor of the new paper is Thomas Edward Fitzgerald, Doctor of Law.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of Elroy, Wis., where he was born May 21, 1899, his parents being M. C. and Catherine Fitzgerald. He received his early education in the public schools, but was fourteen years old when he entered a printing office as apprentice and learned the trade at Elsworthy, Wis. He came to Florida in December, 1905 and located at Daytona, where he purchased *Daytona Daily Gazette Notes*, which paper he still owns and edits, at the same time practicing law. He also published the *Daytona Daily News* during the tourist season. His admission for the law was delayed after he had manifested his ability to successfully manage and edit a newspaper. He studied law at John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and in his early practice showed such ability and learning that he was chosen for the office of city attorney of Daytona in 1907 and was re-elected for 1908. He also has a résumé of his general practice. He is a prominent figure not only in the professional, but in the social life of Daytona. He was for three years



Very respectfully
J. Q. Fitzgerald



Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment of Infantry of the Florida State Troops, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Mr. Fitzgerald was twice elected to the very prominent and important position of Secretary of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, under whose auspices the world-famous Ormond-Daytona beach races are annually held. He is a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club and affiliated with the Ancient Order of the Free and Accepted Masons, including the Chapter and the Commandery. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Fitzgerald was married August 10, 1900 to Edna L. Vandewater, a daughter of John S. and Cornelia Vandewater of Ellsworth, Wis. They have one son, Franklin Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fitzgerald is widely known throughout this popular section of the State and numbers among his friends men of prominence throughout the Union.

Samuel Joseph Simmons

Samuel Joseph Simmons, one of the station masters of St. Elmo, was by industry, energy and business acumen, a man of considerable merit and influence in his day. In the early portion of his residence in the city he was a prominent figure in the business world, and a man of large means; but gradually and finally he devoted a considerable portion of his time to the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was a man of great personal magnetism, and his family enjoyed a wide circle of acquaintances. He died at the age of forty-four, the St. John's Hospital, New York, on the 22d of October, 1869, from an excruciating heart's complaint. He was survived by his wife, Sarah, and two sons, James S. Simmons, aged 17, and Frank, who had just passed his eighteenth birthday. Mrs. Simmons, who was a widow, had been married to Dr. S. C. Dyer, who died in 1858, leaving her a widow, at St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. She is the wife of the Rev. Dr. S. C. Dyer, of Elmwood, N. J., and has three children, a son, Frank, a daughter, Alice, and a daughter, Mrs. George F. Hart, of Albany, N. Y., being the widow of a partner in the firm. For ten years she was a widow, and had but one male companion, Captain J. L. Hart, of the U. S. A.

Samuel J. S. Simmons educated himself in the schools and the private schools. But endowed with natural ability and a will to accomplish things no matter how difficult they were, and educated by officers from among the best in the country, he became a man of great ability. He was quick to learn of others, and to profit by their experience, and by his own efforts he became a successful man.



Yours truly
S. J. Simonds

Samuel Joseph Simmons

Samuel Joseph Simmons, one of the staunch citizens of South Florida, who by industry, economy and business sagacity has accumulated a handsome fortune and who has been a potent factor in developing his section is a resident of Arcadia, DeSoto county. He has been for many years prominent in the mercantile affairs of the State, and has acquired large interests in real estate and orange grove property to which he devotes a considerable part of his time.

He was born in Screven county, Ga., May 25, 1854. His parents were John Simmons, who was a mechanic and cotton planter, and Ann Barbour. His family removed to Florida in 1868, and located in the western portion of what was then Orange county, a wild, undeveloped stretch of territory along the St. Johns river, which was seldom visited except by hunters and trappers. The nearest post office and trading point was sixteen miles distant on the St. Johns river. His grandfather James Simmons, was an Englishman, who came over from London prior to 1800 and settled in South Georgia. Our subject is closely related to Dr. Samuel Simmons, who was a noted physician long located at Orange Springs in Marion county. His wife, Julia Humphries, is a direct descendant of Richard Humphries, who was of a noble Scottish house. Richard came to America during the Revolution and took part in the war. For this he was disowned and disinherited. His only male descendant is Captain J. L. Humphries of Clearwater, Fla.

Samuel J. Simmon's educational advantages were confined to the private schools. But endowed with indomitable courage and a will to accomplish things no matter how great the cost, he was not deterred by obstacles from going forward with his undertakings. He was quick to learn of others and to profit by their experiences. Possessed of sound judgment, he became one of the most practical

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Final Results

He had won his first race at the age of 12, and he had won his first national title at 13.

On the 1st of January, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted:

Some days since I was asked by my son
the lawyer, what I intended to do with
a white mare which I had got from him, and
which I had been unable to sell. He said,
He would speak to his master of it, and get
him to take her. So I did, and he



Yours truly
S. J. Simon

LIBRARY

AND
SERIALS

men in his neighborhood, and an authority on subjects connected with the affairs in which he is engaged. He devoted a great deal of his spare time to the study of history and practical questions and the knowledge thus obtained he puts into use in the every day affairs with which he has to contend.

He began his business career as a merchant, in a small way, at Citra, Fla., his stock consisting of groceries and general merchandise. Later he moved over on the St. Johns river where he opened up a store on the same line. At this time, before the tread of civilization had scarcely proceeded this far south, and the forests and jungles had been robbed of their game, hunting and trapping alligators and fur-bearing animals along the St. John's river was a profitable business and trading in pelts and furs a source of income to the early settlers who were located along this territory. Here Mr. Simmons did an immense business in hides and furs and laid the foundation for the fortune he has accumulated. In 1900 he removed to DeSoto county, where he again embarked in a general merchandise business. Here he became interested in real estate and acquired considerable city property in Arcadia, and extensive orange groves.

He is one of the wealthy men of South Florida and held in the highest esteem by the people of his immediate section. He has always practiced, from principle, methods of scrupulous honesty, giving full weight and measure in all his dealings, never lending himself to any scheme to take advantage of the misfortunes of others. He has always been prompt in the payment of his just debts and while not hard or pressing in his just demands, insisted on a rigid collection of all debts due. He was called upon to represent Arcadia in the City Council and so acceptable were his services that at the expiration of his term he was re-elected for a second term.

He is a Democrat and also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity with which he has been affiliated for over twenty years, and for the past eight years has been Secretary or Treasurer of Peace River Lodge No. 66 at Arcadia. He was a leading spirit in, and the most liberal contributor to the building of the Masonic Hall at Arcadia. When the DeSoto National Bank of Arcadia was

established in 1907, of which he is a stockholder and director, Mr. Simmons was one of its chief founders and supporters. The bank has a capital of \$50,000 and has a splendid patronage among the cattlemen, fruit growers, farmers and merchants of South Florida.

Mr. Simmons is a graceful and forceful writer and has written many practical and instructive articles for the press. From 1901 to 1904 he was the regularly accredited correspondent of the *Jacksonville Daily Metropolis*, and the *Tampa Daily Tribune* for DeSoto county.

His views on practical business and political questions are sound and worthy of consideration. He thinks that every man has a calling; that he should find out the business best suited to him, and after making thorough preparation, begin it and stick to it. He believes that every man in whatever business he may be engaged should put honesty above all other considerations. He thinks that Florida and the nation is puffed up on too much false prosperity and that it would be well to rid the affairs of the country of the "watered stock" and inflated values and get down to a plain matter of fact, "solid rock" basis. He thinks that a system of credits is ruinous and that the business prosperity of the country would be greatly improved if all transactions were conducted for cash.

Mr. Simmons was married in 1901 to Julia Humphries, daughter of Rev. J. L. and Valaria (Mavre) Humphries of Monticello, Fla. They have had four children born to them, three of whom are still living, viz: Samuel J., John H. and James P. Simmons.





Very truly
Frank Harris

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When I was
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I am

~~Ernesto~~ Ernesto

Frank Harris

Frank Harris, of Ocala, is the dean of the newspaper fraternity in Florida with forty-two years' experience to his credit. Deliberately choosing that profession when a mere youth, he has tenaciously adhered to it, and made a success, by sheer merit and determination.

Born in Tallahassee, Fla., on December 3, 1846, his parents were Alexander Ewing and Violet (Alexander) Harris. At the time of his birth, his father was in Mexico, being a soldier in the American army then fighting the Mexican War. The elder Harris came to Florida from Abbeville in the early thirties.

The educational advantages of Frank Harris appear to have been limited to the local schools of a sparsely settled country, and even these were cut off by the War between the States, which began before he was fifteen years old. Before the war ended he became a soldier in the Confederate Army. His business life began in 1866 when he commenced work on the *Ocala Banner* of which he is now the editor and with which he has been connected for forty-two years.

In 1879 he married Miss Ella McDonald, daughter of Berrian and Elizabeth (Parramore) McDonald, of Monticello, Fla. They have had born to them six children, Thomas H., Sara Elizabeth (Loyd), Violet (Powers), Louise (Clarke) Frank, Jr., and Ansley M. (dead). Dr. W. H. Powers, the husband of one of the daughters, is one of the leading physicians of the State. In politics Mr. Harris is a lifelong Democrat. His religious predilections are towards the Methodist Church.

He has served as Mayor of his city, was a member of the board of trustees of Florida University, member Board County Commissioners and of the Ocala board of trade. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent order of Elks.



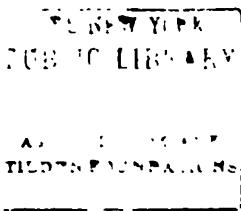
The strongest trait in his character is a steadiness of purpose inherited from his sturdy English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Starting in with an obscure little journal in a remote village, he has stayed by it, doing the day's work faithfully, and has lived to see the little paper become widely known over a great State, and the little country village grow into a flourishing city, and railroad center.

Mr. Harris represents possibly the smallest class in our business life, a newspaper man, who is nothing but a newspaper man, and who has never been anything else.

It is likely that the whole State would not show a parallel case. But what is true in other things is true of newspapers, long continuance makes for character, and if long continuance goes with a consistent policy of constructiveness, such a paper in time will be an influence, the weight of which cannot be estimated.

This veteran editor has seen the phosphate industry grow from nothing until the annual product runs into millions. That he has contributed to this result through his paper all men know, and not only in this case, but in everything else affecting his town and county his paper has been ready to do its part and much more than its part. Such labor is never paid for in money, even though the business side should prosper, for while money may pay for hired service, it cannot pay for heart service that men like Frank Harris give to their communities.

That he has built up character and standing easily follows, and the esteem in which he is held by the public is but a due recognition of his merits.





Yours Very Truly,
G. A. Dreka.

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George E. Tuck
Editor

George Augustus Dreka

In the heart of Volusia county, Fla., on high rolling land, stands the city of De Land, nestling cosily among the tall sentinel pines. Florida can boast very many pretty places, but there is perhaps no other spot in the whole State that can surpass in beauty this "Athens of Florida" as De Land has been rightly named. It is the center of the orange industry, and is surrounded by lands on which not only the citrus fruit thrives, but every kind of vegetables and general farm crops may be raised. From its very inception it has been blessed with an industrious, public-spirited people whose watch-word has ever been "Progress," and who spared no pains, even in face of adversity to place their town amongst the best in the State.

As the result of united effort, De Land presents today the appearance of an up-to-date city. It offers every opportunity not only to permanent residents but also to winter tourists, who can pass months here without experiencing that longing for home which, as a rule, springs from the discomforts to be borne in many a tourist town.

De Land is the intellectual center of Florida. Stetson University with its magnificently equipped buildings, its unexcelled teaching staff, and its hundreds of students, reminds one of those grand old seats of learning to the halls of which thousands of eager students throng, there to move and have their being in an atmosphere of deepest erudition.

De Land is great because it had a great founder, and has a great people. After the name of its venerable founder, there is perhaps none more closely identified with its growth and remarkable prosperity than that of George Augustus Dreka.

Born in Sassafras, Kent County, Md., November 18, 1857, of Augustus and Teresa Dreka, the future leader in De Land's progress, received his early education in the public schools, and after-

wards spent some years under the fostering care of those renowned educators, the Christian Brothers, in Rock Hill College near Baltimore. Soon after graduation, George Dreka came to Florida, and the keen business intuition of the young man, then in his twenty-first year, helped to raise the veil that hid De Land's future from the many. He at once determined to make his home in the then embryonic De Land, and in company with his brother-in-law, James G. Kilkoff, commenced business in the store occupied by Capt. J. B. Jordan. Young Dreka realized that he had his life before him, and moreover he saw very clearly that it largely depended on himself whether that life was going to be a success, or to fade away, wrapt in the cloud of failure. He brought to the surface all his latent German tact, perseverance and business ability, and directed every effort toward making his undertaking a success, and at the same time to accomplish his part as a loyal citizen, actuated by the belief that every individual American can and should participate in the making of our great Republic. By business methods above reproach, by the strictest attention to work, by that kindly disposition which led him to make himself all things to all men, the indefatigable young Dreka built up in a few years one of the finest places of business in Florida; in fact an establishment that would do credit to any of our largest cities' streets. With that determination so characteristic of the German people, G. A. Dreka set out to bring into the De Land market a stock of goods which for variety and completeness could not be surpassed. Even as far back as twenty years ago, Northern tourists were surprised to find that they could find in Dreka's Department Store "everything to wear, to eat, to use" with just as much facility, and at just as reasonable prices, as they could satisfy their wants in the world-famed marts of the Eastern cities. The best that New York could supply was to be found on the Dreka counters, and in order to convince the public that such was the case Mr. Dreka introduced in De Land the opening day method of advertising. From far and near crowds thronged to the Dreka Department Store, and there had proof given them that they might not go away from home to make their purchases. Year by year the business grew. The once infantile business grew into fullest proportions, but still retains the pleasant

identity of many years ago owing to the fact of the continual presence of the gentle, kind, congenial proprietor, who is ready to give closest attention to even the smallest order, and who is never too busy to give words of advice and counsel to the many who come to him in matters of business.

For many years he has been sole proprietor, and it is no exaggeration to say that George Augustus Dreka stands forth today as a man who has erected a shining figure of brilliant success on a pedestal of true solid worth and hard honest work. Like most men who rise above the common level he is thoroughly unassuming, but although he yearns for no prominence, he is pointed out to the present generation of Volusia county, as a model man, whom it would be well for the young men of the day to imitate.

Whilst adhering closely to his business, Mr. Dreka has always taken the deepest interest in the general welfare of De Land, and during thirty years he has been identified with every movement to make De Land one of Florida's finest towns.

Thirty years ago, Young Dreka then fresh from a Maryland farm, was charmed with De Land's aromatic atmosphere redolent of orange blossom, and determined to own an orange grove. Backing up his determination with work, he is today one of the largest orange growers in Volusia county, and the brand "Grown by G. A. Dreka" is sufficient passport for his fruit to those tables in Boston and New York, on which only the very choicest are placed. In appearance G. A. Dreka is of medium height, with a splendidly developed physique. His face is invariably lighted up by that kindly, fatherly smile, that makes Mr. Dreka's altogether charming personality, simply irresistible.

Mr. Dreka was married in 1884 to Catherine Malsberger, daughter of Augustus H. and Emily W. Malsberger of Kent county, Maryland. The beloved wife and mother was called to her reward in 1897, survived by three children, Augustus Foley, Jerome Godfrey, and George Raymond Dreka. In 1901 Mr. Dreka was married to Mrs. Annie Eliza Bryan Hickson, daughter of the Hon. P. N. Bryan of Volusia county.

He is a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and takes the most lively interest in everything connected with his church.

As we go to press the subject of this sketch is erecting a magnificent reinforced concrete store building which for solidity of structure and general business purposes, will be second to none in the State of Florida, as it is planned to be absolutely fireproof and modern in every detail. The Carrollton Hotel occupies a new site and is being fitted up with all first-class hotel appointments.

A biographical sketch is supposed to be a pen picture of the individual. In the above through fear of being accused of anything bordering on flattery the writer's tendency has been to minimize rather than exaggerate. However let this be the closing remark, "Worth makes the Man," and judged by that solid criterion, George Augustus Dreka of De Land Fla. must be numbered amongst the most valuable citizens of his section, and one whose labors have fairly entitled him to an honorable place among the "Makers of America."

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Yours Truly,
J. G. Durivé.



Franklin D. Roosevelt
Roosevelt

John Gordon DuPuis

Of Huguenot and Welsh descent, Dr. John Gordon DuPuis, of Lemon City, manifested in his early youth the sturdiness and independence of character common to the two strains of blood in his make-up. This disposition to surmount obstacles has marked his career and enabled him to make his own way in life, educate himself and win success in his profession. Actively interested in the development of his town and section, he is influential in the commercial and industrial affairs of the community. Dr DuPuis is a native of Florida, born at Newnansville, on September 22, 1875. On both sides of the family his people came from South Carolina. His father was John Samuel DuPuis, a farmer by occupation who married Mary Sidney Lowman. His paternal grandfather, David Spicer DuPuis, of Huguenot extraction, settled at Nortonsville, S. C., where he married Mary Olive Williams, a native of that State. He engaged in farming until 1855, when he removed to Florida, located in Marion county, and lived in Marion county until he was seventy-three years of age. Dr. DuPuis' maternal grandfather, Samuel Lowman, was a native of South Carolina, descended from an early settler who came from Wales. Samuel Lowman married Susan Elizabeth Sharp, also South Carolina born, and they moved to Florida and located near Micanopy.

The DuPuis family in France goes back to a very ancient period. The original spelling in France was Dupuy, or DuPuy, the word "du" meaning "of the," and "Puy" is the old French word meaning "mountain." The original progenitor, therefore, must have been from a mountainous section of France. In the first crusade appeared Hugues DuPuy, a French knight, with his sons Adolph, Romain and Raymond; the father and his three sons accompanied Godfrey de Bouillon to Palestine. About the year 1113 this Raymond DuPuy founded and became the first grand

master of the military order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, afterwards styled the Knights of Malta. This order, like the Knights Templar, which was organized a few years later, acquired great power, immense wealth, and for several centuries was a notable factor in Christendom. Raymond DuPuy's coat-of-arms was a red lion, with blue tongue and claws, rampant in a field of gold. In accordance with the custom of that time, he quartered his arms with that of the Knights of St. John, a broad white cross of eight points on a field of red. This combination, therefore, became the coat-of-arms of the DuPuy family. From this old Raymond and his two brothers the numerous branches of the DuPuy family have sprung. When the reformed religion began to gather strength in France, the DuPuys went with the new faith. The Catholics termed them, "Huguenots," meaning "Confederates" or "leaguers," and this was intended as a term of reproach. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove these Huguenot DuPuys into Germany and England, and thence many of them came to the United States. About that time began the variation of the spelling of the name, as occurred in many other names on the removal of the families to the United States. We find, therefore, in the United States Dupuy, DuPuy, DuPuis, Depew and Dupee. All these are of the same descent, notwithstanding the variation in the names at present.

The early movements of the family in America cannot all be traced definitely. Nicholas and Francois Dupuy, Huguenot refugees from France, came to New York when it was called New Amsterdam, after a short sojourn in Holland. From the same source came John DuPuys, who settled in New York City. In 1691 the records show that Elie and Jean DuPuys settled in Oxford, Mass. Somewhat later the records mention Sieur Dupuys, who settled in the land of the Onondagas near Syracuse. He appears to have been the only Catholic of these first Colonists. The most notable man of the first arrivals was Barthelemy Dupuy, who settled on James river, in Virginia, in the year 1700. The South Carolina family possibly comes from this old Barthelemy who settled in Virginia, because his descendants increased enormously in numbers and are scattered all over the South. We find, however,

a mention made by John Lawson of South Carolina about 1695, of Elizabet Dupuy having married Jacques Dugué. It appears likely that this Jacques and his wife had come direct from France where he had married a Dupuy. Bartholomew, the progenitor of the Virginia and most of the Southern families, was a very enterprising man and gallant soldier. Entering the French army at the age of eighteen he served fourteen years and rose to be an officer of the guards of King Louis XIV. He was much trusted by the king, and strenuous efforts were made by the king himself, through his agents, to induce him to leave the Huguenots and go back to the Catholic faith. These efforts were in vain. Priests and soldiers then went after him with a view to visiting upon him the terrible penalties that were prescribed for those who refused to recant. Having a few hours' timely warning, dressing his young wife as a page, and both of them mounted on splendid horses, they made for the frontier of Holland. After desperate efforts, though hotly pursued by his persecutors, they crossed the frontier and were saved. He spent fourteen years in Germany, a short space of time in England, and in 1700 came to Virginia and settled in King William county, upon lands which had been granted to the Huguenot refugees. His old sword was preserved by his descendants until the Civil War, when during a raid by Federal troops it was lost in the burning of the residence of Mrs. Julian Ruffin, near Petersburg, in whose charge it had been left by Dr. John J. Dupuy, now of Davidson College, N. C. In the Revolutionary War the old sword was worn by Captain James P. Dupuy, of Nottoway county (a grandson of the old Huguenot) who, with his two brothers, Captain John and Lieutenant Peter served in a regiment of Virginia infantry.

The old Huguenot left many children and in 1790 there were at least one dozen families in Virginia of his descendants, besides other families which had gone South.

In the thirteenth century the family added to the coat-of-arms adopted by the old crusader, lion supporters with a ducal crown for a crest and the motto: "Agere et pati forte virtute non genere vita."

The records at various times during the centuries show all of

the spellings above mentioned but there is no question about the common descent of these various families.

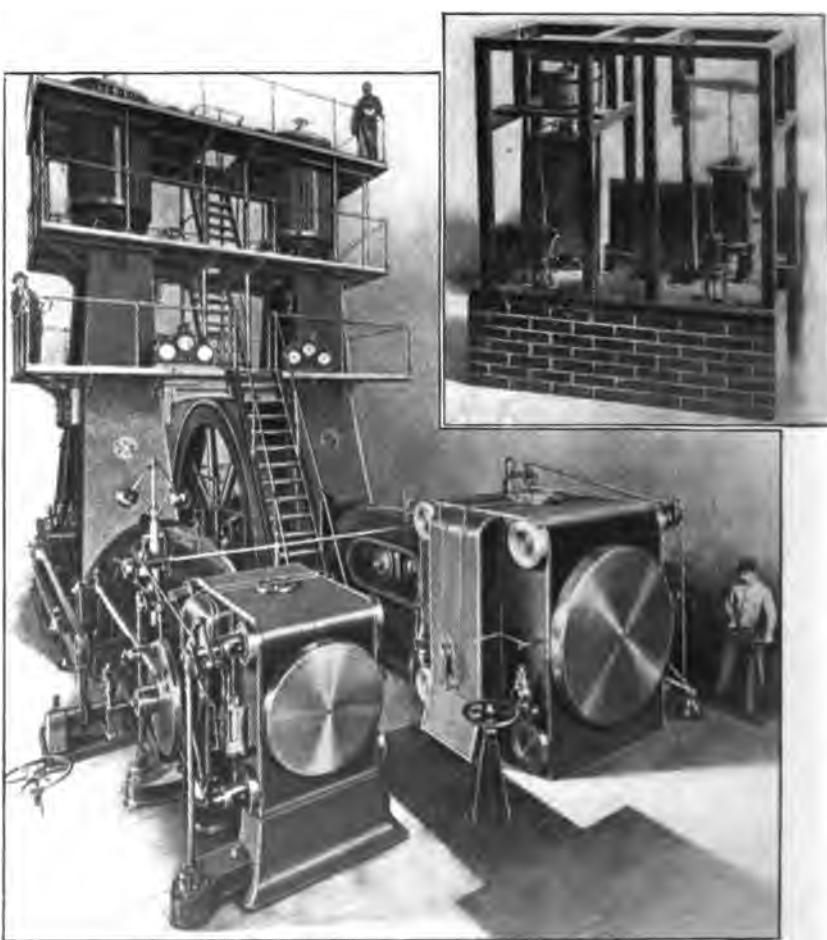
Dr. DuPuis was reared on a farm and as a boy had only such educational advantages as were offered by the country public schools. Even at an early age, however, he was full of ambition and energy, and by privately prosecuting his studies, he was so far advanced that when only fifteen years old he secured a position as teacher which he filled ably and acceptably. He attended training and normal schools during the vacation season, and was thoroughly equipped when nineteen years of age for a successful and enlarged career as a teacher.

He had saved his earnings, however, with a view to attending medical college, and so he entered the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., where he took the full course and was graduated June 30, 1898, with the degree of M.D. In October of the same year he actively began the practice of medicine and surgery at Lemon City, Fla. He met with a gratifying degree of success from the start, and has not only won an enviable place in his profession, but has accumulated a competence which he has invested in commercial and agricultural enterprises. He is interested in the Lemon City Drug Store and is Treasurer of the Biscayne Bay Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association. He is a member of the State Protective Growers Association. He is a Democrat and for eight years has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For four years he has been Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School. He was superintendent of the Lemon City public schools from 1901 to 1904. During 1907 he was President of the Dade County Medical Association. He is also a member of the Florida State Medical Association, of the Southern States Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. Outside of professional works, Dr. DuPuis has found his most helpful reading in biographies of the nation's leading men and women. He has made a special study of the cause and prevention of and the cure of those suffering from carcinoma. He has found it profitable to place business ahead of pleasure always. He believes that the best interests of the State and the country at large will be served by more thoroughly educating our boys and girls; and by

having a more thorough understanding or a simplification of the statutes and then a strict enforcement of the same. He believes that education, the fostering of the agricultural interests and home government are the important public questions demanding attention in the interest of the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Dr. DuPuis was married January 18, 1899, to Katherine Elizabeth Beyer, a daughter of J. Ulrich Beyer and Katherine Beyer of Paducah, Ky. They have one son, John Gordon DuPuis, Jr.

Dr. DuPuis is one of those enterprising progressive men to whose efforts the rapid growth and development of Florida's material interests are due.



ICE MACHINERY OF THE PRESENT AND THE FIRST MACHINE INVENTED

the *carafes frappés*, water bottles with chunks of ice frozen inside, that are inseparable adjuncts to the tables of Parisian cafes, providing a cold chaser for wine. Dr. Gorrie wrought to cool the rooms of a hospital where fever patients were confined to grilling beds with the mercury near the century mark and no ice nearer than New England. M. Carré has been getting the glory because France decorates and pensions her savants to make their fame and existence sure. Dr. Gorrie made ice as early as 1845 while M. Carré was not successful until ten years later.

It was never Dr. Gorrie's purpose to perfect a process for making ice, but all his energies were bent on air-cooling, primarily for hospitals where fever cases were being treated. At that time Apalachicola was the most important Florida seaport, being the outlet for all the cotton grown in the Chattahoochee Valley in Georgia and Alabama. The greatest drawback to the growth of the town was the prevalence of fever in summer. In his large practice Dr. Gorrie found it almost impossible to treat successfully violent cases of fever in the hot months. He first evolved the theory of controlling fever by cooling the patient by external means and it is fully set forth in the newspaper and scientific print of the day. He was almost fifty years in advance of his profession along this line, but to-day the medical world recognizes the value of his teachings without always recognizing whence they originally came.

While pursuing his experiments in air-cooling, Dr. Gorrie produced small blocks of ice, about the size of the ordinary building brick. His process was the precursor of the compressed-air ice-making machine, almost universally used now on shipboard. A French cotton-buyer, M. Rosan, residing in Apalachicola during the shipping season, saw the machine in operation and induced the inventor to give a public demonstration at the Mansion House, the leading hotel, in the summer of 1850. The machine was placed on the table in the dining hall, ice was made and served to the banqueters. The news of the event caused great interest throughout the country.

After the patent covering ice-making and refrigerating machinery was granted to Dr. Gorrie the New York and New England

newspapers decried and ridiculed the utility of the invention to such an extent that he was unable to get financial backing and there was never a Gorrie ice-making machine built for commercial purposes, nor did the inventor receive a penny for his work. The Frenchman who induced the public demonstration soon returned to Paris, and Florida visitors to that city later reported that he was a friend and associate of M. Carré whose process was perfected several years afterward. There is every evidence that M. Carré profited by the reports brought him of Dr. Gorrie's successful experiments.

Dr. Gorrie's claim to fame does not rest on his production of ice by mechanical means. However, his machine was commercially practicable and his process of refrigeration underlies the entire fabric of the great cold storage industry of to-day. No man who examines the claims made in his application for letters patent will dispute his right to the title of Father of Mechanical Refrigeration. He prophesied the application of refrigeration to the preservation of foodstuffs and to many other uses now commonly known. His claims for air-cooling in hospitals, dwellings and warehouses put him in the front rank of American inventors, and no invention held greater possibilities for human comfort than his.

Dr. John Gorrie was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1803 and received a thorough literary and medical education in the best schools of the day. His successful career as a physician in Apalachicola made him known as one of the foremost medical practitioners in the South, and his contributions to medical literature extended his fame abroad. It is recorded that he was far in advance of his time in many other lines besides refrigeration. He died at Apalachicola June 18, 1855, after a short illness.

The disappointments that had attended his efforts to interest capital and develop his invention along commercial lines keenly affected him and contributed materially to weaken his constitution.

The Boston newspaper that said he was a crank for trying to make ice, shot a poisoned dart into a man who knew he was working for the health and comfort of millions who had not the ice facilities that Boston possessed.

Dr. Gorrie's body was buried in the beach cemetery. Many

years later it was disinterred and reburied in the present municipal cemetery where it rests to-day.

The wonderful contribution made to industrial science by the great Floridian was almost overlooked by the South for a long time. In a few technical works due credit was given him for his invention, but so far as the public was concerned he was forgotten until Captain George H. Whiteside, of Apalachicola, launched a movement to erect a monument to his memory.

By personal solicitation Captain Whiteside induced the ice manufacturers of the South to donate the proceeds of one ton of ice from each plant to the fund, and this together with small contributions from other sources was used to purchase an unpretentious but dignified monument of gray bronze. This stands to-day in a prominent position in the little Florida seaport where the great refrigerating industry had its birth.

It is a wonderful industry that has sprung from the discoveries of the obscure Southern physician.

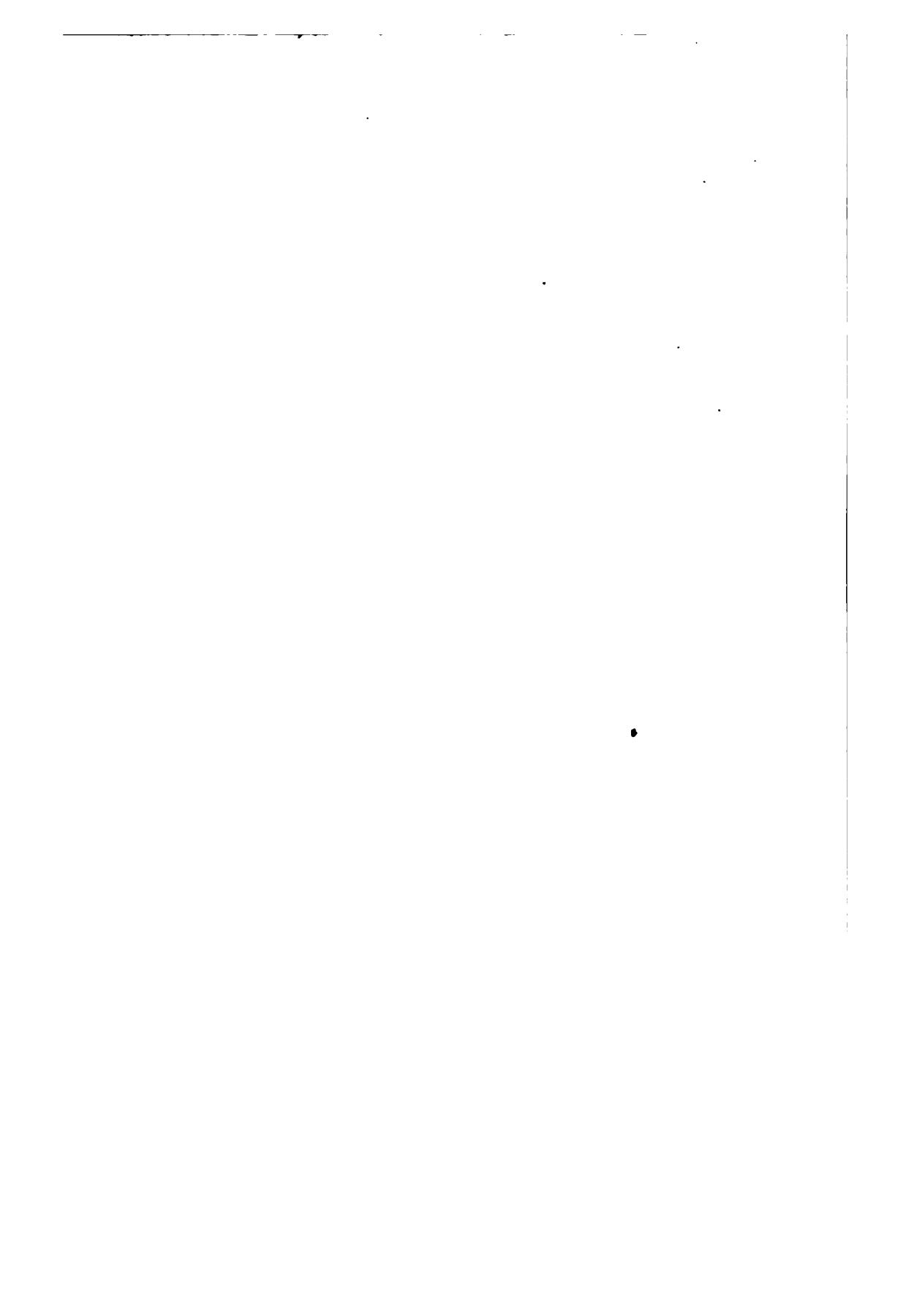
Refrigeration plays an all-important part in many manufacturing industries far removed from ice-making. It enters into the making of dynamite and the refining of oil and the brewing of beer among other unique and little known applications. Likewise nearly everything perishable is carried in cold storage under refrigeration at some time or place, ranging from furs to fruit trees and from chicken to chocolate.

There is under way in Florida now a movement to place a statue of Dr. Gorrie in one of the niches in the National Hall of Fame allotted to that State. It should succeed without opposition, for neither Florida nor the South has produced a son more worthy of the honor than the gentle physician who in his efforts to alleviate human suffering laid the foundation for a world-wide industry and made existence in summer more tolerable for all dwellers in lands where no ice crop is gathered and stored for use in the heated term. Dr. Gorrie did a real service for mankind.

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